"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,543. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON CHANGES PLANS TO AWAIT HUERTA'S ACTION

No Orders to Seize Tampico or Extend Blockade for the Present, at Least.

ARMY MAY BE CALLED ON

House Yesterday Appropriated $5,300,000 to be Made Available for Military Uses.

FEARS FOR O'SHAUGHNESSY

Washington Officials Unable to Communicate with Him for the Last Two Days.

NO GERMAN CONTROVERSY

Bryan Has a Friendly Talk with the Ambassador About the Ypiranga and Her Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The next move is Huerta's. That expresses in the fewest words the situation involving President Wilson's hostile undertaking in Mexico. From excellent sources of information it was learned to-day that the original plan of operation, intended to compel Gen. Huerta to make reparation for the Tampico incident, has been laid aside, temporarily at least.

The original plan provided for taking Vera Cruz and Tampico and the blockade of both coasts of Mexico. But the bloodshed at Vera Cruz has apparently made the Administration pause. The dangers of the situation are realized, and, with no desire to enter upon a real war, the Washington Government seems to have concluded to make haste slowly. Not another move will be made by Rear Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, without direct orders by the Navy Department.

The caution that is now the keynote of the Administration's policy has produced the conclusion that it is well to wait to see what effect the taking of Vera Cruz has on Gen. Huerta. It was admitted at the Navy Department to-day that while Admiral Badger had discretionary instructions permitting him to go to Tampico or wherever else he pleased, he would not be allowed to take any hostile action against the Huerta Government without the approval of the department. From other sources the idea was obtained that the decision to blockade the coasts of Mexico would not be carried out for the present. As the current policy was expressed at the Navy Department: "Each step will take care of itself."

It was also said that what the next step would be had not been decided.

No Word from Mexico City.

Outside of the fear that the conflict at Vera Cruz yesterday and the landing of forces on Mexican soil may have the effect of uniting the warring factions in that country against the United States, the principal worry of the Administration is over the situation in Mexico City. No communication from that place has been received by the State Department since 8 o'clock yesterday morning. This was a dispatch from Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General there, which had apparently been filed the night before. The last message from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, was filed in Mexico City on Monday afternoon.

The worry of the Administration in this connection has been increased by the report which came out of El Paso last night that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been assassinated. No particular significance would have been attached to the interruption of telegraphic communication with the capital if it had not been for the rumor concerning Mr. O'Shaughnessy. To-night, officials made little effort to conceal their fears.

At 9:40 o'clock the State Department authorized the statement that it had been unable to get into communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy for two days, and that it had not received any dispatches of any sort from the capital in that time. It was added that there was no indication that any messages addressed to the Department were coming through from Mexico City.

Late to-night, however, a report arrived from Galveston that communication with Mexico City had been restored, and that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was safe.

Rumors of Algara's Recall.

One of the reports to-day was that Señor Algara, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires here, had been instructed by his Government to ask for his passports and also to present a demand to the State Department for the recall of Mr. O'Shaughnessy. No definite information in regard to this could be obtained, although it was said at the State Department that Señor Algara had not communicated with Secretary Bryan on the subject of either his or Mr. O'Shaughnessy's reported recall. Secretary Bryan said that the status of Señor Algara was unchanged.

With the Government of the United States virtually at war with the Government of Mexico, the positions occupied by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Señor Algara are anomalous. Although the State Department apparently takes the position that nothing has occurred to disturb the diplomatic relations of the two Governments, it would not surprise most people here who have knowledge of international practices if Mr. O'Shaughnessy should receive his passports and be directed to leave Mexican territory forthwith. There is no intention on the part of this Government to hand passports to Señor Algara or to take any other action tending to show that the State Department desires to have no further communication with any representative of what President Wilson designated in his address to Congress as "the authority of Gen. Huerta."

$5,300,000 for Military Uses.

That the Administration has contemplated the use of troops in handling the situation in Mexico produced by its effort to obtain amends from Gen. Huerta for the Tampico incident was demonstrated to-day by the fact that the House of Representatives, at the request of the War Department, appropriated $5,300,000 to be made immediately available for specified military purposes. This amount was appropriated through an item in the Army Appropriation bill, which the House passed this evening. The bill generally will not become effective until July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year; but it was explained on the floor that the War Department had requested that the items mentioned should be made available immediately.

The appropriations contained in those items were $3,000,000 for artillery ammunition, $2,100,000 for field artillery guns, and $200,000 for cavalry horses. These horses, guns, and ammunition are the very things that would be required for an invasion of Mexico.

There is no doubt that the war spirit pervades the House, or that President Wilson can obtain any amount of money he desires for conducting operations against the Huerta Government. But the Administration does not wish to take any action indicating that its present plan against Huerta contemplates any long-drawn-out struggle. It is realized, however, that if Huerta does not respond favorably to the demands made upon him for reparation, it may be necessary to utilize part of the army to back up the navy and the Marine Corps. And to accomplish this, a considerable sum of money will be necessary.

War Department Out of Funds.

But where this money is to come from unless Congress is called on for an appropriation is the problem that is confronting officials. The fact is that the War Department's treasury is empty. The large additional sum of money necessary for the support of the troops that are on the Texas border, and for the shelter and feeding of the thousands of Mexican refugees for whom the army is providing, has taken up the available appropriations.

The army authorities realize keenly that even under the present plan of taking possession of Mexican port towns, it probably will be necessary for the navy to ask support from the military branch of the Government. A case in point affects the situation at Tampico. The Government's advices indicate that about 3,000 Mexican troops are quartered at that place and its vicinity, and that a considerably larger number of bluejackets and marines would be required to hold it after it had been taken by landing parties from the fleet. Approximately 4,000 bluejackets and marines have been landed at Vera Cruz, where there were only 600 Mexican soldiers, and a much larger force from the American fleet would probably be needed to take charge of things in Tampico.

Furthermore, it is feared that the property of American oil concerns in the Tampico district will be destroyed in reprisal for the landing at Vera Cruz, and it is evident that the navy has not a satisfactory force to patrol this territory. Appeals are being received by the Government from the oil companies to protect their interests; but so far nothing has been done beyond keeping a force of warships at Tampico and patrolling the coast.

The plans considered in connection with the likelihood that an emergency in Mexico might require the quick landing of American forces for the protection of citizens of the United States and other foreigners have contemplated the dispatch of a flying column of marines to Mexico City. As the idea was worked out, it called for the taking of Vera Cruz by the fleet and the landing of marines who would advance to the Cordova railroad bridge, about eight miles from Vera Cruz. The marines were to hold this bridge until troops could be rushed from Galveston on the transports held there, and then the marines were to endeavor to push forward to the capital. This plan was to be carried out only in the event that virtual anarchy should prevail in Mexico City, and that the Mexican Federal troops should be so disorganized that little resistance would be made to the military forces of the United States.

Since the Administration formulated its plans for taking Vera Cruz as a means of compelling Gen. Huerta to make the amends demanded by President Wilson, the idea of backing up the landing force of bluejackets and marines by troops sent from Galveston has been talked over. It is believed, however, that this phase of the plan of operations has been abandoned temporarily, along with the abandonment of the intention to take Tampico. While the halting of the programme is understood to have been due primarily to a

Continued on Page 3.

Flag Never Insulted, Foreign Minister Insists; "We Are Always Right," Declares Huerta

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 20, via Vera Cruz, April 22.—Referring to your telegram of yesterday, it is probable that in the United States they say that the American flag was insulted. This is false. The boat that landed at Tampico carried no flag, and, moreover, the majority of the sailors had landed already when detention occurred.

Previously the American sailors had asked permission to land in order to protect foreigners. The answer was given that such permission could not be granted, since Federal forces were sufficient to make foreigners respected.

LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS,
Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Mexico Has Been, Is, and Will be Right—Huerta.

National Palace, Mexico City, April 20, 1914.

London Daily Mail Correspondent, New York:

Replying to your cable of yesterday, you are informed for publication that the Government of the Republic serenely awaits events. The Republic of Mexico has been, is, and always will be in the right. Of this you may rest assured. I ask your attention for what the Mexican Foreign Office may say at the proper time.

Respectfully,
V. HUERTA.

AMERICANS FLEEING FROM NORTH MEXICO

Tell of Terrible Torture Inflicted Upon Californian with Villa's Army.

EL PASO IN FEAR OF RIOTS

Federals Desert Border Posts to Concentrate at Saltillo to Repel Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 22.—American refugees continued to arrive to-day from all parts of Northern Mexico. Two trains reached here with refugees, and a third expected to-morrow morning. The refugees all report everything quiet in the interior, but say that there is a prevalent feeling against the Americans, especially among the lower classes. The Alvarado Mining Company, the Dolores Mining Company, the Indian Mining Company, the Conchos Dam project, and the great Pearson Syndicate Mills at Madera and Pearson have all been deserted by the Americans, who are coming out on every train. The Guggenheim Smelter Trust has also ordered all of its American employes out of the country, and a large number arrived to-day.

Refugees from Torreon and San Pedro to-day brought the terrible details of a torture which had been inflicted upon an American named McDonald, who was a machine-gun operator with Villa's army. The Americans say that he was captured by the Federals at San Pedro and after the soles of his feet had been cut away he was marched around the plaza and finally burned at the stake, being shot only after his lower legs had been burned away and he had fainted from pain. The case is being investigated. McDonald is said to have been a Berkeley, Cal., man and a graduate of California University.

Consul General Miguel Diebold, representing the Huerta Government on the American border, is preparing to leave for Mexico to-night and will go to Federal territory wherever he can cross the border. He is under indictment here on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States as is E. De La Sierra, the Mexican Consul stationed here, but they have deposited a cash bond with a local bank and will proceed out of the country in spite of a court process. They were indicted by the Federal Court for recruiting men to send to Torreon.

Federal filibusters who have been organized by the Huertista representatives are quietly recruiting in the city and are preparing to start riots here, the army has been informed.

Mexico Libre, a rabid anti-American paper printed here, was suppressed today after virtually calling for volunteers to fight the common enemy, the Americanos. All preparations are being made to resist any rioting or outbreaks among the native population, and there are 3,500 troops at Fort Bliss waiting to be ordered into the city to maintain martial law.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 22.—Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, was evacuated by the Federal garrison early to-day after a night of wild excitement. This morning more than 2,000 refugees came to the American side of the Rio Grande for protection.

Gen. Guajardo's forces are now camped at Fuentas, three miles south of Piedras Negras, waiting for trains to transport them to Saltillo.

All Federal forces have been ordered by Gen. Maas to concentrate at Saltillo "to repel the American invasion." Last night, when the people of Piedras Negras learned that American marines had occupied Vera Cruz, a dozen recruiting offices were opened and arms issued to volunteer companies as fast as organized. More than 1,200 volunteers, it was said, enlisted during the evening.

Crowds marched through the streets shouting "Death to the gringoes!" until the cry became a chant in every street.

Excitement became intense, and then came the announcement that Gen. Guajardo was preparing to evacuate. In a few minutes the rush for the American side of the river began. The volunteers who had just been proclaiming their intention of fighting the Americans soon were sending their families to the American side for protection.

Constitutionalist leaders say they will not occupy the town until an understanding has been reached with the United States.

LAREDO, Texas, April 22.—Regular troops of the Mexican Federal garrison at Nuevo Laredo entrained hurriedly late to-day for Saltillo, where it is understood Gen. Joaquin Maas, military commander of the Northern Mexican States has ordered all Huerta forces in Northern Mexico to concentrate. Less than 500 irregulars and volunteers were left at Nuevo Laredo to hold the town.

The exodus of the Federals from Nuevo Laredo occasioned some excitement, and there has been no rush to the American side of the Rio Grande. Most of the Americans already have left Nuevo Laredo.

GREEN SEAMLESS SHOTGUN
Ask for Black non-reflective finish with the Green stock. ANDREW IVERSEN & Co., Manufacturers, 334 Broadway, New York.

HUERTA SAYS HE WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END

Better to Die Fighting Than Purchase Peace at Price of National Dignity.

CALL TO THE RESERVES

All Able-Bodied Citizens Will Answer the Summons to Arms, Says Blanquet.

PLAN MOUNTAIN FIGHTS

Sanguinary Resistance Will Be Offered Along the Road to the Capital.

CAPITAL IS STILL QUIET

Some Americans Stroll About the Streets, Undisturbed—Legation Guard Doubled.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—Luigi Barzini, in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated Mexico City, Tuesday night, says:

"Nobody expected such rapid action on the part of the United States while thousands of American citizens were resident in Mexico or still on the way to the coast. It was thought that America would have waited until the exodus was complete and the members of the Legation had left the country.

"For this reason the first news of the fighting at Vera Cruz found everybody incredulous, including Mr. O'Shaughnessy."

Mr. Barzini, after speaking of the calmness with which the news of the landing of Americans at Vera Cruz was received, says:

"The capital is now preparing to fight the new enemy with a serene decision which speaks of a habit of sacrifice, indifference to life or ruin, and despairing pride.

"'Mexico will fight to the extreme limit of her power against the Colossus,' said President Huerta this morning. 'Better die fighting than purchase peace at the price of national dignity.'

"At 3 o'clock this afternoon a motor car belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveyed to the foreign legations the last circular note of the Mexican Government, drawn up after the result of the extraordinary session of Congress at Washington. It is known that the note is a resumé of the facts and the negotiations regarding the Tampico incident. It concludes with the words:

"'As the dispatch of some American warships to Mexican ports is announced, this Government declares that it is disposed to resist any attack by force of arms.'

"Without forts and artillery, Vera Cruz had to surrender. The chase of the landing was foreseen, but sanguinary resistance will be offered to an advance along the road, which passes across mountains.

"Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War, has announced a levy en masse, and all able-bodied citizens will bear arms. Within a few days all labor will cease, and Mexico City, depopulated and silent, will await its destiny.

"All the officers of the reserve are hastening to join the colors. Wealthy citizens are organizing assistance for the Red Cross. The Federation of Railway Employes, comprising 150,000 men, are offering to incorporate themselves in the army.

"The foreign colonies have held meetings under the Presidency of their respective Ministers to decide the course to be adopted in the event of disorders. The various Ministers advised departure from the capital, and this morning more than 300 German families left for Vera Cruz. Supplementary trains had to be made up in order to carry the fugitives.

"Many Americans, however, remain here, and can be seen strolling about as usual, amidst the polite indifference of the crowd. No incident has happened to trouble these involuntary enemies.

"The Mexican Herald, an American newspaper, calmly continues publication, although it has lost most of its readers.

"Huerta appears to-day to be the calmest man on the American Continent, and certainly his tranquil energy and his cool, tenacious will have the effect of inspiring confidence, animating the final preparations, and kindling fervent popularity."

A telegram to The Times from Mexico City, sent yesterday, says:

"The city is quiet and well protected. The Government has complete control. Business is paralyzed. A refugee train, escorted by Federal troops, leaves to-night to convey foreigners to Vera Cruz.

"The Mexicans are calm, considering the circumstances. There is no alarm among the British residents."

Try our CANADA A RAPID-FIRE BLEND bottled in bond. Name Dealer. SAM MORRIS, 30 Dey Street, Trinity Bldg., N. Y. Store, 7 Dey—Adv.

CARRANZA CONDEMNS THE SEIZURE, ASKS US TO GET OUT OF VERA CRUZ; WAR DEPARTMENT COUNCIL AT 1 A.M. OUR LOSS 12 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

We Were Not Justified in Taking Vera Cruz, Carranza Says.

HUERTA HAS NO POWER

Constitutionalists the Ones to Punish Him for Acts Against Other Nations.

MEXICO'S RIGHTS VIOLATED

Declares He Interprets the Sentiment of the Great Majority of His People.

PRESIDENT IS AWAKENED

Confers by Phone in Early Morning with Army Heads at War Department Gathering.

WOULD STOP REBEL ARMS

Joint Board of Strategy Urges That the Embargo Be Put Into Effect Again.

Huerta Offers an Amnesty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—A telegram to The Daily Mail from Mexico City, sent on Tuesday night, reads:

The Mexican Cabinet to-night decided to promulgate a general amnesty, so that all Mexicans may be united in defense of their country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.—The fears of the Government over the dangers of the Mexican situation have been greatly increased through the receipt of a communication from Gen. Carranza, "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist forces, addressed to Secretary Bryan. In this communication, which was telegraphed by Gen. Carranza from Chihuahua, the leader of the Constitutionalists disavows any intention of joining with Gen. Huerta against the United States, but expresses the opinion that this Government made an error in landing armed forces at Vera Cruz.

At 1 o'clock this morning a conference was held at the War Department between Secretary Garrison, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, and Maj. Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of the Army General Staff. Secretary Tumulty was summoned from the White House and joined the other conferees. It was gathered that the conference has to do with the complications threatened by the note from Gen. Carranza and the question presented by the reported recommendation of the Army and Navy Board of Strategy that the embargo against the shipment of munitions of war to both the Federals and Constitutionalists should be put into force again.

The conference adjourned at 1:30 o'clock. Secretary Garrison declined to furnish any information concerning the matters under consideration. When he was asked if any orders had been issued as a result of the conference he said:

"No orders have been issued that I can talk about."

A few minutes later Assistant Secretary Breckinridge went to the telegraph room of the department with some prepared telegrams in his hand. Secretary Garrison went home, saying he was going to bed, while Mr. Tumulty returned to the White House.

Mr. Breckinridge and Gen. Wotherspoon remained at the War Department.

So important was the information that caused the conference that President Wilson got out of bed on account of it. The President was awakened about midnight, presumably to read the Carranza statement. It was by his direction that the conference was called. The President remained at the White House until after the conference ended. Secret Service Agents Sloan and Jervis were called from bed and hurried to the White House, but for what reason was not made known.

At 2:10 Secretary Bryan had been awakened and was discussing the situation over the telephone with the President.

No orders to troops were issued as a result of the conference, but telegrams were sent by both Assistant Secretary Breckinridge and Gen. Wotherspoon, which are supposed to relate to the shipment of arms into Mexico. The embargo cannot be restored without a proclamation by the President of the United States. It was conjectured around the War Department that telegraphic orders had been sent preliminary to action by the President restoring the embargo.

All through the day Administration officials were apprehensive over reports that the invasion of Mexican soil by American bluejackets and marines has aroused the enmity of the Constitutionalists and made possible a coalition between them and the Huertistas with the object of endeavoring to repel American invasions. These reports were not confirmed, but they were sufficiently insistent to cause worry.

The matter of the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the taking of Vera Cruz was complicated by information to the Treasury Department that a large consignment of munitions of war intended for the Constitutionalist forces was expected to arrive on the border, and customs officials on the American side were uncertain whether it would be wise to permit them to enter Mexican territory, in spite of the fact that the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition for the warring faction in Mexican territory had been lifted by President Wilson.

Officials were extremely reticent in regard to this phase, but it is gathered

Continued on Page 2.

Our Invasion May Bring Mexican War He Hoped to Avoid, Announces Carranza

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, April 22.—Gen. Carranza to-day made public the following statement:

To United States Consul J. O. Carothers:

In answer to the message of Mr. Secretary of State Bryan, which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to the said Mr. Bryan the following note addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

Awaiting the action of the American Senate on Your Excellency's message directed to said body, caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whale boat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of the usurper Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz, and in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the Constitutionalist Government did not expect from a Government that had reiterated its desire to maintain peace with the Mexican people, I comply with the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to exhausting all honorable means before two friendly nations sever the pacific relations that still unite them.

The Mexican Nation, the real people of Mexico, have not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch a blemish on its national integrity, drowning in blood its free institutions. Consequently the acts of the usurper Huerta and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of sovereignty; they do not constitute real public functions of interior and exterior relations, and much less do they represent the sentiments of the Mexican Nation, which are of co-fraternity toward the American people.

The lack of representative character of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, as concerning the relations of Mexico with the United States, as well as with the Argentine Republic, Chile, Brazil and Cuba, had been clearly established with justifiable attitude of these nations, who have refused to recognize the usurper, in this way lending a valuable moral support to the noble cause I represent.

The usurped title of the President of the republic cannot invest Gen. Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States, nor the right to grant a satisfaction if this is due.

Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the Constitutionalist Government, to-day the only one under the abnormal circumstances of our nation, which represent the national sovereignty in accord with Article 128 of the Political Constitution of Mexico.

The illegal acts committed by the usurper Huerta and his partisans and those which they may yet perpetrate, be they of an international character, as those which recently occurred at the port of Tampico, or of a domestic character, shall be tried and punished with inflexibility and promptness by the tribunals of the Constitutionalist Government.

The individual acts of Victoriano Huerta never will be sufficient to involve the Mexican Nation in a disastrous war with the United States, because there is no solidarity whatsoever between the so-called Government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican Nation, for the fundamental reason that he is not the legitimate organ of our national sovereignty.

Moreover, the invasion of our territory and the permanency of your forces in the Port of Vera Cruz are a violation of the rights that constitute our existence as a free and independent sovereignty, and will drag us into an unequal war which until to-day we desired to avoid.

In the face of the real situation through which Mexico traverses, weak, more so than ever after three years of bloody strife, and compared with the formidable power of the American nation, and considering the acts committed at Vera Cruz as acts highly offensive to the dignity and independence of Mexico and contrary to your reiterated declarations of not desiring to sever the state of peace and friendship with the Mexican Nation, and in contradiction also with the resolution of the American Senate which has just declared that the United States does not assume any attitude against the Mexican people, neither do they propose to levy war against them; considering also that the hostile acts already accomplished exceed those exacted by equity for the desired end, which may be considered as satisfied, it being, on the other hand, not the usurper, who in such a case should have the right to make reparation, I interpret the sentiment of a great majority of the Mexican people, which is so jealous of its rights and respectful of foreign rights.

I invite you solely to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, ordering your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz and to formulate before the Constitutionalist Government, which I represent as Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and First Chief of the Constitutionalist army, the demand on the part of the United States for the acts which originated at the port of Tampico, in the security that the demand will be considered in a spirit of elevated justice and conciliation.

The Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army,

V. CARRANZA.

Six of the Americans Wounded in Battle at Vera Cruz Yesterday; One Likely to Die

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—In the fighting to-day the casualties up to noon on the American side were:

R. Percy, marine, mortally
J. G. Bennett
K. Cristy
H. Holholm
C. C. Nordseck
H. Pulliam

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Navy Department has decided to give out no information about wounded men until official reports are received.

All Vera Cruz in Our Hands After Two Days' Fighting.

RESISTANCE IS ENDED

Admiral Badger Directs Operations, Landing 2,700 More Men from Ships.

SWIFT ADVANCE FOLLOWS

Marksmen Driven from Their Lurking Places or Arrested by Searchers.

SHIPS' SHELLS AID ATTACK

Naval College Is Demolished and 15 Young Naval Cadets Are Killed by Our Guns.

FLETCHER RULES IN CITY

Order Maintained by Strong Patrols —Local Officials Give Reluctant Assistance.

12 Killed; 50 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23, 2:45 A. M.—Twelve Americans have been killed and fifty wounded in the occupation of Vera Cruz. This was announced in a despatch from Rear Admiral Badger made public by the Navy Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—The naval forces of the United States now have complete possession of this Mexican port, and, with the co-operation, almost under compulsion, of the local officials, are maintaining order.

Two more Americans were killed during the day's fighting and ten were wounded.

Late this afternoon and evening many citizens left their hiding places and home, venturing outdoors to view the effects of American marksmanship.

The buildings of the naval school were the chief object of interest. These were shot through and through with shells hurled by the Prairie and the Chester. The five-pounders of the latter did particularly deadly work.

More than fifteen young boys of the military school were found behind the barricade of mattresses and pillows which they erected in the window balconies, when they saw a detachment of bluejackets coming across the open space in front of the school, which faces the waterfront, to capture the building.

The cadets' fire was heavy and deadly, but the accurate aim of the warships' gunmen quickly dispersed them.

All through the afternoon the marines and bluejackets, ably obeying their commanding officers, worked with a vim and succeeded in getting affairs on the way to a semblance of order.

Admiral Fletcher, who has been giving much attention to conditions on land to-day, hopes to have things running well. Special efforts will be made to start the electric street car line, and another attempt will be made to get the business houses to open their doors.

L. W. Spratling has been put in full charge of sanitary matters in the city, and he will start the work to-morrow of maintaining the health of the port and seeing that all of the 3,000 men now occupying the city are well taken care of.

Surgeon M. S. Elliott is in charge of the Hospital Corps, and has been giving close attention to all the wounded.

Firing from the housetops at the American marines and bluejackets, which has been such a troublesome feature of the street fighting, practically ceased in the afternoon.

To accomplish this result, Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, who arrived off this city early this morning with five battleships, ordered the landing of a large

KEEPING ORDER IN CAPTURED VERA CRUZ—SYMPATHY FOR THE DEAD HERE.

additional force to help clear the city of sharpshooters.

About 3,000 men were sent ashore from his ships before daybreak and were greeted as they landed by rifle shots from the section around the Diligencias Hotel.

All through the night there had been occasional shots, and it was dangerous to venture out in the streets. As soon as daylight came the firing became brisker and the Americans, still holding the positions they took last night, were kept busy with rifles and machine guns answering the scattered marksmen who were popping away at them from roofs and windows.

There was almost an incessant sound of rifle fire for a brief time. Then the order "Cease firing" was given in the hope that the storekeepers and business houses might be induced to open their doors.

A communication had been sent previously to Robert Diaz, Mayor of the city, to induce him to take action to the same end, and to urge his assistance in ending the intolerable conditions of armed resistance by citizens and re-establishing the authority of local officials. The plan was to have the Mexican officials govern the city under the American supervision.

These efforts gained no result for the time being, and at 8:30 o'clock a general advance of the American forces toward the centre of the city was ordered. It was evident that no organized resistance would be met, and that the capture of the remaining section of the city would be comparatively easy.

Yet, as the marines and bluejackets moved on, taking block after block, a continual fire was kept up by the irregulars and citizens, who formed the bulk of the Mexican combatants.

Within two hours all the important parts of the city were under American control.

Where necessary, houses were entered to search for sharpshooters. About 200 men were captured at the Hotel Colon on the main street and, on charges of being concerned in the firing at Americans, were marched down the street under guards.

Naval cadets and others located in the naval college opened fire at close range upon a detachment of American sailors.

Throughout the advance of the American forces, these two vessels with the San Francisco co-operated by shelling ahead of the marines or directing their accurate fire at points where there was more than ordinary resistance.

Mexico City was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with Vera Cruz to-day.

The transport Hancock came in from New Orleans to-day, bringing 1,000 more marines.

Some surprise has been caused by the arrest of a lawyer, Señor Leon, who went to the American Consulate this morning, asking for information. The Consul had had strong suspicions of Leon for some time, and when he wanted to know who was in the Consulate, who lived there and how many marines would be landed, he was promptly hustled off to the Prairie. There he is held under strict guard, on the charge of being a spy.

Fletcher Commander Ashore.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—United States forces completed to-day the seizure of Vera Cruz. Possession of the entire city was won soon after noon, the total casualties in the two days of fighting being six dead and about thirty wounded.

The city is being strongly patroled and quiet prevails to-night.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal Hotel. He is now in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has brought his flag into the harbor on the Minnesota.

Rear Admiral Fletcher's staff is composed as follows:

Chief of Staff, Capt. Harry McL. Huse.

Adjutant General, Commander Stone.

Quartermaster, Lieut. Commander Edward C. Kalbfus.

Brigade Engineer, Naval Constructor Richard D. Gatewood.

Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Albert M. Cohen.

Aid and Secretary, Lieut. George McCourts.

Aids, Ensigns Dood and Hersey.

Brigade Surgeon, Middleton S. Elliott.

Brigade Commissary, Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.

The number of Mexicans killed yesterday is estimated at 150, with many wounded. The Mexican loss to-day is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

The arrival off the port early this morning of Admiral Badger with his five battleships, the Arkansas, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, was followed by a speedy conference on his flagship, the Arkansas, with Rear Admiral Fletcher, and a quick decision to proceed with the taking of Vera Cruz.

Badger's warships made speed in the last eight hours of their voyage from Hampton Roads, the Admiral increasing the rate to seventeen knots as soon as he received wireless reports as to conditions here.

To him, Rear Admiral Fletcher gave an account of the situation on shore.

Desultory firing had continued throughout the night from the roofs of houses in the city. The city was in darkness owing to the failure of the street lighting system, and the only illumination came from the interiors of the houses. The men who were firing were apparently irregulars, armed citizens, straggling soldiers, and policemen.

Among the citizen element offering opposition to the American forces were many prisoners who had been released by Gen. Gustavo Maass, commander of the Federal garrison, before he evacuated the city. Many of these criminals began their liberty by becoming intoxicated and then found a convenient outlet for their enthusiasm at obtaining their liberty by joining the fighters on the housetops.

Some of the Mexican troops also were reported to have obtained a considerable quantity of intoxicants as a result of looting two stores, and some were in a condition dangerous alike for natives and foreigners who came within their range.

The bulk of the garrison were said to have withdrawn fifteen or twenty miles inland.

Gen. Maass was reported to have left the city in a carriage at noon yesterday, half an hour after the first boatload of American marines and bluejackets landed. The troops of the garrison were turned loose about the same time and told to act as they saw fit. Very few of their officers remained to direct them.

The efforts of Admiral Fletcher late last night to find some one who exercised command over the Mexicans and suggest that he call off his men in the interests of humanity were unsuccessful. The Rear Admiral hesitated to open fire with shell on the city, but the presence of riflemen, hidden behind the copings of the flat-roofed buildings, which formed capital shelter for the sharpshooters, made the use of artillery almost imperative unless he wanted to run the risk of sacrificing the lives of more Americans.

Late last night Rear Admiral Fletcher, through Consul Canada, sent a second messenger to endeavor to locate local officials and get them to co-operate with the American officers in the restoration of order by calling off snipers and by resuming immediately the local government.

Julio Franco, the Mexican chosen by American Consul Canada to be the bearer of the warning, was unable to communicate with any of the Federal officials, and only the Mayor, Roberto Diaz, could be located.

When Franco tried to communicate with the Mayor he was refused admission by Mexican guards, stationed at the door. Franco then crawled over the roof of an adjoining building into the court of the Diaz residence, but he did not succeed in seeing the Mayor.

Señor Diaz refused to leave his bedroom, so the messenger shouted the contents of Rear Admiral Fletcher's note to the Mayor and personally appealed to him to yield to save the city from bombardment by the American ships, reminding him of the grave risk to which the families of Mexicans and others in the city would be put.

Sends 2,780 More Men Ashore.

Rear Admiral Badger did not hesitate a moment when he learned of the situation ashore, but ordered that an additional force of 2,780 marines and bluejackets be landed at once. Before daybreak the men were in their boats and on their way to the shore.

The snipers had resumed their operations from the housetops as soon as it became light enough to see. The landing parties from the Badger's ships were greeted with quite general firing as the boats approached the city.

The sharpshooters occupied roofs in the central part of the city and were able to fire down upon the marines and bluejackets as they neared the land.

The snipers appeared not to have diminished in numbers, and with daylight their Mauser bullets appeared to take a change of direction. The chief point from which firing came was the roofs of the two houses forming the Diligencia Hotel. Into this hotel had crowded hundreds of non-combatants, including many women and children.

Capt. William R. Rush, commander of the battleship Florida, who directed the operations on shore, was ordered, when the additional forces landed, to hold for the present the position he took yesterday.

Capt. Rush then had under his orders over 3,000 men, while off shore were awaiting his call as many more as he needed up to 9,000 men.

The American naval officers were determined not to lose more men than was absolutely necessary, and for this reason did not use their forces in charges or to advance on the positions held by the snipers.

As a hint of what might be expected later, however, one of the vessels in the inner harbor sent across the southeastern part of the city about daybreak a few shells from their 3-inch rifled cannon. Soon after 7 o'clock this was followed by another series of shells.

General Advance Ordered.

At 8:30 A. M. Rear Admiral Fletcher, acting under Badger's directions, ordered a general movement for the occupation of the entire city.

The advance from the positions taken yesterday began in the direction of the main plaza. The marines, under Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, moved to the southward along parallel streets toward the centre, while Commander Buchanan of the Florida and Lieut. Commander Arthur B. Keating of the Arkansas were ordered from positions east of the centre toward the plaza. The two forces swung forward with a rush for a distance of three blocks.

The machine gun and rifle fire was supplemented by shell fire from small guns of the Prairie and Chester. The ships' guns supported the movement of clearing the roofs to the south and east, occasionally dropping a shell a few hundred yards in advance.

Buchanan's men, under the direct command of Lieut. Guy W. O. Castle, moved forward to a position one block east of the plaza. Other detachments occupied positions to the north and west. Both marines and bluejackets dragged light field pieces, but there was little work for them.

There was no organized resistance, but from the very beginning of the advance a smart fire came from the defenders on the house tops, which invariably drew a merciless fire from the advancing parties.

The machine guns sounded their "tap tap" in all quarters, and American sharpshooters, posted at street corners and other points of vantage, picked off at will any man who appeared to be acting suspiciously.

Naval College Is Shelled.

A column of bluejackets advanced and passed the uncompleted market place and naval college. When they had reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roof and the windows. The bluejackets were helpless to return the fire against the stone walls, and scattered.

The Prairie, the Chester, and the San Francisco then opened with their four, five, and six-inch guns and shattered the walls. The bluejackets reformed and advanced against the fire, which had diminished greatly.

By 10 o'clock there was only desultory firing in the city. Battalions of bluejackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the sniping from houses continued at intervals.

The scout cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch shells, firing over the heads of the men ashore and showing almost perfect marksmanship.

By mid-afternoon opposition to the control of the city by the United States naval forces had apparently ceased.

The note sent by Consul Canada to the Mayor, the Jefe Politico, or chief Federal civilian official, the Chief of Police, and other officials, calling upon them for their co-operation, finally had some effect, and the city began to assume its normal aspect under the direction of these officials.

The unwillingness of storekeepers to keep their places open and the almost total depletion of supplies at the restaurants where the proprietors had the temerity to continue doing business, made it difficult for any one except the American fighting forces to obtain anything to eat.

The number of refugees on board the Esperanza was increased to-day when several persons, mostly Americans, took advantage of the lull in the firing during the early hours to go on board that vessel.

The Captain of the German steamer Ypiranga, which brought arms and ammunition here for Gen. Huerta's Government, sent word to Rear Admiral Fletcher to-day of his willingness to take on board all refugees for whom he had room. The Rear Admiral thanked him, but said there was still space left on board the Esperanza.

Estimates of the number of Mexicans killed or wounded in the fighting with the American marines and bluejackets are still very vague. It is believed, however, that the Mexican casualties were greater than those of the Americans, who lost four men killed and twenty wounded. This morning, before the advance of the United States forces, bodies of Mexicans were lying about the central part of the city uncared for.

Communication with Capital Cut.

Communication between Vera Cruz and the Federal capital has been entirely severed. All the telegraph and the cable wires are down.

E. F. Hundley, Superintendent of Terminals, has been unable to ascertain what has become of the trains that were on their way here yesterday from Mexico City when the landing of American marines and bluejackets took place.

At the terminal here are eight locomotives and several hundred cars.

Consul Canada Bulletins the Advance of Naval Forces and Reports Safety of all Non-Combatants in the City

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Much of the information that reached the Government to-day came from W. W. Canada, Consul at Vera Cruz. These dispatches were received before noon:

Vera Cruz, April 22, 7 A. M.—Firing commenced at daybreak. Ships now shelling southern part of city. Large force landed from Admiral Badger's fleet before daylight.

Copies of proclamation issued by Rear Admiral, requesting at once the co-operation of the Mayor and municipal authority in restoring order, have been distributed, but have been unable as yet to get in communication with these officials. Major Butler's force of marines from Tampico are now ashore.

Expect the city will be quiet later in the morning.

Estimates of Mexicans killed and wounded up to late last night approximately 150.

Battleships here, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, transport Prairie and collier Orion. Transport Hancock, with marines, reported due.

American forces advance 8 A. M. under guns of war vessels to take city. CANADA.

Vera Cruz, April 22, 9 A. M.—Have sent messengers to all hotelkeepers to reopen their establishments, which will be given full protection. Custom House and warehouse on fire, but now extinguished. Now informed that American troops have been ordered to advance to take possession of the city.

Informed also that first two sections of the train carrying American refugees from Mexico City arrived before the fighting commenced yesterday morning. Third section on its way, but not heard from.

Major Catlin, with a force of 300 marines, just landed to assist Lieut. Col. Neville, says total number of forces landed 3,000.

Our forces now well in centre of city. I now believe fighting will be stopped within less than an hour. CANADA.

Later the White House gave out this summary of further news:

Dispatches received from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz at 1:10 P. M. announced that the American forces are now in complete possession of the city; that apparently there were no fatalities among American and foreign non-combatants, and that firing had ceased except for occasional picket shots.

Still another message was thus summarized at the White House:

A dispatch received at 4:30 o'clock from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz states that at 2 P. M. the city was entirely quiet and thoroughly policed by American forces.

His request that San Sebastian Hospital be placed at the disposal of our chief sanitary officer, together with native doctors and nurses, to care for Mexican wounded, was immediately granted.

Reports have reached him that all Americans who stayed at the Diligencias Hotel during the fighting are safe, and are now going on board the Esperanza.

Fletcher's Proclamation to Citizens of Vera Cruz Reassuring the Peaceable and Warning Belligerents

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Rear Admiral Fletcher issued the following proclamation to-day:

To the Alcalde Jefe Politico and the Citizens of Vera Cruz, Mexico:

It has become necessary for the naval forces of the United States of America now at Vera Cruz to land and to assume military control of the customs wharves of Vera Cruz. Your co-operation is requested to preserve order and to prevent loss of life.

It is not the intention of the United States naval forces to interfere with the administration of the civil affairs at Vera Cruz more than is necessary for the purpose of maintaining a condition of law and order to enforce such sanitary conditions as are needed to meet military requirements.

It is desired that the civil officials of Vera Cruz shall continue in the peaceful pursuit of their occupations. Under these conditions full protection will be given to the city by the United States naval forces.

It is enjoined upon all inhabitants and property owners to prevent firing by individuals from the shelter of their houses upon United States forces or upon any one else. Such firing by irregulars, not members of an organized military force, is contrary to the laws of war; if persisted in, it will call for severe measures.

F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Commander Detached Squadron United States Atlantic Fleet.

Vera Cruz, April 22.

NATION'S SYMPATHY TO PARENTS OF DEAD

Secretary Daniels and President Wilson Write Letters to Four Bereaved Families.

WORDS OF LINCOLN USED

Navy Medical Department and Red Cross to Care for All Sick and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Letters expressing the profound sorrow of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels at the death of the four sailors and marines at Vera Cruz yesterday were dispatched to-day by the Secretary of the Navy to the parents of the men.

The letters were addressed to William Poinsett of Philadelphia, Mrs. Isabella McKinnon of Brooklyn, mother of Coxswain Schumacher; Mayer Marten of Chicago, and Michael Haggerty of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Daniels wrote to each:

This morning's dispatches from Vera Cruz conveying the distressing news that your son was in the fir t line to give his life for his country saddens all America as the tragedy brings gloom into your home.

My feeling, and the feeling of the President to you in this sad hour, was expressed by President Lincoln, when on Nov. 21, 1864, he wrote to Mrs. Bixby of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives fighting under the American flag: "I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Surgeon-Gen. Braisted, of the navy, made public the following plans as to caring for naval sick and wounded, and bringing home the dead:

"The Medical Department is actively at work preparing for the care of the sick and injured, not alone of our own, but of the enemy as well, as demanded by the Geneva convention.

"The naval organization for the ships and landing parties is complete in all regards, and steps for the care of the sick and wounded and for sanitation and the preservation of health ashore are being taken in conjunction with the Public Health Service and Red Cross organization.

"It is the intention to bring the remains of all naval dead to the United States at the earliest opportunity, dependent upon the circumstances and location attending the fatalities, and to either forward them to the next of kin or to make final interment in a national cemetery, as may be desired by the families of the deceased. All expenses of transportation of the dead will be defrayed by the United States."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross was called to be held late to-day at the War Department for the purpose of preparing for emergencies in Mexico.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, the Chairman of the War Relief Board of the Red Cross, after the conference called another meeting of the board for to-morrow afternoon, when a programme will be adopted to determine the activities of the Red Cross during the Mexican troubles.

The Executive Committee issued this statement to the American people:

"In view of the Mexican situation and the duties and responsibilities that may devolve upon the American Red Cross, the people of the United States are hereby informed that the Red Cross is prepared for whatever service the Government may require of it as the society created by Congress to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the armies in time of war and to serve as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their army and navy.

"Attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of the treaty of Geneva and by Presidential proclamation any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

"Immediate preparations for fulfilling these duties are imperative. The War Relief Board meets Thursday to adopt a definite plan of action. This will involve heavy expenditures, and the Red Cross relies upon the public for generous contributions to enable it to meet these demands. Contributions may be sent to local or State Treasurers or to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

CHICAGO, April 22.—Samuel Meizenburg is Marten's right name. His father, mother, two brothers, and a sister live in three small back rooms on the third floor of a tenement at 1,415 South Racine Avenue. The mother could not understand the purport of Secretary Daniels's message, she was so overcome with grief.

Marten's father is Mayer Meizenburg and, with two sons, is employed in a mattress factory. He did not learn of the death of his youngest son until his return home late to-night.

"Surely there is a mistake," said Mrs. Meizenburg. "I received a letter from him on Saturday telling me about his stay at Vera Cruz. He said he was swimming every day, and that the warm sunshine was very different from the cold Winter in the North."

Marten was 18 years old. He enlisted on June 11, 1913.

THE FIRST TO FALL.

One a Brooklyn Man, Others from Philadelphia and Cambridge.

John Francis Schumacher of 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, killed at Vera Cruz, was 25 years old, and had seen eight years' service on the battleship New Hampshire, the gunboat Wheeling, and the battleship Florida, to which he was attached when killed. Not long ago he wrote to his seventeen-year-old brother, Charles, of 75 Suydam Street, who wanted to enlist, asking him to wait until the older brother could reenlist, so that they might be assigned to serve together.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—George Poinsett, the Philadelphia boy who was killed in the taking of the Custom House at Vera Cruz yesterday, met death while hoisting the American flag on the landing pier, according to information received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard wireless station, and communicated to his parents at their home, 5,321 North Twelfth Street, to-day.

"A messenger from the navy yard told us," said William Poinsett, a brother, "that George had raised the flag to the staff on the pier when a shot from a Mexican sharpshooter, hidden on a roof, pierced his heart."

Secretary Daniels in a telegram to-night extended his personal sympathy to the parents of the dead sailor boy. The message said:

Washington, April 22.

I extend deepest sympathy to you in loss of your son. His courage gives his name a place among our country's patriotic defenders. DANIELS.

Soon after the boy left the public school he announced his determination to join the navy. He enlisted on June 16, 1911, and was assigned to the battleship Florida.

Last Monday the boy's mother wrote to him pleading with him not to take any unnecessary chances if sent ashore at Vera Cruz. "Be careful, my son, and don't get hurt," she wrote. The letter is now on its way to Mexico.

George Poinsett was the youngest of eleven children. The father broke down when he heard of his son's death and kept the news from Mrs. Poinsett as long as possible and finally persuaded the family physician to tell her. Both the elder Poinsetts are past 70 and it was feared that the shock would result in the mother's death. Her health has been very poor lately.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 22.—Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, who was killed, was a son of Michael Haggerty, of 16 Harding Street, Cambridge. His first enlistment was on July 24, 1906. He served until July 23, 1910, and was discharged at the end of enlistment with a certificate of excellent character. He re-enlisted on Jan. 7, 1911, at Boston, on the battleship Utah, and was attached to the Eighth Company, Second Regiment Advance Brigade. He was 30 years old and was born in North Brookfield, where he attended the Sacred Heart Parochial School and made a name as an athlete. His family moved to Cambridge about ten years ago. He worked for two years as a conductor on the elevated and for a similar period was with the Blake Pump Works, Cambridge. He leaves a father, three sisters and three brothers. His first cruise after enlisting was to China. He had not been home for three years, most of that time being spent at Panama. He went to Mexican waters a few months ago on the Chester. Flags in Cambridge were half-masted to-day in his memory.

His father, Michael Haggerty, to-day received this telegram of sympathy from Secretary Daniels:

Washington, April 22.

Heartfelt sympathy extended to you on the loss of your son at Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914. His patriotic courage places his name on the honor roll of our country's defenders. DANIELS.

Arrangements for a public funeral for Private Haggerty were made to-day in Cambridge, to which city Navy Department officials will be requested to send the body. Mayor Goode and other municipal officials will attend the services, which are to be held in one of the largest churches in the city.

Edward A. Gisburne, the electrician, who was wounded, came from Quincy, and was 21 years old. He was born in Providence and entered the navy three and one-half years ago as a signal boy. Early in his life his parents died and his grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Allen, took him under her care. He attended the Quincy public schools.

VICTIMS OF MONDAY'S FIGHT.

Here Is the Revised List of the Dead and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A corrected list of the Americans killed and wounded in the first fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday was cabled to-day by Admiral Fletcher. The list differs in important respects from the first press reports. It follows:

Dead.

Private DANIEL ALOYSIUS HAGGERTY, Eighth Company, second advance base regiment, United States Marines, re-enlisted at Boston. Next of kin: Father, Michael Haggerty, 16 Harding Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Private SAMUEL MARTEN, Sixteenth Company, second advance regiment, enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin: Father, Mayer Marten, 1,817 Taylor Street, Chicago.

GEORGE POINSETT, seaman, U. S. S. Florida, born April 10, 1894; home address, 5321 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Next of kin: Father, William Poinsett, same address. Enlisted at Philadelphia.

JOHN F. SCHUMACHER, coxswain, U. S. S. Florida; born Dec. 5, 1889; home address, 161 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next of kin: Mother, Isabella McKinnon, same address. Enlisted at New York.

Seriously Wounded Marines.

Private GEORGE DRAINE, Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago. Next of kin: Mother, Estella Draine, 2,312 Union Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Private EDWARD F. PETERSON, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio; next of kin, father, Walter Peterson, 61 Cedar Street, Malone, N. Y.

Seriously Wounded Bluejackets.

CLARENCE REX HARSHBARGER, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 31, 1892; home address, 160 Centre Street, Waverly, N. Y.; next of kin, C. O. Harshbarger, father, Waverly, N. Y.; enlisted at Waverly.

JOSEPH LOUIS KWAPICH, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 6, 1893; home address, 21 Sobieski Street, Rochester, N. Y.; next of kin, John Kwapich, father, Rochester; enlisted at Rochester.

HENRY N. NICKERSON, boatswain's mate, U. S. S. Utah, born Dec. 22, 1886; home address, 127 Twelfth Street, Wheeling, West Va.; re-enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD A. GISBURNE, electrician, third class, U. S. S. Florida, born Jan. 14, 1892; home address, 54 Summer Street, Quincy, Mass.; next of kin, John R. Gisburne, father, Washington, D. C.; enlisted at Boston.

Wounded Marines.

Private GEORGE MAURICE DAVIDSON, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago; next of kin, mother, Martha M. Davidson, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Private JOHN McMILLAN, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Chicago; next of kin, mother, Frances McMillan, Mayfield, Manitoba, Canada.

Private RICHARD SHAKER, Seventeenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at New York; next of kin, mother, Frederica Shaker, 45 South Bridge, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Private HARRY J. REED, Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment; enlisted at Cincinnati; next of kin, mother, Irene Reed, 418 South Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Wounded Bluejackets.

WILLIAM H. MANGELS, seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born Nov. 17, 1894; home address, 18 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y. Next of kin, John Cotters, guardian, Yonkers, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

FREDERICK NANZ, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born July 4, 1895; home address, 463 Himrod Street, Brooklyn. Next of kin, Marie Nanz, mother, Brooklyn, N. Y. Enlisted at New York.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Florida; born April 22, 1893; home address, 223 East Fourth Street, New York. Next of kin, Harry Schwartz, brother, same address. Enlisted at New York.

JAMES HORACE COPELAND, seaman, U. S. S. Utah; born July 13, 1892; home address, Monterey, Tenn. Next of kin, J. M. Copeland, father, Monterey, Tenn. Enlisted at Chattanooga.

The Department has communicated with the next of kin in each case. In the cases of the men seriously wounded and wounded, the next of kin have also been informed that they will be advised of any new developments.

FLEET OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Nine Little Vessels Held in Readiness for Duty in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Nine vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service are being held in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters to participate in the blockade of that coast.

While the movements of the cutters will depend upon developments, Treasury officials say the vessels may be ordered to Mexico any hour, and every one of them is prepared to start on thirty minutes' notice. Their bunkers are full of coal and they have on board a full supply of ammunition and provisions.

It is understood that the revenue cutters will be utilized for patrol duty along the coast, to act as dispatch boats, and to carry marines or other forces to points ashore that cannot be reached by the large naval vessels.

The cutters available for Mexican service include the Algonquin, at San Juan, Porto Rico; Androscoggin, at Portland, Me.; Apache, at Norfolk; Gresham, at Boston; Itasca, at New London, Conn.; Mohawk, at New York; Onondaga, at Norfolk; Seminole, at Wilmington, N. C., and Yamacraw, at Savannah. Each of the vessels carries a battery of three or four six-pounders, which easily may be increased, and a crew of about 100 men, fitted by hard training and experience for any duty which may call them.

BAY STATE APPROVAL.

Massachusetts House Commends the President's Course.

BOSTON, April 22.—A resolution expressing loyalty to President Wilson, and assuring him of the support of Massachusetts "in upholding the dignity of the American people," was unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives to-day.

$500,000 TO HELP AMERICAN REFUGEES

House Quickly Responds to Wilson's Call for Cash to Bring Them from Mexico.

NO PLAN FOR WAR BONDS

Tax on Beer and Bank Checks Probable if Money Is Needed for Extensive Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It required exactly one minute to day for the House to consider and pass a bill appropriating $500,000 for the transportation of American citizens in Mexico to their homes in the United States.

The action was in response to a request by President Wilson transmitted to Congress earlier in the day. The Senate Appropriations Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow to consider the bill, which probably will receive the approval of the Senate when that body meets at noon.

The prompt compliance with the President's request was indicative of the general feeling in House and Senate that there already had been too much talk and debate over Mexican matters, and that the time had arrived when action and not words must be the rule with reference to this situation.

The President's message, read to both House and Senate, follows:

In view of the exigency created by the existing situation in the Republic of Mexico, I recommend the immediate appropriation of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of providing means to bring to their homes in the United States American citizens now in Mexico.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 22, 1914.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee was on his feet as the clerk concluded the reading of the President's appeal. He immediately offered a bill, as follows:

"For the relief of American citizens in Mexico, including transportation to their homes in the United States, there is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $500,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President."

A dozen words of explanation by Mr. Fitzgerald and then Speaker Clark put the bill to a vote. It passed unanimously.

HAVANA BRINGS REFUGEES.

Chamberlain Says Mexico Is at Mercy of Cutthroat Bands.

The Ward liner Havana arrived yesterday from Havana with a number of Americans on board who had left Mexico on account of the conditions in that country. Charles Chamberlain, one of the passengers, Superintendent of the Aguila Oil Company, owned by Lord Cowdray, who was accompanied by his wife and son, said that in his opinion the United States would be engaged for the next two or three years in a war with Mexico.

While the Constitutionalists would not join the Huerta forces, he thought they would fight the United States. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mexico at the present time was in the hands of roving bands of cut-throats to whom every one who had property had to pay tribute.

"Which ever band is in power claims the money," he said. Mr. Chamberlain went to his home in Stamford, Conn., with his family.

SAY JAPAN IS NEUTRAL.

Government Officials Assert That They Will Not Take Sides.

TOKIO, April 22.—Japanese officials to-day said that the attitude of the Government in the Mexican situation was naturally one of strict neutrality.

It was pointed out that the Japanese warship Idzumo was now at Guaymas on the Pacific Coast, and could arrange for the embarkation of Japanese residents in Mexico should such a step become necessary.

The Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 34th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

WE PUT OURSELVES IN THE PLACE OF THE TENANTS
We Make It Our Business to See That They Get What They Pay For.
We maintain a corps of competent employees for the sole purpose of giving immediate and proper attention to the needs of our tenants.
We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th and 85th Streets, a number of high class dwellings. They are situated in exclusive sections.
These dwellings are within short walking distance of elevated and subway stations.
In construction, equipment and appointment a number of them surpass any private dwellings ever offered for rental in New York City, and are fitted with modern conveniences, such as electric elevators and interior telephones.
Your own Architect might have designed them to suit your own special needs.
The rentals range from $1,700 to $6,000 a year.
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Edited by Beaunash
THE difference between real style and sham style is the difference between *your own hair* and *a wig.*
Fopperies, flummeries and fooleries are never suffered to cross our doorsill. Even our daring fashions are refined by good form and restrained by good taste.
But always—we peer a year ahead, plucking *exclusive styles* in the sprout and launching them before they're out.
Suits and Topcoats
Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 *to* $45
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Quick-Look" Bulletin
Blue Boating Flannels, the "heir apparent" to Blue Serges and much "smarter"—cut to confer that idle-hour, "carefully careless" ease of the gentleman sportsman—roll-and-ripple lapels and fronts as soft as the down on an undergraduate's upper lip—$20
Cambridge Gray Flannels with "Skeleton" Coat and "Athletic" Waistcoat—⅛ lined and Patch Pockets—whittled to the slimness of an exclamation point—$25
Scotch Homespun Topcoats in a free-draping, "loungy," swishy model—capital for sauntering or motoring — warm as a father's hand-squeeze—light on the back as Vernon Castle on his feet—$25
Silk Crepe Shirts with "stunning" contrasting stripes on white grounds—all colors—the price will be $2 more next time, for we can't parallel this lucky-stroke purchase—$6.50
Flannel Room Robes of oversea Scotch stuffs—in gray, white or tan grounds with "ditto" or different stripes—could be sold without a qualm for $7.50—$3.85
"Olus" Shirts, with Shirt and Drawers turned into a single garment—Madras, Cheviot, Flannel or Silk—"bully" for tangoing, "lame-ducking," "twirling" or "twinklin"— from $5 down to—$1.50
Batwing Ties, according to the mentors of the mode, are high-caste this season—we have culled the flower of English and French shuttles—exclusive as an invitation "to meet Royalty"—$1.00

How the Chief knows
Mr. Youngfello: You say you can tell which customer is buying all your lines he can use and which is not?
The Chief Sure!
Mr. Y. And if you are getting the most out of every territory you cover?
The Chief Certainly!
Mr. Y. And how this month's sales compare with last month's?
The Chief Of course! And how they compare with the corresponding month last year. And the year before. And the year before that.
Mr. Y. And can you tell who is not buying?
The Chief Yep!
Mr. Y. What else does your system of sales records show?
The Chief Everything! Sales by territories, by salesmen, by customers, by brands. I pull a tray out of this Library Bureau cabinet and take out a card. It tells the whole story.
Mr. Y. Well! Well!!
If you, Mr. Sales Manager, would like to be in the "Chief's" shoes—know everything you ought to know—get in touch with the nearest L. B. salesroom.
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Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment.
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PREPARING TO REINFORCE NAVY IN MEXICO—MORE MARINES READY TO START

MORE BATTLESHIPS GOING TO VERA CRUZ

Three at Boston Navy Yard Get Rush Orders to Join Badger at Vera Cruz.

CAN LAND 6,000 MEN NOW

Admiral Would Still Have Enough Left to Handle the Vessels and Man the Big Guns.

SHIPS NOW IN MEXICAN WATERS.

At Vera Cruz.

Arkansas.	Michigan.
Florida.	San Francisco.
Utah.	Hancock.
Vermont.	Prairie.
New Jersey.	Chester.
New Hampshire.	Orion.
South Carolina.	Solace.
Minnesota.	Sonoma.
Louisiana.	Ontario.
Birmingham.	Dixie.

DESTROYERS.

Fanning.	Warrington.
Beal.	Patterson.
Jarvis.	Spalding.
Jenkins.	Ammen.
Jouett.	Burrows.
Hentry.	Trippe.
Drayton.	McCall.

At Tampico.

Connecticut.	Dolphin.
Des Moines.	Cyclops.

At Guaymas.
Justin.

At Mazatlan.

California.	Raleigh.

At Topolobampo.

Glacier.	Yorktown.

For Salina Cruz.
Annapolis, en route.
Denver, en route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The battleship Louisiana from New York and the battleship Michigan from Philadelphia have arrived at Vera Cruz, according to a bulletin issued by the Navy Department at 11:10 o'clock to-night. They arrived ahead of announced time and did so by speeding up when informed by Admiral Badger who himself arrived at the Mexican port early in the morning. Other arrivals there are the hospital ship Solace and the Sonoma and Ontario. The two latter are the largest of the naval tugs, each displacing 1,120 tons.

This brings the total strength of the navy in front of Vera Cruz up to 34 units. It brings the total of the battleships alone swinging at anchor in front of Vera Cruz with decks cleared to a total of ten.

The aggregate displacement of the battleships now stationed at Vera Cruz is 180,398 tons. There are six battleships displacing 16,000 tons each, two displacing 21,825 tons each, one displacing 14,948 tons, and one the Arkansas, displacing 26,000 tons.

Three more battleships from the eastern coast of the United States received rush orders to-day, the Georgia, the Virginia, and the Nebraska, of the Third Division, all at the Boston Navy Yard. They are to go to Vera Cruz and will probably sail Saturday.

A large war map in the office of Secretary Daniels is stuck up with pin tags, one for each ship. These are changed with each movement of the vessels.

Secretary Daniels, who is himself a newspaper man of experience, has caused a similar map to be placed in the newspaper press room, so that every correspondent may size up the situation at a glance.

Vera Cruz is now the focus of the naval campaign. Before the arrival of Admiral Badger's fleet there were only two battleships at that port—the Florida and Utah—whose bluejackets were landed with their marines and those of the Prairie in the first expeditionary force that went ashore yesterday morning.

On all the battleships are marines and sailors available for landing. Before the arrival of Admiral Badger's vessels only 1,000 sailors and marines had landed. The force ashore had been increased to 4,500 marines and sailors by 11 o'clock this morning and this can be further increased at any time by 1,500 other marines and sailors. This would swell the available force to 6,000.

The landing of the large number of sailors would in nowise impair the efficiency of the warships under Admiral Badger's command. It would still leave him enough men aboard to manage the ships and handle their guns in any emergency.

The Navy Department announced to-night that these other vessels on the Atlantic coast could be commissioned for service in Mexican waters:

Armored cruiser North Carolina, Washington, and Tennessee, cruisers Brooklyn and Salem, and gunboat Sacramento.

The complement of these destroyers can be increased to their full strength: Flusser, Reid, Preston, Monaghan, Sterett, Walke. In addition the gunboats Marietta, Newport, Dubuque, Machias, and Isla de Luzon can be used. These vessels have been loaned to State organizations.

None of the big guns of Admiral Badger's fleet were used in to-day's shelling of Vera Cruz. Had they been used the damage would have been very great. But their muzzles are trained on the city, and the decks of all the battleships are cleared for action. The number of guns on the battleships having a calibre of four inches or over are:

Battleship.	Guns.
Arkansas	33
Florida	26
Minnesota	24
New Hampshire	24
New Jersey	24
South Carolina	8
Utah	26
Vermont	24
Michigan	8
Louisiana	24
Total	221

For the present the operations on the east coast of Mexico will centre around Vera Cruz and Tampico. No ships have been ordered yet to Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. This, however, does not dispose of the plan to land men and protect that road at both ends.

That attention is turning toward the Tehuantepec Road was evidenced by to-night's announcement that the gunboats Denver and Annapolis were on their way to Salina Cruz, the former from Corinto, Nicaragua, and the latter from Acapulco. Salina Cruz is the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Road, and also the terminus of the only cable available for Huerta's use.

The armored cruiser South Dakota and the collier Jupiter sailed from San Francisco this morning for San Diego to join the force to be assembled under Admiral Howard. The Jupiter carries an expeditionary force of marines.

Admiral Doyle, with his flag flying on the armored cruiser West Virginia, and four torpedo boat destroyers, which have just been put into commission at San Diego, have been ordered to report to Admiral Howard at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico. The armored cruised California and the cruiser Raleigh were at Mazatlan at 6 o'clock to-night.

Navy Is Overenlisted.

The naval force of the country is already overenlisted, and has been so for over two weeks. To man ships in active service sailors are being taken from vessels in reserve that are not yet to be called upon.

There are 2,000 men on reserve ships that may be thus used, besides 2,500 sailors at the Naval Training Station at Newport. There are, therefore, 4,500 sailors not on ships in active service that have not yet been called upon.

TROOPS READY TO START.

Fifth Brigade Could Sail from Galveston on Short Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, April 22.—All signs point to the determination of the War Department to be ready for instant action in case it is decided to rush troops for service in Mexico. Men, supplies, and transports could be set in movement on the shortest notice.

All last night and to-day army wagons were carrying trunks and other personal belongings of soldiers and officers to storehouses. The entire Fifth Brigade is in light moving order now and could be on board the four transports and under way in four hours.

The destroyers asked for coal passers to-day and are taking on full war crews.

It is regarded as significant that all attachés and civilian employes on the four transports here have been ordered not to leave their ships to-night.

When wharf patrolmen late this afternoon found a neatly wrapped package containing thirty sticks of dynamite in a shed a few feet from the place where three torpedo boat destroyers are tied up alongside of one another, they instituted a search that resulted in the arrest of Jorge Salazar and Guillermo Ampudia, two Mexicans who have been employed in railroad work near here. Fuse and caps were found in the neighborhood.

The Mexicans admit having left the explosive in the shed, but say they stole it from the railroad company and intended to use it in fishing.

The explosion of this charge so near the destroyers would undoubtedly have resulted in blowing up the magazines of the boats.

Although the military authorities attached no significance to the occurrence, it greatly excited both the American and Mexican residents.

Thirty-six three-inch guns, all but twelve of them of the mountain type, which Army men here said would be of particular value in Mexico, are here already, all belonging to the Fourth Field Artillery.

Plans for the sailing of the Fifth Brigade of 4,500 men, which probably will be the first portion of the 12,000 troops here to move, include at present the taking of eight mountain guns. These guns are taken apart for transportation and packed on mules. Artillerymen here said that under favorable conditions they could unpack, mount, and fire one of the guns in a little more than ten seconds.

Army headquarters here to-day ordered the steamer Denver to stop loading and hold herself in readiness for emergency use by the Government. The Denver is a 4,500-ton Mallory liner, carrying both passengers and freight, and was due to sail for New York this afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Six carloads of cartridges were transferred today from the Frankford Arsenal to the Government tug Samoset, to be sent to Galveston, where they will be distributed among the various Army stations along the Mexican border. The arsenal is working day and night with a full force.

Lieut.-Col. George Montgomery, Commandant of the Arsenal, said that the shipment was not out of the ordinary line of business, and that the orders for the ammunition had been sent from Washington some time ago; but he would not deny that the Arsenal employes were being pushed just a little in order to fill orders on hand and to be prepared for others.

"Had the Government given us more money to extend the plant we should not have to rush the employes now as we are doing," said the commandant. "In the event of rush orders I do not see how we will be able to handle them. It would be impossible for us to do more than we are doing at present, because we are literally pushed to the limit now."

Work at the Frankford Arsenal is confined to small-arm ammunition and shells for use in guns of small diameter.

SOUTH DAKOTA SPEEDS ON.

With Collier Jupiter She Hurries Down Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SOUTH DAKOTA, (by Wireless via San Francisco,) April 22.—The South Dakota, with the electric naval collier Jupiter following 500 yards in her wake, is headed toward Mexico to-night. The Vera Cruz dispatches caused the most intense excitement among the marines on their way to the west coast ports, and they are impatient to arrive at the scene of hostilities.

When ordered to do so the South Dakota can make the run to Mazatlan in four days. Similar speed can be made by the Jupiter.

The destroyers from San Diego have started to Mazatlan.

PEARSON EMPLOYES TO STAY.

Engineering Concern Says Its Men Won't Come Out of Mexico.

Ward E. Pearson, a member of the Pearson Engineering Corporation, Ltd., of 115 Broadway, which has large business interests in Mexico, said yesterday that the last word received from the company's representatives in that country was that they intended to stay there and did not fear any grave danger. He said that very little damage had been done to their works in Mexico and that he hoped that hostilities would come to an end before it was found necessary to taxe the City of Mexico.

In his opinion it was advisable for the United States troops to take the longer march, or the Interoceanic Railway, if they proceeded to the capital, as the shorter line runs through cañons and over dangerous trestles which would offer advantages to the enemy to attack them in transit. Mr. Pearson said that the wives and families of the employes of the corporation in Mexico had been sent back to the United States some time ago. There had been no communication with the office in Mexico City for the last few days, he asserted.

15 Rue Boissy d'Anglas — Place de la Concorde

PARIS

HOTEL VOUILLEMONT

ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED
LATEST COMFORT
REPUTED CUISINE

KOH-I-NOOR is King of Pencils. Its smooth-writing lead of unvarying quality makes it the last word in pencil perfection. 17 variations of lead; also Copying. Buy them by the way.—Adv.

RUSH 900 MARINES ABOARD WARD LINER

The Morro Castle to Sail from Philadelphia Friday with Regiment Under Col. Moses.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ALSO TO GO

Battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia to Leave Boston for Mexico To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22. — The Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, chartered by the Government, arrived here from New York at 6 o'clock to-night and 300 marines, assembled at the navy yard, immediately were rushed aboard. The work of loading provisions for three months and a supply of coal also proceeded rapidly. Additional detachments of marines now are speeding to this city from Norfolk, Annapolis, Dover, Del.; Port Royal, S. C.; Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth, and it is probable that the vessel will sail for Mexico on Friday with a full regiment of 900 marines.

This regiment will be known as the Twentieth Regiment and will be in command of Lieut. Col. R. M. Moses, Commandant of Marines at Annapolis, who has been ordered to come here and take charge.

The battleship Ohio, which reached the yard a few days ago to join the Reserve Fleet, has been ordered to get ready to join Admiral Badger's fleet in Mexican waters. It was rumored at the navy yard to-day that the Ohio would sail within forty-eight hours. The Missouri, Tennessee, and Idaho are expected to sail within the week.

No confirmation of these reports could be obtained from any one in authority, owing to Secretary Daniels's order that all information was to come from the official press bureau of the Navy Department. The activity aboard the vessels, however, was regarded as a fair indication of the truth of the rumors.

There was a secret meeting of Captains and Lieutenant Commanders aboard the battleship Idaho to-day, and although sentries kept visitors off the ship it was whispered about that the officers were selecting the men and petty officers to be distributed among those warships that would sail for Mexico.

The scout cruiser Salem is being hurriedly prepared for sea, and will be in shape to sail on Sunday at the latest. Admiral Caperton, commander of the Reserve Fleet, probably will so South with the Tennessee, if that ship is ordered to sail.

All sailors and marines on shore leave reported back to-day of their own accord.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 22.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Moses, commandant of marines here, received orders to-day to take command of the marines concentrating at Philadelphia for service in Mexico. The troops will sail on the steamer Morro Castle.

Col. Moses with twenty men from the local barracks will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—Three hundred marines from the navy yard barracks left here to-day for Philadelphia to embark on the steamer Morro Castle for Mexico.

The auxiliary Vestal which has been engaged in target practice outside the Virginia Capes received orders yesterday to stand by for service at once. The collier Proteus now undergoing repairs at the navy yard was also ordered in readiness to proceed to Mexico by Sunday.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 22.—Several thousand persons lined the streets to-night, cheering and waving flags, when a detachment of 113 marines marched from the navy yard to the railroad station on the way to Philadelphia to take ship for Mexico. The men were in command of Capt. James Buttrick.

The naval collier Leonidas sailed today for Boston, where ammunition will be taken off before she proceeds to Mexico.

BOSTON, April 22.—A detachment of sixty-five marines from the barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard left there to-day to join the regiment that is being assembled at Philadelphia for service in Mexico. Thousands cheered the men as they marched away from the yard, and another great crowd at the South Station thundered its farewell when the men entrained.

Supplementary orders were received to-day for the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia, in command of Rear Admiral Beatty, to join the fleet in Mexican waters. Preparations were made for the vessels to sail at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The gunboat Castine probably will be placed in commission on Saturday.

The Quartermasters' Department of the army requested permission to-day to survey the steamers Bunker Hill and Massachusetts to determine their possibilities as transports. The steamers, which are owned by the Eastern Steamship Corporation, are twenty-knot vessels and have accommodations for 900 passengers. It is estimated that their carrying capacity could be increased to 1,500.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 22.—Wireless orders were received at the Naval Training Station this afternoon from the Navy Department to send twenty-one men to the U. S. S. Castine, which sailed during the day from Portsmouth to the Boston Navy Yard.

Late to-night 105 seamen and coal passers left the Naval Training Station for the flagship Virginia and battleships George and Nebraska of the third division of the Atlantic fleet at the Boston Navy Yard. Orders were received by Capt. Roger Welles at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and before 8 o'clock the men were on their way to the railroad station.

CHICAGO, April 22.—With flags flying and bugles playing 187 bluejackets from the naval training station at Lake Bluff left here to-day for the East, where they will be assigned to ships. The youngsters were eager to go to the front.

Two companies of marines, one from the New York Navy Yard, the other arriving from the naval magazines at Iona Island in the Hudson River, were equipped at the yard yesterday, and will go to Philadelphia to go aboard the chartered transport Morro Castle.

Bathroom Comforts

The selection of your bathroom equipment should have your personal attention.

A look over our eleven model bathrooms will show you the possibilities for comfort and convenience in modern bathroom equipment.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
Fifth Ave. and 17th St., New York

NOT JUSTIFIED, CARRANZA SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

that the Treasury Department had referred the question of what should be done with this expected shipment to the Department of Justice. It was through the Department of Justice, it was said, that the State Department heard of the situation, and according to the meagre information obtainable, the joint army and navy Board of Strategy also took the matter under consideration and rendered an opinion that the embargo on munitions of war should be put into effect again.

According to the understanding of what occurred at the meeting of the joint Board of Strategy, the opinion prevailed that in view of the danger that the capture of Vera Cruz might result in uniting the Constitutionalists with the Huertistas, it would be unwise for this Government to permit further shipments of arms and ammunition into Constitutionalist territory. A conference with regard to the expected recommendation of the Board of Strategy is said to have taken place between officials of the State Department and the War Department.

Carranza's Message Received.

Gen. Carranza telegraphed the text of his communication to the Constitutionalists Junta in Washington and a translated copy was delivered to Mr. Bryan by the junta before he received the communication from Carranza direct.

It was 10 o'clock last night when Mr. Bryan left at the White House the text of the Carranza document as it was furnished to him by the junta. On leaving the White House Mr. Bryan acknowledged that he expected such a communication, but he said that while he knew its contents, he had not received it officially and must therefore decline to comment on it.

Late last night Gen. Carranza's communication was received at the State Department. It came over the wires directly into the department's telegraph room. While it was being taken down by the operator Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge were summoned from the War Department, and read it sheet by sheet as it was written from the wire.

There is reason to believe that no decision has been reached as to the character of the reply to Gen. Carranza, but it goes without saying that he will receive the most positive assurances that this Government has no intention of entering into a campaign of conquest in Mexico; that its military operations are solely directed against Gen. Huerta and his following for the purpose of compelling him to make amends for the indignity offered to the American flag and uniform at Tampico, and that this Government has the kindliest feeling toward the Mexican people, with whom it has no quarrel.

The criticism of the President's address in the Senate was mainly on the ground that the murders of Americans in Mexico and the destruction of American property there had not been included among his reasons for the request that Congress should sanction the use of the armed forces of the nation in compelling Huerta to furnish reparation for the Tampico affair.

The administration's answer to this, although there has been no official utterance on the subject, it said, to be that if the President had followed the line insisted on by his critics and the resolutions adopted by Congress had included the explanatory preamble offered by Senator Lodge, the Constitutionalists might have gained the idea that the American people intended to take forcible measures for redress against them as well as against the Huertistas.

The letter from Carranza was inspired by the following to him from Secretary Bryan:

"The President does not desire any resolution that could be construed as authorizing him to engage in war; all he asks and all that will be given is a resolution declaring that he is justified in using the armed forces to compel redress of a specific indignity. He has been careful to distinguish between Gen. Huerta and his supporters on the one side and the rest of the Mexican people on the other side.

"He has reiterated his friendship for the Mexican people and his desire that they establish for themselves a constitutional government. The taking of the Customs House at Vera Cruz was made necessary by Huerta's refusal to make proper reparation for the arrest of American sailors. The Constitutionalists are reported in the newspapers as standing aloof from the controversy. This is a wise attitude, and we hope that they will not misunderstand the President's position or misconstrue his acts."

CARRANZA NOTE MODIFIED.

Sent Back for Alterations Before Transmission to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, April 22.—Gen. Carranza to-day sent the text of an official statement on the seizure of Vera Cruz and President Wilson's new Mexican policy to El Paso, for transmission to Washington.

It avoided mention of rebel intentions in the matter, and stated that the United States erred in that the action intended to affect Huerta as an individual was in reality an act of hostility to the Mexican nation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, April 22.—Gen. Carranza's message was not transmitted to Washington, as it was considered too radical. Instead, Roberto Pesqueira of the Carranza Junta here sent it back to the First Chief of the Revolution with a number of suggestions for modifying the language of the message before it was sent to Washington. This was done, and the official text was codified tonight and sent to the President in person by his representative here.

Carranza now controls 6,000,000 persons in the territory he has taken. There remain many millions in the south upon whom he is depending to win. Should he throw in his lot with the Americans, who are universally hated throughout Mexico, his revolution would be lost, and all chances of his becoming President would be dissipated.

For that reason Carranza is believed to be evading the matter as long as possible, with the ultimate intention of joining Huerta.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Office Furniture Sale

NOW ON

We have bought 2100 desks, 700 Tables, 2500 Chairs, also many miscellaneous pieces, at a price that will allow us to sell at less than we have been able to buy them heretofore. Never before have we or any other dealer been able to offer such tremendous values. This lot includes from the Highest Grade to the least expensive ever manufactured by

DERBY DESK CO.

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Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Branch, 30 Church Street (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)

VOLUNTEERS FIND MARINE CORPS FULL

This Branch of the Service Rises in Popularity with the News from Vera Cruz.

AWAIT INCREASE OF LIMIT

Army Officers Prepare for a Rush of Enlistments—Military Orders Offer Their Services.

The news from Mexico of the part taken at Vera Cruz by the United States marines brought an increase in the number of men seeking enlistment in that branch of the service yesterday. Applicants began to show up soon after the marine recruiting station at 128 East Twenty-third Street opened, and they kept coming all day.

Capt. F. C. McConnell said that in the marine service, as in the other branches, there had been no lowering of the standards of admission and there would be none until the President issued a call for more men and Washington ordered that examinations be less severe. This is because nearly every arm of the service is recruited up to the strength allowed by Congress.

The full strength of the United States Marine Corps is 10,000 men, and at present there are 9,971 men on the roll. Of those who called at the recruiting station yesterday many degrees of prosperity were represented. Those in charge say that there is a good showing each day of those who desire to go to the front for patriotic reasons. An officer of the army recruiting service said that if the clause requiring the consent of parents or guardian was waived the ranks could be quickly filled with good material without lowering the bars of physical requirements.

The army authorities are preparing for an increase in enlistments if the present force is ordered increased by President Wilson. If this is done the Quartermaster's Department in this district will be kept busy supplying clothing and equipment for recruits. At Fort Slocum the army recruiting depot was busy yesterday in anticipation of such an order.

Fort Slocum is the receiving barracks for recruits. Practically all recruits made in this section of the country are sent to Fort Clocum and there put in condition for duty with the regiments stationed at the regular posts. There are already there 857 men who can be sent to regular army posts when called for. Under orders of Col. Frank West, Commander of the Fort, the work of training recruits is being pushed. There has been an increase in arrivals and recruits are coming in from the various stations on nearly every train.

A number of those who have signified a willingness to enter the navy if there services are required are former enlisted men and petty officers who have served terms an dare now successful in other walks of life. One application received yesterday by Chief Clerk Tracey of the Naval Station was from a man who was honorably discharged from the navy twenty-one years ago. Another applied was from C. A. Weakland, an official of the Nation Suit and Cloak Company in West Twenty-fourth Street. Some years ago Mr. Keakland was a chief yeoman in the navy. He saw service in Cuba, the Philippines, and in the Boxer Rebellion. He was on the Buffalo when she assisted in towing the dry dock Dewey to Manila. He won a reputation as one of the best wrestlers in the service.

The Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., Camp 29, United Spanish War Veterans of Whitestone, decided yesterday to volunteer their services to President Wilson. Capt. Overton is on his way from Washington to recruit a company if necessary. The offer to volunteer was forwarded to Congressman Denis O'Leary at Washington. The Overton Camp is composed of men who served in the army and navy during the Spanish-American war.

Seventeen veterans of the civil war, the only survivors of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, will to-day assemble at their armory to answer to the roll-call. Fifty-three years ago 108 young men, composing Company H, reported to First Lieut. Charles B. Morton in front of the tablet on the old Clymer Street, Brooklyn, fire engine house, and, swearing allegiance to the Federal Government, marched to the front. This morning the seventeen survivors of the regiment, still under command of Lieut. Morton, will assemble in front of the tablet, and after roll call will give a silent salute to their dead comrades.

John Hein, chief clerk in the Naturalization Bureau in the State Court Building, said to-day that the number of applicants for first papers had shown a slight increase. He said he noticed that the increase seemed to be caused by those who said they wanted to enlist in the army or those who had been accompanied to the bureau by recruiting officers.

The Hebrew veterans of the war with Spain yesterday sent this letter to the Secretary of War:

New York, April 22, 1914.
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain, made up of 250 men of the Jewish faith, who have served honorably in the war with Spain, the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, and the Boxer insurrection in China, hereby tenders its services to the Government, in any capacity that you may designate, in order to uphold the dignity of our beloved country in its present difficulties with the Mexican Republic.

CHARLES M. HOFFMAN, Commander.

At an informal discussion among the members of the Logan Club of Brooklyn on Monday night at the club rooms resolutions were proposed and adopted that the members of the club immediately proceed to form a regiment consisting of not less than 1,200 members to go to the front in case the United States Government calls for volunteers. Persons so desiring become members of this club and regiment by writing W. H. Tappy or A. M. Moss, the Logan Club, Sixth Avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILSON CHANGES PLANS TO AWAIT HUERTA'S ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

feeling that a further advance movement might bring about actual war, it is evident that the financial condition of the army has something to do with it.

No Controversy With Germany.

No diplomatic complications with Germany will occur as a result of the Ypiranga incident. This Hamburg-American steamship was virtually prevented, by the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz, from unloading at that place her cargo of 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and other war supplies which she was said to have on board under contract to deliver to the Huerta Government.

Yesterday afternoon Secretary Bryan called at the German Embassy and explained the situation which, in the opinion of the Government, made it necessary to land forces at Vera Cruz to prevent the war supplies supposed to be on the German liner from reaching Huerta's army. Mr. Bryan disavowed any intention on the part of this Government of doing anything that might be in any way offensive to the Government of Germany. It is believed at the State Department that this explanation was entirely satisfactory to the German Government, and that no irritation whatever will result from the affair.

The suggestion was made to-day that, rather than cause any feeling on the part of Germany, which has shown itself to be a good friend of the United States during the Mexican trouble, this Government might buy the war supplies on the Ypiranga. This suggestion came from a source that indicated that it was under consideration by the Government, but inquiry failed to confirm it.

A large part of the German steamer's war supplies are of a character that would be useless to the United States. She has a number of Krupp rapid-fire guns, said to be 200, on board, according to the Government's information, but the small arms she is reported to carry are of the Krag-Jorgensen type, which has been discarded by this Government, and most of the ammunition is for these rifles.

President Wilson's sleepless nights, interrupted by telephone calls from State and Navy Department officials, his worry over the general situation and the responsibilities of the present crisis wore him out so completely to-day that he took a nap in his office. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee found him there lying on a couch. The President awoke and they talked about Mexico.

Presently Mr. Wilson's physician dropped in. He ordered a game of golf in the Virginia hills. The President went reluctantly. He did not wish to play golf while the Mexican situation was acute; but Secretary Tumulty insisted, saying that the air and diversion would conserve his strength and clear his mind.

The President went, and Secretary Tumulty, who has averaged about five hours' sleep during the last few nights, stayed on the watch for emergency developments.

O'SHAUGHNESSY IS SAFE.

News by Way of Galveston Says Foreigners Continue to Flee.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Communication was established this afternoon with Mexico City. Chargé O'Shaughnessy is safe and the city is quiet, but business is demoralized. The city is completely in the hands of the Federal Government.

A train was to have left here this afternoon for Vera Cruz with foreigners on board, and under the escort of Federal troops.

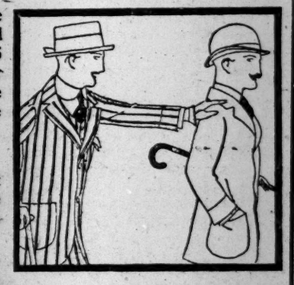
Mexicans at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, have announced that they will retreat about fifteen miles into the interior, tearing up the railroad tracks behind them, if Americans seize the port, according to cable messages received here to-night. No resistance is planned.

American sailors were fired upon by a Mexican gunboat at Tampico on two or three different occasions and once German and English sailors were fired upon, according to Chief Engineer Murray of the steamer Herbert G. Wylie, which arrived here to-day from Tampico.

Murray said he had seen the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz "take pot shots" at cutters flying the United States flag. He said on one occasion cutters from an American man of war and from German and English vessels went ashore without their flags flying, the occupants landing and starting afoot toward the village of Dona Cecelia. The Vera Cruz dropped a shell near them. The occupants of the three boats, he said, then hurried back to the water front where they hoisted their flags in their respective boats and there was no more firing.

When the revolutionists attacked Tampico a few days ago the Wylie was lying in the river in the line of fire between rebel and Federal guns, with steam out. She cut loose, drifting out of danger. One of her lifeboats shows the marks of bullets. Drifting downstream, the Wylie passed several barges upon which women and children had taken refuge. The Wylie's crew took the refugees aboard.

Frequent Victims of Mistaken Identity



MANY people have remarked that the $20 and $25 Weber and Heilbroner Spring suits look like much more expensive clothes.

* *

It is true our suits at these prices are in style wonderfully like those at higher prices.

The models are similar—the purpose is the same: to make the suits typically New York in style.

The variety of fashionable fabrics at $20 and $25 is greater than ever before; and the quality is better, thanks to the tariff.

* *

Our $30 to $45 suits represent the same superlative values, at those prices, as the $20 and $25 suits at their prices.

Our 55 cent Spring neckwear is likewise the frequent victim of mistaken identity.

The silks could not appear richer or more attractive at any price.

Our volume of haberdashery business—the largest in America—is responsible for the modest figures at which these scarfs are marked.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 359 Broadway 737 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 59 Nassau 150 Nassau 26 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

PICK STATEN ISLAND FOR MOBILIZATION

Plans Made to Bring State National Guard Here if It Is Called Out.

THREE CAMP SITES CHOSEN

And Room for the Whole Militia Is Found—Montauk for Artillery Camp.

Plans for mobilizing the militia of the entire State of New York on Staten Island were made yesterday and camp sites were practically agreed upon by Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General, and a number of staff officers who accompanied him upon a tour of inspection of Staten Island. The sites are also approved by Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East. Col. Haan went with the inspection party.

It is now planned that as soon as the call comes from the President to the National Guard of the State, the division, or such part as is called upon for service, will be brought to this city and mobilized on Staten Island. The Field Artillery, however, will probably be sent to Montauk Point, where a camp of instruction will be located. The companies will be equipped with new field pieces by the National Government and the instruction work will be in the hands of officers of the regular service, detailed as instructors.

Camp sites have been considered for months, but there was no hurry in their selection until the present situation developed, for camp time is not until June. When it became apparent that camps would be necessary Gen. O'Ryan and Adjt. Gen. H. D. Hamilton visited Peekskill. It was found that the camping space there was not large enough to accommodate an entire army division. Since then the officers of the Guard have been seeking a suitable camping place. Two or three preliminary inspections of suitable property have been made. The tour of yesterday resulted in a report to Gen. O'Ryan, in Washington, favoring Staten Island and Montauk as mobilization points.

The visit to Staten Island came after a day of almost feverish activity at the National Guard headquarters in the Municipal Building. Col. Walton was at his desk early. He was in communication with Gen. O'Ryan in Washington and with Adjt. Gen. Hamilton in Albany many times during the day.

The climax of the day's activities came in the early afternoon, when after much difficulty telephone communication with Gen. O'Ryan was established. There followed a conference, after which Col. Walton began to call up the armories. He had begun to assemble the inspection party, and it was apparent that he was working under imperative orders.

It was admitted that three camp sites had been selected and that they were found by all the officers to be desirable from many points of view. All three will be used. The first is a tract of land near Fort Wadsworth and back of Fingerboard Road. The second is near Dongan Hills, where the country breaks into steep inclines, and the third site is a great tract of land to the south and west of New Dorp. The country is said by the officers to be almost ideal for camping. It is within easy reach of Manhattan and there is sufficient water supply. Another advantage is that it is within a zone where sanitation obtains and where the chances for sickness are slight.

The officers also inspected the docking facilities for the loading and unloading of transports and cargo vessels. The State of New York, it was said, can obtain an option on the properties, but in the event of the guard being called by the Federal Government the property can be occupied without the consent of the owners, who must, however, be recompensed for damage done.

More than 100 steamships on this coast have been offered for Government transport duty, it was said yesterday. Col. Max Gray Zalinski, the Depot Quartermaster here, is of the opinion that troops here will be moved by rail to Galveston, and from there transported by steamship to the scene of conflict. It is probable, however, that heavy field pieces, live stock, and supplies will be moved by water. The need now in both the regular service and in the National Guard seems to be for a suitable appropriation to get things moving on a war footing. The National Guard will require about $1,500,000 to be equipped for war.

Gen. O'Ryan issued a statement yesterday urging men to enlist now to get the advantage of preliminary training and promotion. While urging this enlistment he also issued another order instructing examining surgeons to accept only the "best physical specimens." Recruiting just now is receiving much attention, for it is desired to have the Guard recruited to strength when the call to arms comes.

The vanity of Saks Clothes!

¶ Vanity makes women beautiful and men resourceful—the powder on a woman's cheek is the resort of vanity, and the self-same powder on a man's coat is vanity's reward.

¶ Vanity is the chief stimulus to success, and whatever merit there is in Saks clothes we owe to our own vanity and to an intimate understanding of yours.

¶ Style in clothes is vanity, and Saks clothes, cut and tailored with unerring accuracy of line, are the very vanity of style!

¶ As such they have made our success—as such they will contribute to yours.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

In the Saks-Hartmann Rite-Hite Wardrobe Trunk

with its simplified wardrobe for gowns or suits, and its almost uncanny capacity in the shape of compartments

there is always room for a little more!

In fact, the Saks-Hartmann Rite-Hite is never full. Like Oliver Twist, it is always capable of absorbing a little more. And yet, no matter how much you put into it, there is no crowding, no chaos, no strap-hanging, so to speak. There is, on the contrary, perfect order, and when upon your journey's end you commence to unpack, you will find that everything you take out of the Rite-Hite is in the same condition in which you put it in.

$30 to $120

Men's Fitted Suit Cases of pigskin—$59.50.
Nickel-plated hardware and double-lever locks. Fifteen fittings. Ebony brushes and bottles with German silver tops. Also writing tablet, manicure pad and mirror. Lined with heavy pigskin.

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

Saks' is to a Woman's Motor Hat

¶ The name of Saks' has so long been identified with all that is fashionable and distinctive in motor millinery modes that the very name itself is to a motor hat

what a Paris name is to any hat

¶ And these charming little hoods and bonnets of ours for motoring this Spring go far to prove it.

¶ Hats in knockabout and sport shades of ratine, mixture cloths, white flannels and soft, pliant straws—$5 and $6.

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Day by day the Store grows with the growth of Spring. More and more summery become the displays. Even to those for whom the changing seasons are hackneyed, the new things this year have a greater charm.

$12.50 to $17.50 Silk or Wool Dresses at $9.50

The silk Dresses are taffetas, Canton crepes and silk poplins, attractively trimmed with laces. Two and three tier skirts, loose bodices, puff tunics, bustle effects.

Wool Dresses of fancy crepes and walrus crepeing. Newest styles, tunic skirts, butterfly bodices, etc., trimmed with lace, ribbon or silk.

Plenty of navy blue and black, with a showing of other fashionable colors.

Trim, Neat House Dresses, 98c to $2.25.

Any woman will look fresh in one of them. At little prices are some of percale, chambray, or seersucker. High, low or square necks; long and three-quarter sleeves.

At $2.25 are Dresses of corded striped tissues, with sailor collar, cuffs and insert front of white Swiss dot embroidery, hemstitched in.

Garden Tools are Ready

Everything the most professional gardener could possibly desire is ready here. Lawn Rollers, Mowers, and Tools of all kinds. Prices are very moderate, and the variety is large.

$1 and $1.39 Silks at 69c to $1.09.

Three very fine values. First an all-silk striped Messaline, 36-inches wide, in black and white. A fine quality for all-service Dresses. Regularly $1.25 yard, now 69c.

Second all-silk striped washable Silks, 36 inches wide, in a great variety of colored stripes on white grounds. Fast colors.

Third, 40 inch Silk faille in twenty-five of the season's best shades and black. Suitable for suits, coats and dresses Regularly $1.39 yard, now $1.09.

MEN

$20 and $28 Suits, $16.50.

A special concession from a noted maker. A clean-up of his short ends of cloth.

He made these Suits every bit as well as those which sell regularly at $20 and $28. We secured the extra value because we are one of his largest customers.

Solid, sensible business men who want Clothes to match their own personalities will find this an exceptional opportunity.

Easy Rests The Head That Wears A Loeser Flexible Derby, $3.

Soft Hat comfort—but the dressiness that only a Derby gives. Light, fast color, self conforming.

$5 in looks and wearing quality—$3 in cost.

NEWEST THINGS

Moire Silk Handbags

Which come because of the vogue for moire silk coats. We are ready with a new and exclusive Bag made of two kinds of moire silk.

One model has the upper part of fancy black moire in a satin stripe pattern with the lower part of gold brocaded moire in a highly colored floral design. Gold semi-circular frames with moire ribbon handles. Priced $8, also other styles at same price.

Other moire Bags up to $19. Several of which are new Paris designs.

Fredrick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

CONGRESS BACKS UP WILSON; HOBSON PRAISES ENLISTED MEN

WILSON JUSTIFIED BY VOTE IN HOUSE

Lower Branch of Congress Loses No Time in Adopting the Mexico Resolution.

PASSES WITHOUT ROLL CALL

Reed and Penrose Exchange Sharp Words in Senate as Result of Stormy Night Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Wilson to-day added the final touch which changed into a law the resolution adopted by Congress justifying him in using the armed forces of the United States in compelling amends for indignities suffered by the nation in Mexico.

The substitute resolution of the Senate was accepted by the House soon after it convened to-day. When the signatures of Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, had been attached, it was sent to the White House. President Wilson signed it at 2:07 o'clock in the afternoon.

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, made one last attempt to obstruct the adoption of the Mexican resolution. When Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee had presented the substitute, explaining that it was acceptable to the President and to himself, as its substance had not been changed, Mr. Mann said:

"I do not believe we ought to engage in a war with Mexico at this time for the reasons suggested by the President. If we pass this resolution we have entered on war. Already we have fired on and killed Mexican citizens, we are already involved in war in Mexico. I believe we ought to be patriotic enough to try to secure peace.

"I have believed this 'watchful waiting' policy would involve us in war. I had hoped we might prevent it."

The appeal of the minority leader was of no avail, for the House was in no humor for further delay. There were a few scattering negative votes on the Republican side when Speaker Clark put the question, but none of the opposition was disposed to demand a roll call.

A few minutes later, when Speaker Clark stood with poised hand about to sign the resolution, Mr. Mann again objected. He made a point of order that the Speaker was acting without authority, because it was necessary for the Senate to be informed that the House had concurred in the substitute.

Mr. Clark said Mr. Mann was undoubtedly correct. Thereupon the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, asked that a recess be taken until noon, when the Senate convened.

Speaker Clark signed the resolution at 12:06 o'clock, a minute after it had been reported in the Senate. Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, then attached his signature, and the resolution soon was on its way to the White House.

BITTER WORDS IN SENATE.

Reed and Penrose in a Tilt Over Volunteers for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The bitter feeling of last night's session of the Senate on the resolution "justifying" the President's use of armed force in Mexico was renewed to-day in a sharp tilt between Senator Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, a Republican.

Mr. Penrose voted for the resolution last night, but to-day he ridiculed the presentation to the Senate of offers of military service from various organizations of the country, and Mr. Reed in savage language said that Mr. Penrose was a Tory of inferior patriotism.

The debate arose over a telegram presented by Senator Shafroth, a Democrat of Colorado, from Lieut. Col. James Bulger of the United Spanish War Volunteer Cavalry Regiment in Colorado. Col. Bulger said he hoped his regiment's services would be accepted and that his regiment would be among the first to cross the Rio Grande. Senators Smoot and Penrose objected to printing the telegrams in the Record.

"I have communications from a lot of fire companies that want to enlist," said Mr. Penrose ironically. "This reading of such communications that ought to go exclusively to the War Department is beneath the dignity of the Senate of the United States. It is an obstacle to the business and an infliction upon the patience of the Senate."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Reed, "the volunteers of Colorado need a physical examination if possible, but I apprehend that their patriotism will stand a better test in an examination than would the patriotism of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Penrose.) The Senator from Pennsylvania is tracking history. Once before we had a war with Mexico and at that time we had our Tories in Congress.

"There was one who said that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the American fleet with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The electorate of that State buried him in a political grave that was disgraced by his political corpse.

"The Senator from Pennsylvania upbraids the President and the Secretary of State and he upbraids me, and I feel honored by being placed in that company because he said that for some months evidence and murder have gone unchecked in Mexico. Now that a step has been taken we find the Senator the first to raise his voice and protest against the very thing he said should have occurred months ago.

"We will upon this side of the chamber join the Republican side in defense of our flag. We will upon this side of the chamber join the Republican side in emulation and generous rivalry along patriotic lines. But there is no man on this side who will join the Senator from Pennsylvania in insulting men who offer their services to their country.

"Mr. President, of course it is cheap demagogy to stand and protest that a tender of money, limb, and life to your country should not be met with a sneer or turned aside with an insult. Of course that is cheap demagogy. But to utter insults when in the space within the confines of the Senate Chamber, protected by office, is the highest type of courage and the supremest test of patriotism."

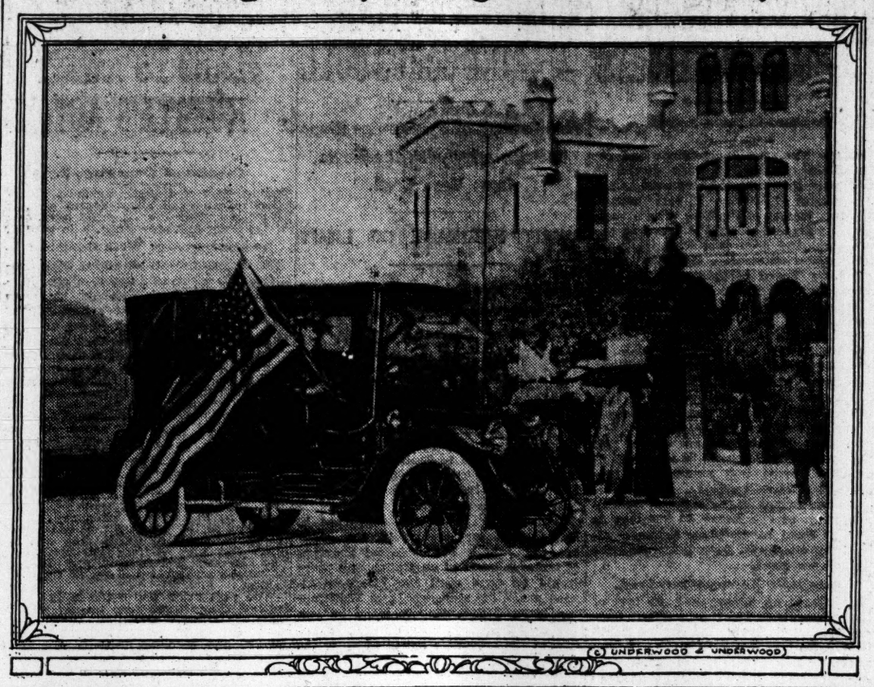
Senator Penrose replied to Senator Reed, and in doing so discussed his resolution of last August to make an appropriation to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico.

"I have listened," he said, with a sense of philosophical complacency to the mock heroics and cheap demagogy which we have just heard in this body. I make due allowances for the nervous tension which gentlemen have been under throughout last night's session, and therefore I do not look for the clearest intellectual processes to-day. I can understand extraordinary bravery which exhibits itself after a year and a half of patient watchful waiting, during which women have been assaulted, American citizens have been murdered, American property despoiled without the slightest evidence of sympathy from our Secretary of State or from the National Administration, or so far as I know from the Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator on the Democratic side of the chamber. Now that some fifteen battleships have concentrated upon a defenseless port and their enormous artillery has been trained upon a naked and distressed people, it is fitting that the kind of bravery that seems to fill the breast of the Senator from Missouri should suddenly find voice.

"The Senator from Missouri exhibits remarkable bravery. Fifteen million unprotected Mexicans, torn by strife, with enough trouble to excite our sympathy rather than our bloodthirsty and resentful passions, have aroused him to a military ardor which tempt me to hope but not believe that he may be enlisted and found in the front rank of the combatants.

"Mr. President, I believe that there never was a war entered into by any civilized nation which has been the culmination of more incompetent and ignorant management of diplomatic affairs than is the war in which the Republic of America finds itself to-day.

O'Shaughnessy's Flag at the Embassy.



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We have sunk to a depth which has invited the contempt of every civilized nation in the world—a contempt for the management of our State Department and for even the management and conduct of the great executive office of the Presidency. Americans cannot go abroad under any foreign flag without a feeling of shame and the depths to which we have permitted our country to sink, and it will require more than the mock heroics several thousand miles from the scene of the trouble, even if it be in the precincts of this chamber, to restore American self-respect and the respect which once attached to us on the part of every foreign nation."

Senator Penrose closed by criticising the Democrats for not supporting his resolution of last August, appropriating $25,000 to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico.

INDORSEMENT FOR WILSON.

Peace and Arbitration League Sends Him Congratulations.

A letter commending the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson to maintain peace with Mexico and indorsing his present attitude was last night sent to the Chief Executive at Washington by Henry Clews, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

The letter follows:

In this hour of trial and responsibility, the American Peace and Arbitration League extends sincere sympathy and tenders you our said. Our league is an ardent peace organization, but not of the "peace at any price kind."

We commend your kindly expressions of good-will toward the unfortunate people of Mexico, and we share with you the hope and belief that the United States Government will demonstrate to the people of Mexico, and to all the world, that our sole anxiety is to restore constitutional Government to the people of that unhappy country in the interests of peace and civilization. In this effort, and for this purpose, the American Peace and Arbitration League will uphold the hands of the President and Congress of the United States.

We have stood by you loyally in your splendid efforts to preserve peace and to avoid war. We now uphold your hands in the regrettable necessity and unavoidable obligations of prompt action in the interests of the United States and of Mexico itself. It remains only to convince the world that this action is not for vengeance or aggression, but of necessity to maintain our position among the nations of the world and restore national life, liberty, and constitutional Government to the people of Mexico.

The sudden necessities of present conditions amply justify the platform of the American Peace and Arbitration League, "for peace with adequate armament for the national defense under present world conditions." In setting forth this platform of years ago, we recognized the duty, responsibility, and constitutional obligation imposed upon the President and the Congress of the United States to "provide for the common defense."

We congratulate you and the Congress that in this hour of trial the United States is not unprepared to meet a most regrettable and unavoidable emergency.

DESTROYERS AT VERA CRUZ.

Made the Run from Pensacola in Two Days—Pacific Flotilla Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—With the passage by Congress of the resolution justifying the President's use of armed force in Mexico, interest turned to-day to the Navy Department, which seemed the key to the entire situation.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night the Secretary of the Navy announced the arrival of the torpedo boat destroyers at Vera Cruz. The flotilla consists of the destroyers Fanning, Beal, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Hentry, Drayton, McCall, Warrington, Patterson, Spalding, Ammen, Burrows, and Trippe. They are commanded by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who was formerly chief of American naval target practice, and has done for American naval shooting, in bringing about greater accuracy, what Admiral Sir Percy Scott has done for the gunnery of the British Navy.

The flotilla sailed from Pensacola on April 20 and made the run to Vera Cruz in two days. These destroyers, according to to-night's announcements, will be stationed either at Vera Cruz or at Tampico, as Admiral Badger may decide. The flotilla is accompanied by the scout cruiser Birmingham, acting as flagship, and the tender Dixie. The Birmingham and Dixie carry the two hydro-aeroplane outfits which are to be used at Vera Cruz.

The Navy Department issued one bulletin showing the speed with which the aeronautical force was got under way for the front. The facts were told in a dispatch from Lieut. Commander Mustin, in charge of the aeronautic station on the Florida coast.

At 12:30 P. M. Sunday an order was received at the station for a section of the aeroplane squadron to go aboard the scout cruiser Birmingham. By 8 P. M. two hydro-aeroplanes, with a power boat, aeronautical stores, spare parts, and full complement of officers and men, were assembled. At 6:30 the next morning the Birmingham received the section and put out to sea.

The Mississippi started soon after, carrying two more hydro-aeroplanes and the second aeroplane section, in charge of Lieut. B. N. P. Bellinger. The two sections will unite aboard the Mississippi in Mexican waters.

There will soon be torpedo-boat destroyers on both coasts. After announcing the arrival of the Pensacola destroyer flotilla at Vera Cruz the Navy Department at 10:30 o'clock to-night announced the departure to-day of destroyers for the west coast of Mexico.

The Pacific torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, consisting of the Whipple, Paul, Jones, Terry, Stewart, Truxton, and the tender Iris, under the command of Lieut. Commander E. H. Dodd, has sailed from San Diego for Magdalan, where they will report to Rear Admiral Howard. The Albany has left Bremerton for the same port. The flotilla is expected to arrive at its destination in about five days.

FARLEY TRUSTS WASHINGTON.

Cardinal Confident of the Wisdom of President and Congress

Cardinal Farley, who was present at a reception in the offices of The Catholic Encyclopedia, 16 East Fortieth Street, last night, was asked for his views of the Mexican situation.

"I am confident that we can rely fully upon the President and Congress to handle the difficult situation wisely and satisfactorily," he said. "The case is complicated with many problems, the details of which are known only to the authorities in Washington, but I feel certain that we all can indorse and support the Administration in whatever action it deems best to solve the problem."

EXPECT A LOAN FOR WAR EXPENSES

Bankers Think the Government Will Seek $100,000,000 to Finance Campaign.

MAY SELL CERTIFICATES

These to Run One Year and May Be Used as Security for National Bank Circulation.

New York bankers were expecting yesterday that a Government loan to meet the expenses of the campaign in Mexico would soon be decided on. It was taken for granted that the cost of the undertaking would soon run into large sums and it was believed that the Government would have to resort to borrowing. If an issue becomes necessary it was thought it would be for no less than $50,000,000 and probably for $100,000,000.

There was much discussion of the probable form of the security which the Government would put out under these circumstances. The Spanish War loan of 3 per cent. 10-40 year bonds was recalled but it was believed by most bankers that on this occasion the Treasury would be much more apt to resort to a sale of one-year certificates of indebtedness. One reason for this was that the bonds of 1898 might be used as security for national bank circulation while the authorized Panama Canal 3 per cent. bonds, the only bonds the Treasury has authority at present to put out, do not carry the circulation privilege and hence lack some of the market advantage attaching to the bonds put out in 1898.

The outstanding Panama 3s were quoted yesterday at 101¼ bid, but bankers were of the opinion that the Government would not be as sure as it probably would like to be of finding an immediate market for a large issue of these non-circulation 3 per cent. bonds. About the market for one year certificates of indebtedness bankers felt no doubt at all. It was thought that $100,000,000 of these could be placed easily. An issue of this sort was provided for in the Spanish War Loan act of 1898. This power of the Treasury was called into use as one of the means adopted by the Government to allay the money tension of 1907. At that time the certificates were used as security for circulation. The law is silent on the circulation privilege of these one-year notes, but the Treasury ruled that they were available for the purpose. That precedent would probably govern if an issue of these certificates was decided on for the purpose of obtaining money for the expedition in Mexico.

The tariff law of Aug. 5, 1909, reenacted the earlier authorization of one year 2 per cent. certificates, but increased the total from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. That is the amount which the Treasury is now empowered to put out without further authorization by Congress.

The amount of Panama Canal bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, now has the power to issue, is $208,668,000, that being the amount so far spent on the Panama Canal above what has been provided for by the sale of bonds. If it was desired to put out some other security than the Panama Canal bonds or the one-year certificates it is believed that special legislation would be necessary.

The net balance in the General Fund of the Treasury at this time is $86,532,000. Of this, $49,900,000 is in the national banks exclusive of about $8,000,000 to the credit of Postmasters, and like purposes. Some considerable part of this would have to be kept in the banks for the convenient handling of the ordinary operations of the Treasury. It probably could not be reduced substantially without carrying the working balance too low.

The Government's revenues are now falling behind its ordinary expenditures, and they are expected to do so until the Treasury begins to receive the income tax, which is payable in June. These facts, in the belief of bankers, increase the likelihood of a Government loan. Because of the steps taken at the time of the Spanish War bankers are talking also of the likelihood of the re-imposition of some of the war taxes levied in 1898. Another possible step which is being discussed is an extension of the income tax.

WON'T SHIP GOLD NOW.

Bankers Respect Government's Wish Not to Send It Abroad.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the New York Assay Office for gold for shipment to France, but no engagements were made. It was reported that an international banking house had inquired at Washington whether it would be agreeable to the Treasury to have gold taken at this time and that the proposed shipment had been abandoned when the bankers were told that the Treasury would prefer not to see gold taken for export. The banking house most commonly referred to in connection with this report denied that it had made any such inquiry of the Treasury Department.

A spokesman for these bankers said, however, that bankers would undoubtedly respect such a suggestion if it was made. It was believed, furthermore, that the Bank of France, to which any gold taken here at this time would probably be consigned, is purposely avoiding making any special bid for gold such as it made in January, when gold was taken here for shipment to France at a considerably lower level of exchange than that which now prevails. Then demand sterling did not go above $4.8095. Yesterday it closed at $4.8735. At the corresponding rate of exchange on Paris a very small allowance by the Bank of France would suffice to give our bankers a profit in the shipment of gold. It is not believed that any shipments will be made unless they come about without any stimulation in the way of interest allowances or otherwise.

It was pointed out that the ease now prevailing in money would probably deprive gold exports of any inconvenience so far as this market was concerned. At the same time it was thought that it might be more desirable to avoid shipments at this time, particularly if the Government was to borrow a large amount of money soon.

WAR BONDS UNLIKELY.

When Funds Are Needed Beer and Bank Checks May Be Taxed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Administration is so hopeful that there will be nothing like a general war with Mexico that estimates have not been made of the amount of money Congress will be asked to vote. Nor is it definitely determined what extraordinary taxes will be imposed. It is certain, however, that no bonds will be issued to raise the money nor will the Treasury be asked to circulate Treasury notes of short maturity. For the present the campaign will be paid for out of current funds.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to-day discussed the subject fully with Col. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. While the extent of the taxation is not determined, it is reasonably well established that when the levy is imposed it will be put on bank checks, negotiable instruments and beer. That would be following the line of the Stamp Tax act of the Spanish war.

If these levies are found insufficient for the cost of military and naval operations, the tax will be extended to reach proprietary medicines. It seems to be definitely understood also that the Tax bill will include one item of political significance. That will be a levy on brandies used in fortifying wines. There was a bitter controversy in the tariff debates last Summer that the Democratic Congress inherited from the preceding years, and Democrats like Senator Pomerene of Ohio bitterly protested against any sort of exemption.

The tax on beer as now discussed would mean $2 a barrel. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, who led the fight in the Senate against free sugar, said this afternoon that if the Government needed money a tariff on sugar would be the best way to raise it. But he did not seem hopeful of such an outcome.

Against the necessity of selling bonds there are now in the vaults of the Treasury ready for issue at any time about $240,000,000 of Panama bonds. Of the $375,200,980 bonds authorized to compensate the Treasury for the cost of building the Panama Canal only $184,631,980 have been issued. The remainder would need no Congressional sanction for public distribution.

TAMMANY TO BACK WILSON.

Sachems Will Meet To-day to Pass Resolutions of Support.

The Sachems of the Tammany Society, according to announcement made last night, will meet at Tammany Hall this afternoon for the purpose of adopting resolutions in support of the Administration policy toward Mexico. Any action taken by the Sachems will be submitted to a special meeting of the full society, which is to be called within a day or two.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany Society, in making the announcement said that there was nothing unusual about the action contemplated. The Tammany Society, he said, was a patriotic organization which had taken similar action in previous crises of a warlike nature with which this country had been confronted.

ESTEVA HAS NOT QUIT.

Consul General Has No Orders from Mexico, but Keeps Office Open.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, said yesterday that he had not received any instructions from his Government in Mexico City or from the Legation in Washington.

"The only message I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs since the crisis began," said the Consul General, "was a copy of the cable that had been sent by him to THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day." He added that he should keep the Consulate open and transact business for the merchants and shippers in New York until he received orders from his Government to close it.

With regard to the interviews which appeared in certain newspapers yesterday afternoon Señon de Esteva said:

"My attention has been called to alleged interviews with me, published in various evenings newspapers in this city, in which certain statements I did not make and could not in any circumstances have made are attributed to me by the writers.

"I earnestly desire that the press and public be informed, that since the unfortunate trouble between the United States and Mexico began, I have not in any way discussed for publication the policies of the United States or my Government.

"I am not in politics. I have never been in politics. In my career I only serve the regularly constituted Government, and I do not think I have any right to pass judgment on its acts."

Alfonso L. Jiminez, Mexican Vice Consul, said that he had received a cable yesterday from his brother José, in Mexico City, which read: "Every one well here. Do not worry. We are a little uneasy."

Several Mexicans living in New York called at the Consulate in the course of the day, anxious to know if any official news had been received from the Government in Mexico City.

HOBSON'S TRIBUTE TO ENLISTED MEN

Hero of the Merrimac Tells Congress of the Bravery of His Aids.

TYPICAL OF THE SERVICE

Representative Moore Eulogizes Poinsett and Three Comrades Who Fell at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, the man who sank the collier Merrimac at Santiago harbor sixteen years ago, under the batteries of the Spanish forts, told in the House of Representatives to-day the story of that remarkable exploit which made him a here throughout this country. The story was told in connection with a tribute delivered by the former naval officer to the American enlisted men who lost their lives at Vera Cruz yesterday.

Mr. Hobson had the attention of the House throughout, and even that rather boisterous body was stilled as well as thrilled by what he said:

"I desire simply to add my word of tribute to the memory of the men, the plain privates, who fell yesterday, the first blood shed in this trouble. I had the honor of serving with the plain private for eighteen years.

"I remember well how I was first impressed as to the character and spirit of the plain private. It was on a cruise. A gale had been blowing for forty-eight hours, and the sea was running high. Some midshipmen were sent over the masthead. They were all seasick. It was thought that it would help them out to give them a little exercise, and it was for that reason they were sent over the masthead. They were given no warrant not to come down on the lee side, which you should never do in a gale of wind. You ought to go up on the weather side and come down on the weather side.

"But the order was given for the midshipmen to go over the masthead, and they promptly did so. Half of them had not gotten over the crosstrees when one of them, a nephew of Admiral Schley and a class mate of mine, fell and struck the tops of the yard and went overboard.

"A heavy sea was running. Promptly the lifeboat was called for, and the crew responded. They had not been more than half lowered before the sea swamped the boat. It was not believed that the boat could live in that sea. They called away the other lifeboat crew, and they went back as cheerfully as though it were a dead calm. They went out in that lifeboat to see if they could save any of those who were overboard. I have seen seamen, the plain seamen, go overboard to save a comrade. The officer of the deck had to order that no more should go overboard—a superfluous exposing of their own lives to try to save a comrade.

"That was my first introduction to the spirit of this plain private. And remember, gentlemen, they are nothing but boys. The average age in the fleet that is off the coast of Mexico to-day is 21 years.

Tells the Story of the Merrimac.

"Perhaps I ought to give another personal tribute to this private. A question came up—a little incident, a little expedition—in my day. Being a naval constructor, knowing how to build ships, I naturally knew how to sink ships. The question of sinking ships came, and naturally I wanted to be associated with it. Seven men were wanted, and Admiral Sampson issued a call for seven men. The call was issued from the flagship, and more than a thousand responded. The main trouble we had from that time to the time we started was in refusing the personal appeals of men who had been my old shipmates, pleading with me on personal grounds and on all other grounds, to let them go.

"Yes; Poinsett and his comrades make me think of the time when, with those seven men with me, we were gathered together on deck and were slowly sinking.

"Only two torpdoes went off. We had ten; but the wiring and batteries connected with the others had been broken and cut away and crushed before the time came. We went down slowly.

"The original plan was that if the lifeboat survived we would get away from the ship in it. But the lifeboat had been shot away. I therefore changed my plan entirely, but I did not explain it to them.

"I can remember those seven men there. Shell after shell would come in. It looked as though the next one would surely get us. They would tear and cut everything below and around. The men would say, 'Now, can we be off?' I would say, 'No; no man can move until further orders.'

When the boiler went up they said, 'Can we go?' I said, 'No man will move until further orders.' At last the ship gave a lurch just before she was going down, and heaved as though she would turn over on us. We heard the gurgling and the rushing sound of the whirlpool.

"They said, 'Now can we get off?' and I replied, 'No; stay with me.' And they stayed with me, gentlemen, every last one of them.

"Now I have another little aftermath thought of it. By 11 o'clock that day we were in the Morro.—All the men were in one cell—seven men in one dark cell. I know it was a question of their health, and I called upon the commandant to let one of them come to me for instructions about taking care of their health. They sent Surratt in, and after he got his instructions he put his heels together and saluted and said: 'Sir, the men asked me to bring you a message.'

"It looked as though they were getting ready to execute us. Everything looked that way. There was that one chance to send me a message. What do you suppose that message was? I will not say how long a time we stayed in the water when they were closing in on us with their launches, and how the men knew they would kill us if they caught us. I did not tell them for hours what the orders were, but just told them to stand by me, and you would think that if a man got clear of a thing like that he would not want to go into it again.

"The message they sent to me was this. I remember Surratt, with heels together, said: 'Sir, the men asked me to tell you that they would go in again with you to-night.'"

A Special Tribute to Poinsett.

A special tribute to George Poinsett, apprentice seaman of the battleship Florida, came from Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania. Poinsett lived in Mr. Moore's district, which embraces part of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore said:

"Mr. Chairman, I arise to pay tribute to the heroism of George Poinsett of Pennsylvania, a seaman on the Florida, who went to death yesterday under orders to take the custom house at Vera Cruz, Mexico. The bulletin just issued by the Navy Department announcing the death of Poinsett and three others is meagre as to details, but we are led to believe that they were fired upon by the Mexican troops who were undertaking to defend their position. I shall attach to these brief remarks the full statement authorized this morning by the Navy Department with respect to the deaths and casualties resulting from this first clash of arms between the forces of the United States and Mexico.

"In this crisis we must look to our army and to our navy; to our battleships and our guns; to our navy yards and our recruiting stations. These we must have and maintain in times of peace as in times of war. Deploring was as we do, we must yet find the men to go to war when our safety, our dignity, or our honor as a people is at stake. We must have a Dewey for Manila, a Schley for Santiago, but in addition to these, farther down the ranks, we must have a Worth Bagley, the ensign, and a George Poinsett, seaman, to sacrifice their lives for us.

"This, Mr. Chairman, is what induces me to pay my tribute to the young Philadelphian who was of the first four to fall in the service of his country in a war the consequences of which we cannot yet estimate. What manner of man was he? A mere boy who had not yet reached the age of maturity, and but ten days passed his twentieth birthday. When the great Congress of the United States was deliberating upon a message of the President, and every nation of the world was watching the outcome of that deliberation with the keenest interest, he was called upon as a representative of his country and his flag to lay down his promising young life.

"Thus did George Poinsett, Philadelphian, enlisted as an apprentice seaman at the age of 17 years, respond to the call of duty. It was a manifestation, Mr. Chairman, of the spirit of patriotism which has typified the youth of this country when honor is at stake and duty calls. George Poinsett would have been entitled to an honorable discharge, after four years of service in the navy, in June, 1915.

"A father who yielded to his boy's desire to serve his country nearly three years ago, has been bereft of a son, but the nation has added the name of that boy to its roll of heroes."

CRIES, "ON TO PANAMA!"

Watterson Sneers at Protestations and Says It Is Real War.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Under the heading "On to Panama" Henry Watterson will say in an editorial in The Courier Journal to-morrow:

"Let us not deceive ourselves, nor be deceived. It is war. The cant of the hour makes many protestations—that we have no quarrel with the Mexican people, that we want no foot of Mexican territory, that we seek only good neighborhood, that peace and order are our sole objective points. But all the same, if the flag goes up across the Rio Grande it will never come down. • • •

"Man proposes, God disposes. The peacemaker's house of cards falls with a crash. Mr. Bryan's hope of next year's Nobel Prize goes glimmering. Andrew Carnegie's picture is turned to the wall. It is war. • • •

"Yes, verily, we are in for it. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. They may not be just shouting the battle cry of freedom. War never ends where it started. Militarism in the saddle knows not where to stop, and southward the star of empire takes its way.

"The whine of the uplift crowd may please or fool the pharisaic, but it's war, and war, as Forrest observed, means fighting, and fighting means killing, and when it is over there comes the forfeit, the indemnity, and it is not worth our while now will I save us to lie about our peaceful intentions and pious purposes, thinking to placate or cajole the rest of Latin America. Sound the bold anthem! On to the Isthmus!"

TALKS ABOUT EMBARGO.

Marshall Thinks It Doesn't Affect Rebels, but May Apply to Huerta.

United States District Attorney Marshall, when he was asked yesterday whether he had received any instructions from Washington as to the export of arms to Mexico, in the light of recent events, said that he had not been officially notified of any change in the situation. He said that he had not looked into the matter, but he supposed off-hand that some statue could be found which would make it treasonable now to ship arms or ammunition to President Huerta.

With regard to Carranza, Villa, and the Constitutionalists, in default of specific instructions, he presumed that the decree of the President lifting the embargo against the shipment of arms across the border still remained in force. He had not yet been ordered, he said, to look out for the dispatch of war like material, and he presumed that the responsibility for the prevention of its carriage into Mexico would rest in the first place upon the blockading fleet.

MRS. J. J. BROWN VOLUNTEERS.

Society Woman Offers Her Services as a War Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 22.—Mrs. James J. Brown of Denver and Newport, a survivor of the Titanic, was the first of the society women here to offer her services as a nurse to the Red Cross at Washington or to the State troops.

Mrs. Brown not only offers her services, if needed, but will purchase medical supplies for the field hospitals.

INQUIRIES FOR TRANSPORTS.

Made in Liverpool in View of Possible American Needs.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Brokers acting in behalf of the United States Government made inquiries in shipping circles to-day to ascertain what ships were available here, if any should be required for the transportation of troops, stores and coal from the United States to Mexico.

The inquiries, it was stated, were merely precautionary, with a view to the possible extension of the operations in Mexico.

Hawaiian Guard Ready for Duty.

HONOLULU, April 22.—The Hawaiian National Guard is assembled here under orders of Col. J. W. Jones. Forty-four officers and 843 men are fully equipped and ready for instant duty.

Mass Meeting to Oppose War.

Mrs. Oswald Villard, Mrs. Robert Bruere, and Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain, decided last night to organize a mass meeting to protest against war. They will announce the date for the mass meeting to-day

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Regulation U. S. O. D. Cotton Khaki Officer's Blouse, with Mounted Breeches	8.00
With Foot Breeches	7.00
U. S. Olive Drab Serge Officer's Blouse and Mounted Breeches	22.50
With Foot Breeches	20.00
Regulation U. S. O. D. Flannel Shirts	3.00
Campaign Hats—Stetson $3.50 and $5.00; Peekskill	2.50
New Regulation Officer O. D. Service Gloves	2.00
Mark Cross Regulation Pig-skin Leggins	6.00
Regulation Cordovan Riding Boots	16.00
Famous Stetson Marching Shoe, endorsed by Gen. Wood	8.00

FULL LINES OF CAMP EQUIPAGE

COMPLETE LINE OF INSIGNIA.

Regulation Army Shoe	4.00
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WORLD'S END

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First Long Novel

By AMELIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetzkoy)
Author of "The Quick or the Dead"

Large-minded
Big-hearted
Large in story value

STOKES $1.30 net

MEXICO

Read the big articles on

HUERTA

and the Mexican Situation by

President Wilson's Personal Representative

Wm. Bayard Hale

Also the timely articles on

THE ARMY *by*
Secretary of War Garrison
Major-General Leonard Wood

THE NAVY *by*
Secretary of the Navy Daniels
Capt. Jas. H. Oliver

In the

WORLD'S WORK

All Stands Out To-day

SWAPPING HORSES

Even if an Owner can be rid of an inefficient contractor when the job is half done, without becoming involved in a law suit, the consequences of making a change are likely to be more disastrous than letting the inefficient contractor complete the job.

No Owner should consider the expedient of swapping horses in midstream—he should get a good horse to begin with.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO., New York.

TAMPICO'S FALL DENIED—ROOSEVELT MAY GO

SEIZURE OF TAMPICO DENIED BY DANIELS

No Such Order Issued to Admiral Mayo, the Secretary's Reply to Rumors.

MEXICAN GENERAL DEFIANT

Belated Dispatch Says That Zaragoza Is Preparing to Resist Landing of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Reports were persistent in Washington to-night that Admiral Mayo had landed a force of marines and sailors at Tampico and seized the Custom House. This could not be confirmed. In all official circles the report was denied. Secretary Daniels said no orders had been issued for any landing at Tampico. He was positive in his declarations to that effect.

Admiral Mayo, of course, could land at any time to protect American or foreign interests. It was suggested that if such orders had been issued Secretary Daniels might not care to say so in advance. He probably would not consider that good military policy. In the case of the landing at Vera Cruz the movement was made quickly and few persons in that port knew there would be a landing until it really began.

Should any contingency arise at Tampico to occasion the reinforcement of Admiral Mayo's forces such reinforcements could be sent quickly from Vera Cruz to Tampico. At the Navy Department to-night it was said that the exact run from Vera Cruz to Tampico was 203 nautical miles. At eleven knots cruising speed Admiral Badger's battleships could make this run in nineteen hours, but speeding at the rate of fifteen knots they could cover the distance in twelve hours. The trial speed of the Arkansas was a fraction over twenty-one knots, of the Florida twenty knots, of the Utah twenty-one knots, the New Jersey nineteen knots, of the Vermont eighteen knots, the New Hampshire eighteen knots, the South Carolina eighteen knots, and the Minnesota eighteen knots.

Under forced draught all these ships could make eighteen knots, some could make twenty-one. All of Admiral Badger's warships could rush to Tampico in eleven hours, while the Arkansas and Utah could make it in ten hours.

Zaragoza Ready to Fight.

TAMPICO, April 20, (via Galveston,) April 22.—Gen. Zaragoza is reported to have said that in the event of an attempt to seize Tampico he had received orders from Mexico City that he knew his duty as a soldier, and he would do his utmost to repel the landing, and believed he would succeed.

Grave fears are felt here for the safety of hundreds of Americans, including many women and children, in the oil camps at Topila and other river points and interior camps.

All these Americans are said to be unarmed and defenseless against attacks of either Federals or rebels. Many oil companies are directing their employes to return to Tampico.

Notice was posted here early to-day in Consul Clarence Miller's office that Huerta had refused all of the American demands to salute the flag, and that President Wilson had referred the matter to Congress. The news produced a profound sensation in the American colony.

Many anxious inquiries poured in upon Mr. Miller as to what steps were being taken to furnish protection in case of a popular anti-American uprising. This was a peril feared as soon as the news of danger of intervention should become generally known among Mexicans. The gravity of the situation here was increased by the issuance of orders to-day for all American merchant vessels to leave the river immediately, and remain outside until further notice.

It was understood that foreign Consuls planned to issue similar orders to vessels of their respective nationalities, in which event warships only would be available for refugees. It was known that Admiral Mayo had made all preparations for protecting Americans ashore, but details were withheld for the time being because the Admiral wished to avoid creating unnecessary alarm.

The first hint of intervention, it was feared, might precipitate an attack on Americans, and if an outbreak should occur the Imperial Hotel, which is filled with Americans, would be the centre of attack. The hotel, however, easily could be defended. It is near the river and readily accessible to landing parties of marines from the Des Moines, the Chester, and the Dolphin.

Ships Cleared for Action.

The Chester and Dolphin continued to-day clearing for action. Rebels were reported this morning to have reentered Dona Cecilia and Arbole, where they advised all residents to remove to Tampico. It was believed that the attack on Tampico might be renewed with the arrival of Constitutionalist reinforcements, which were reported to be near.

The Federals continued to strengthen the city's fortifications. There was a fight yesterday eight miles west of the city, from which the Federals retired bringing in a few wounded.

American marine officers ashore in uniform here attracted much attention, but so far there has been no unpleasant manifestation.

Sanitary conditions in Tampico are deplorable. The streets are in a foul condition, and no water is available, except that drawn from wells within the city. Many of the wells have been contaminated, and even this supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, with no prospects of resumption of operations at the water works plant, which was disabled by the rebels. The rebels will resist any attempt to make repairs.

Smallpox and fevers are spreading. Several cases classed in the hospitals as "pernicious fever" are said to have the symptoms of yellow fever. With the approach of hot weather epidemics are feared.

Since the siege began business has been conducted almost as usual except during the first few days, when the rebels made determined efforts to force entrance into the city. Although so far there has been no serious lack of provisions the cost of all supplies has advanced enormously, causing great hardship among the poorer classes.

HALE JUSTIFIES WILSON.

Predicts Evacuation of Mexico When Order Has Been Restored.

William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's unofficial investigator of affairs in Mexico, has contributed to the forthcoming number of The World's Work an article upholding the President's Mexican policy and pointing out an important development in the character of American diplomacy. This, he explains, is an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that establishes the suzerainty of the United States only as an effective source of moral inspiration over the nations of Central America and the West Indies.

"The press and the people of America," he says, "have not yet awakened to the fact that the first year of the Wilson Administration has given the United States a new character among the powers of the world. Before Mr. Wilson had been in office a week, he had given the Monroe Doctrine an interpretation the implications of which go far beyond anything voiced by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy, Adams, Polk, Webster, Grant, or Olney. Before Mr. Wilson had been in office a year the powers of other continents had yielded to the principle of our domination in the Western Hemisphere. It is not fantastical, therefore, to speak of our moral empire in America."

"Our Moral Empire in America" is the title of the article. The magazine editors point out that Dr. Hale desires to make it clear that he writes simply as a private student of affairs. Nevertheless, they assert that no one except the President himself is entitled to speak with greater authority upon the problems of Latin America.

Discussing the possibility of intervention in Mexico, (the article was written before the fleet was ordered to Tampico,) Dr. Hale says: "An American army would have no physical difficulty in getting back out of Mexico; nobody would use it up before it got away; the difficulty would be that greed and a false sense of national honor would do their utmost to keep us there permanently in occupation."

The United States does not want Mexico, he declares; especially it does not want her because it does want the good-will of the rest of Latin America. "It would be a fool's act, indeed, to barter the confidence of a hemisphere for all we could gain by annexing Mexico."

"If armed intervention should be forced upon the Government, he continues, "I predict that our forces will be ordered home just as soon as constitutional order has been restored; and that, so far as the power and influence of President Wilson can bring it to pass, nothing in the nature of an indemnity, either in money or land, will be asked or will be accepted. But nobody can predict how far the influence of the vast American investments in Mexico, which would be multiplied in value by being brought under the American flag, might go toward rendering withdrawal impossible. What we do want in Mexico and throughout Central America is—order."

Speaking of Huerta's coup d'etat, Dr. Hale says:

"The chief actor, Huerta, an ape-like Indian, aged, one-eyed, subsisting on brandy, when the moment of his triumph was fully come, rose from breakfasting with the President's brother, beckoned a file of soldiers, arrested him, had him carried away to be shot to death and his body thrown into a hole; went to the Palace, embraced the President, whose chief commander he had become through protestations of faithfulness to death, and signaled to guards to arrest him. By promises of safe conduct out of the country, the treacherous General secured the signatures of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez to deeds of resignation; hastily gathered less than a quorum of Congressmen in a chamber filled with soldiers and commanded by artillery; had himself acknowledged as President; carried Madero and Pino Suarez out into the night, and had them shot to death behind the prison.

"Perhaps this is enough to suggest that there could be no question of recognizing Huerta as the head of a lawful Government—once it had been resolved to scrutinize revolutions. But, indeed, it would surely have been impossible for tragic romance to have imagined a character so hideously villainous as Victoriano Huerta, or a career so completely justifying the refusal to recognize him.

"Other powers made no scruple of giving the assassin and usurper immediate recognition. Very well; the United States is not a follower of other powers. It is, it has been from the beginning of its history, the moral leader of the world. * * * It is the mere fact that great powers have no consciences—but the United States has a conscience. We are a simple people, unable to rid ourselves of a prejudice against murder. * * * This is hypocrisy, sentimentalism, Quixotic ism, offensive moral superiority, so the British journals say. No, it is not sentimentalism; it is a plain, sturdy morality, to which, unfortunately, the foreign politics of too many other nations are strangers.

"And it is a very practical morality."

CARLOS MADERO HOPEFUL.

Does Not Expect War Between United Mexico and U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

AMES, Iowa, April 22.—"I sincerely hope that the people of the United States will continue in the wisdom of seeing that Gen. Huerta does not represent Mexico," Carlos Madero, youngest brother of the assassinated President of Mexico, who is a freshman student in agriculture at Iowa State College, said to-day. "The United States knows and appreciates that Huerta does not care for the nation of Mexico; the welfare of Mexico does not interest him a bit, and he is only interested in keeping his tyrannical position. I believe that Huerta would resort to every means in his power to continue in the bloody place he holds.

"I think that the probability of war between the United States and the people of Mexico is very remote. I think so because President Wilson has said, according to the newspapers, that what he wants to accomplish is to eliminate Huerta from Mexican problems."

Mr. Madero denied that he was planning to leave college to join Gen. Carranza's forces in the field. He was interviewed at the Cosmopolitan Club and was cheerful and optimistic over Washington developments of the last forty-eight hours. He does not think that the United States will do anything, if American invasion comes, to antagonize the Constitutionalists, but should the United States send invading forces through Constitutionalist territory, he thinks Carranza and Villa would go to war against this country.

"The Constitutionalists are Mexico," he said, "and when Constitutionalist Mexico is invaded I am inclined to look for war. I have no idea as to a possible coalition of the Constitutionalists and Huerta. If Huerta's ports are blockaded Huerta may be down and out in two or three weeks. At any rate, he cannot last long if the United States does not interfere with Constitutionalist operations.

"Huerta refused to salute the American colors for two reasons: first, he wanted the United States to recognize his Government, and second, he sought to become a popular figure in Mexico, which he certainly is not now, after forcing war with the United States."

Madero has two brothers, Raul and Julio, in the Constitutionalist Army. Raul was wounded in the battle at Torreon when his mount was shot from under him, and had been with Villa since the Federal rout at Ojinaga. Julio is on the staff of Gen. Carranza, the military and political chief of the revolution. Madero says in case of a united Mexico against the United States, 500,000 men could be put in the field.

Mr. Madero received this afternoon this telegram from his father, Francisco D. Madero, Sr.: "Don't talk to reporters this afternoon."

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CHANDLER $1785

Light Weight Six

Light weight is one of the reasons for the *economy* of the Chandler. People used to think that "sixes" had to be big and heavy and expensive. The Chandler last year *proved that wasn't so.*

Other economy features in the Chandler are its exclusive long stroke motor; F. & S. Annular Ball Bearings; self-contained oiling system, and the perfect co-ordination of all parts.

A Six you can afford to buy and afford to OWN

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ROOSEVELT EAGER TO FIGHT IN MEXICO

Told American in South America He Would Hurry Back for Service.

HE MAY LEAD A BRIGADE

His Only Proviso Is That the Conflict Shall Be a Real War, Not Merely Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 22.—Col. Roosevelt is burning with anxiety to get into the fray in Mexico, according to an American official now in Berlin, who saw the ex-President a few weeks ago in South America. He says that the commander of the Rough Riders announced his intention, in the event of hostilities with Mexico, of going home at the earliest possible moment and fighting for his country. Col. Roosevelt, who, if he carries out his plan, will again serve under his friend, Leonard Wood, who was his Colonel in Cuba, said that he intended to organize and lead an entire brigade of cavalry for service in Mexico instead of a mere regiment. He said that he had his officers all selected, and that his command would go into action as soon as the necessary arrangements and dispositions of the War Department would permit.

The Colonel told the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that his only proviso was that the affair in Mexico should turn out to be a real war and not a mere exchange of bloodless talk between President Wilson and Gen. Huerta.

NEWS OF BRITISH PRESS.

Opinion General That We Are Committed to War with Mexico.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The Daily News this morning says:

"Huerta has been given every excuse to pose as the defender of his country and to rally the rebels to the common defense against the invader, while the gate has been opened by the United States Congress to a formidable adventure on the largest scale.

"With the highest respect for President Wilson, we cannot acquit him of responsibility for allowing things to come to so perilous a pass. The affair has been unfortunately handled, and the fact that Huerta desired and invited precisely such an outcome of it does not lighten Mr. Wilson's responsibility.

"What has already taken place in Congress shows how easily bellicose passions and ambitions, once liberated, rapidly pass entirely out of control. It is announced that Mr. Wilson has no intention of extending military operations beyond Vera Cruz unless Huerta compels him to do so, and there is no doubt of his sincere determination to prevent the enforcement of satisfaction from developing into a real war of indefinite magnitude.

"As a statesman and as a humane man he desires that, and we hope he may be successful, but we cannot be confident. There is no reason to suppose that Huerta will co-operate in such a scheme."

The Daily Chronicle assumes that President Wilson intends to go through with the work of establishing the Mexican Government on a civilized footing. It says:

"We cannot suppose that he is asking his countrymen to spend their money and shed their blood merely to replace a villain like Huerta by a villain like Villa."

The Morning Post says:

"We cannot welcome the prospect, opened by the events of the last few days, of a prolonged period of anarchy and disturbance in a country which, in spite of its imperfect political development, has long been a field of European as well as American commercial enterprise, and which by that enterprise was perhaps being prepared for better government as effectually as can be, by military operations intended primarily to assert the dignity of the United States."

The Times says that Liverpool shipping brokers, acting on behalf of the United States Government, are making active inquiries regarding the number of ships available as transports for men, stores, and coal from United States ports to Mexico. A prominent shipping official said he believed these inquiries were simply of a tentative character and taken as a precautionary measure in view of the possible extension of hostilities against Mexico in the near future.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The editorial view of a majority of the London papers is that the United States is now committed to war with Mexico and that it will be impossible to localize the war against Huerta.

The beginning of hostilities in Mexico was mainly responsible for general weakness on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. It had been hoped until the last moment that war would be averted, and the news of the fighting caused disappointment and the marking down of prices. Mexican railroad shares slumped heavily, ordinary declining one point and first preferred four points, the latter decline being due to fear that the dividend due to-day might be reduced or passed. Paris favorites, such as De Beers and South African Gold Mines, were offered freely from the Continent, but American railroad shares were fairly well supported.

HUERTA REASSURES BRITONS.

Cables London Chronicle Lives and Properties Are Safe.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle cabled President Huerta, informing him of the concern felt here for the safety of British lives and interests during the present situation, and telling him that his favorable reply should have material effect in allaying apprehension.

It has received the following message through the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"By President Huerta's orders we send the following reply to your cablegram of yesterday:

"The Government is prepared to protect fully, now and in the event of armed conflict with the United States, the lives and properties of all foreigners, including those of American citizens. The Mexican people has always, as its history demonstrates, shown nobility and prudence in critical cases, and will not depart from this line of conduct in the present case.

"JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS."

MEXICAN TRADE HALTED.

Exporters and Importers in Doubt as to Terms of Blockade.

The blockading of Vera Cruz and Tampico, together with the probability of an order from the United States Government forbidding the shipping of merchandise to Mexico, has greatly demoralized American export business in New York. In all lines of exports to the southern republic, the greatest uncertainty prevails. Considerable apprehension is felt regarding merchandise awaiting shipment to this country from Mexican ports, while exporters here in many instances, it was said yesterday, have halted all shipments pending developments.

Many merchants called on Collector Malone, at the Custom House, yesterday in the hope of ascertaining what action the military authorities at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other chief Mexican ports were to take regarding goods ordered by citizens of this country awaiting shipment. The report was circulated that the Government was about to place an embargo on merchandise intended for shipment to Mexico. Exporters flocked to the Custom House, but were unable to get any light on the subject of what was proposed to be done. Inquirers were told that no directions had been received from Washington in the matter, although it was not denied that orders of the kind might come any day.

In some quarters, it is believed that President Wilson may issue a proclamation forbidding during hostilities the shipment to Mexico of a wide variety of articles deemed contraband of war. In any event, the shipment of merchandise from this and other ports, after the seizure of Vera Cruz on Tuesday, appears to have come to an abrupt standstill. It was said in export circles yesterday that even should the exportation of goods not be prohibited, the requisition by the Government for use as transports of many of the steamers in the New York-Mexican service, would greatly curtail the movement from here of goods. Exporting and shipping firms in this city telegraphed to Washington for information as to the Government's intentions, but no replies of a definite character were received. The impression prevails that the Government authorities have not as yet given the matter final consideration.

The total trade between this country and Mexico during the calendar year 1913, as summarized by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to $129,929,571, of which $48,052,137 represented exports, while our purchases in Mexico are set down at $81,877,434. American exports fell off by $8,027,013 during the last calendar year as compared with 1912, owing to the unsettled political and economic conditions south of the Rio Grande.

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Important Sale To-day (Thursday)

Young Men's Suits

Suitable for medium size men to 40 chest

Hand tailored, three or four button, soft roll front; English models, plain or patch pockets, high-grade Cassimeres, Tweeds and Cheviots in stripes and Tartan checks.

Regular 20.00 values

12.50

Boys' Suits—Extra Knickers

350 high-grade suits, newest and most desirable spring models in Norfolk or patch pocket styles, large assortment of wool mixtures; 7 to 17 years.

Regular 7.95 to 9.95 values

5.50

SMALL ERRORS

WHEN we insure a title we record the deed or mortgage at the Register's Office for our client.

After it is spread on the records and the original returned to us we compare the two to see that they agree.

Just a little service but it corrects errors while they are fresh and shows how it helps you to use a Company with a perfect system of protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GERMANS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT MEXICO

Ex-Officers and Men Offer Services to Our Officials in Berlin.

PUBLIC FEELING FRIENDLY

But Dr. Wirth Prophesies an Attack by Japan and a South American League Against Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 22.—American officials in Berlin are in hourly receipt of applications from Germans, both ex-officers and private soldiers, who want to enlist in the American Army for service in Mexico. Officers in the Kaiser's army congratulate American representatives on the vigorous initiative of the army and navy at Vera Cruz. Everybody in Berlin, in military and civilian circles alike, who discusses the situation with members of Uncle Sam's official family expresses the earnest hope that the United States will make a clean and rapid sweep of things in Mexico, now that matters have at last been taken in hand, and urges a resort to the most energetic tactics.

That section of the press which is proverbially anti-American continues to refer more or less unpleasantly to the American procedure, but there can be little doubt that both the German Government and the responsible classes generally hope that America's efforts to put an end to anarchy in Mexico will be crowned with success.

Even the well-wishers of America, however, fear that a desperate job has been undertaken. Prof. Schiemann, one of the Kaiser's confidential advisers in international politics, says in to-day's Kreuz Zeitung:

"It is quite possible thot the Mexican ports will be one after another bombarded into surrender, but it will be far more difficult to hold them and almost impossible to subdue the country with the weak American Army. We don't consider it at all beyond the range of possibilities that in the event of an invasion by American troops the universal hatred of these foreigners will compel Villa and Carranza to compromise with Huerta, and the latter will be conciliatory. That will mean a race war, with all the terrors and cruelties connected with such a strife."

Dr. Albrecht Wirth, a well-known German traveler and publicist, who knows Mexico, predicts in Der Tag that America will be confronted with the same desperate problem with which England had to grapple in the Boer war. Dr. Wirth says:

"The main campaign need hardly last longer than half a year, but that will not be more decisive than Lord Roberts's march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Only the coasts and the chief lines of communication will be in the conquerors' hands. The operations necessary to occupy the Sierra Madre, tropical Chiapas, and remote sections of Mexico can easily stretch themselves over three or even five years. But the Yankees are not easily disheartened. They stuck to a similar job in the Philippines, even though it took them ten or twelve years to reach the goal."

Dr. Wirth thinks the intervention of Japan more than a possibility. He says:

"The Yankees could hardly oppose the landing of a large Japanese force in California or Mexico. Japan, moreover, is allied with England, which considers the advance of the Yankees toward the South a grave menace to its own interests.

"One consequence of the war will undoubtedly be the creation of Latin-American sentiment against the United States. It is not at all out of the question that these hostile feelings will receive tangible form, perhaps in the shape of an offensive and defensive alliance of the leading States of South America. Such an alliance could count not only on the help of Japan and England, but also on the financial and moral support of France."

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Third Annual GIMBEL Exhibition and Sale of Oil Paintings
In Special Salons on the Sixth Floor.

Annual Spring Clearance of GIMBEL and Paris Millinery

Today One of the Sales Which Occur Only Four Times a Year at GIMBELS—An Absolute Disposal of the Finest Millinery in the World

In the French Salon
$55 to $75 Hats
At $35
$35 to $50 Hats
At $25
$25 to $28 Hats
At $15
$15 to $22 Hats
At $10

London Tailored Millinery
$10 to $22 Hats
At $5 to $12.75

In the Medium-Price Salon
$10 to $12.75 Hats
At $6.75
$6.75 to $8.75 Hats
At $5

Untrimmed Millinery
$5 to $7.50 Imported Hats
At $3
$1.75 to $5 Lacquered Hats
At $1 to $2.95
$2.50 to $3.50 Milan Tagal Hats
At $1.50 & $1.95

20 Original Paris Models at $25 and $35—one at $15

Georgette *Lewis* *Marie Edmee* *Louison* *Marie-Louise*
Germaine *Talbot* *Paulette & Berthe* *Virot* *Alphonsine*

GIMBEL Millinery has won its greatest success this season. Indeed, it has attained international honors. You will probably remember that GIMBEL Hats were worn with Paquin gowns at the exhibition which that famous dressmaker presented at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. This alone is the greatest honor ever awarded to an American milliner.

Throughout the season all the new modes of Paris have been introduced—and that meant new Chapeaux every day. Therefore it is obvious that this is a clearance of practically *new* millinery—our only reason for holding such a sale is that we must get ready for summer.

To make this occasion an all-around sale of Millinery we have made special purchases of trimmings—namely:

75c to $4.25 Wreaths and Montures of Flowers, at 35c to $3

50c La France and American Beauty Roses, 35c. *75c to $1 Steeple Fantasies of Imitation Paradise, 50c*
25c Crushed Roses, 15c *$2.50 to $5 Ostrich Fantaisies, $1 to $3*
45c to 75c Ostrich Pierrot Pompons, 25c to 45c *75c and $1.25 Black Lacquered Ribbon, 45c and 75c Yd.*

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

On this extraordinary occasion, as well as at all other times, untrimmed hats for which the trimmings are also purchased in our Millinery Sections, will be trimmed free of charge. Third Floor

$5 and $6 Tailored Hats, at $2.50—Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

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Do Not Affect

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

netting **5%** per annum

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Three Humorous Stories—

and very human, too, are included among the eight notable stories in Harper's Magazine for May. Forrest Crissey recounts a laughable yarn of a tobacco-famine that occurred in a frontier town snowed up by a blizzard. "An Interlude" by Elizabeth Jordan and "An Imaginary Vacation" by Howard Brubaker are laughter-makers, too, in the

May Harper's Magazine

Among the articles of special interest is an account by Charles Wellington Furlong of a daring overland dash across the remote *llanos* of Venezuela, illustrated with striking photographs.

"The Real Dry Farmer," by Professor J. Russell Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, tells of extraordinary results obtained in the deserts of the orient by novel agricultural methods.

"After Death—What?" is the most baffling of all questions. Dr. James T. Bixby presents some conclusions of striking interest.

Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone gives a vivid picture of her first experiences as the wife of a diplomat at the Court of King Humbert. Her reminiscences include interesting glimpses of Ibsen and other notable men of the day.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
FOR MAY

EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS BEARS THESE MARKS
C ★ G PARIS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GUYOT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SUSPENDERS
Standard Style (cotton)
50¢ a pair
Full Dress silk weaves
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and more
AT ALL RELIABLE STORES

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LLORACH
Look for the Yellow Label
Natural Aperient Water From Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Sold by all Druggists.
LUYTIES BROS., N. Y.
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PROFILE

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FINEST COPPERWARE IN EXISTENCE
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Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Profusely Illustrated.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
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NEW AFRICAN HALL IN MUSEUM MODEL

Miniature Shows Feature of Projected East Pavilion of Natural History Building.

AKELEY EXPLAINS EXHIBIT

Taxidermist Addresses Sculpture Society, Architectural League, and MacDowell Club.

Plans for the great new African Hall to be established in the projected east pavilion of the American Museum of Natural History were shown to 1,400 members of the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League of New York, and the MacDowell Club at the museum last night, when the first public exhibit of the proposed hall and its animal groups was given. It is estimated that the stocking and equipment of the great hall will take ten years for completion.

The exhibit was the work of Carl E. Akeley, the taxidermist who returned two years ago from a hunting expedition into the heart of Africa, bringing valuable animal specimens. Dr. Akeley prefaced the exhibit with an illustrated lecture on African hunting and the latest methods of taxidermy. One great bull elephant killed by him will become the centre of the African exhibit, 11 feet and 2 inches high.

The African Hall will occupy the east wing of the pavilion, which will stretch from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, along Seventy-ninth Street. The model showing the hall was built on a scale of one inch to the foot, and showed the hall on completion with a length of 152 feet and a width of 60 in the clear. The centre was occupied by an elephant group designed in clay by Mr. Akeley. To the front, and at the right and left of the centre group, will be two rhinoceros groups, a cow, calf, and bull. At corresponding points behind the centre group of elephants will be two white rhinoceros groups.

All these groups will be prepared by a new process of Mr. Akeley's that will do away with the need of glass covering or other protection from the atmosphere.

Along either side of this hall on the main floor will be sixteen groups of animals, each containing one or more species housed in a space thirteen by sixteen feet, and at the corners four large groups in spaces twenty-five feet in diameter. There will be twenty groups on each side above the ground groups, forming illuminated balconies. Each of these forty groups will have panoramic backgrounds. Thus every animal will be shown in its natural environment.

Above the groups will be twenty-four bronze panels in bas relief, showing the life of the African native tribes in their relation to the animals. One last night showed a Dorobo hunter bringing in and skinning an antelope he had slain in the hunt, with his wife and children grouped about him; and another showed Somali tribesmen with their camels and domestic animals.

Mr. Akeley explained that he hoped to have the great bulk of the work on the African Hall completed in five years, although ten years had been alloted for the completion of the African exhibits. For the projected plans, Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, will ask for an appropriation from the city, urging the desirability of completing at least the entire southern half of the museum—that is from Seventy-ninth to Seventy-seventh Streets and Central Park and Columbus Avenue—in time for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the museum in 1919.

Among the exhibits of animals shown last night were one of the elephant group, a lion group, a white and black rhinoceros group, a hippopotamus group, an African buffalo group, a buffalo and lion. There was also a statue in miniature of a Kikuyu elephant tracker, which will stand at the entrance of the African Hall, and another of a Kavirondo girl, which will stand at the far end of the hall.

RENOMINATE GOV. HOOPER.

Independent Democrats of Tennessee Reject Wilson Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—While the independent Democrats in State Convention this afternoon gave indorsement to the Administration of President Wilson and his Mexican policy, his suggestion for harmony in the party was resented in the platform adopted, and so great was the opposition to the idea of outside interference that when John M. Carter of Kentucky attempted to speak as the representative of the national Administration he was roughly hustled out of the Capitol Building.

The independents indicated plainly that they would have nobody but Gov. Hooper, and the day's proceedings were staged for his benefit. Ex-United States Senator W. R. Webb, independent Democrat, characterized Gov. Hooper as the greatest Governor of the Nation. In the last two biennial campaigns Hooper received the indorsement only of the independent Democrats, and to-day received the nomination for a third term.

His prohibition policy was strongly indorsed, and the convention followed the Republican platform of a week ago on State issues.

While the President was criticised for offering suggestions for peace in Tennessee he was urged to appoint Mrs. Carmack, widow of ex-United States Senator Carmack, Postmistress at Columbia.

KILLED BY OWN DYNAMITE.

Farmer's Head Blown Off by Explosion Meant for Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—With a stick of dynamite in his hand, to which had been attached a lighted fuse, Stephen Sieben, a farmer, 78 years old, was pursuing his wife, threatening to blow her up. Sieben did not pay close attention to the explosive, and the fuse, burning to the fulminating cap, exploded, blowing his head off.

Sieben lived at Brussels, Calhoun County, Ill. The tragedy occurred on Monday night, but because of the inaccessibility of Calhoun County, the only one in Illinois without a railroad or telegraph, it did not become public until to-day.

Mrs. Sieben told the Coronor's jury that Sieben had been drinking heavily for several days and had frequently threatened to kill her. She has been an invalid for many years, and it was with difficulty that she could walk. She saw her husband approaching her with the stick of dynamite in his hand, and saw that the fuse was sputtering. For the first time in years, she said, she ran out of the house.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

AMERIKA, (Hamburg.)—Gen. Avery D. Andrews, A. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges, Charles Deering, Miss Marion Deering, Harry Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mrs. F. P. Furnald, Mrs. T. J. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCracken, Dr. and Mrs. G. Neuber, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin, A. Rice, Herman Specht, Mrs. Anna Schiele, Dr. Sonnenburg, D. C. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ward.

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Evelyn C. Ansell, Mrs. F. G. Bradford, Miss Doris Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Brown, J. D. Cameron, H. Chambers, Capt. E. M. Conroly, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Elkinton, Cecil Ewart, Miss A. J. Frollotte, Mrs. E. E. Harris, Miss R. Johnston, Rev. W. J. Lee, P. B. Lyon, Sir Newton Moore, J. A. Ray, U. S. Consul at Sheffield; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William Steel, and E. A. Walters.

BREMEN, (Bremen.)—L. B. Combs, Miss H. Crane, Peter Hess, Miss Anna Richards, Miss E. Richards, Mrs. F. Manda, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torborg.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Potsdam from Rotterdam were:

Miss A. Christie, Mrs. B. Frosch, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kalman, C. H. Knight, Miss Knight, Baron Carl von Revschart, Rev. Raymond H. Stearns.

Say Suicide Was an Embezzler.

LANSING, Mich., April 22.—According to a statement issued by the Directors of the City National Bank to-day, Fred J. Hopkins, Cashier of the institution, who committed suicide yesterday, had embezzled approximately $57,000 of the bank's funds. President B. F. Davis of the bank said that Hopkins's peculations did not cover more than twelve months. Hopkins was one of the city's most prominent citizens.

MONTGOMERY FIGHTS FOR CUTTER ESTATE

Accuses Executors of Conspiring to Get Possession of It.

IS VALUED AT $1,500,000

Believes Wills of Both His Grandfather and Grandmother Are Invalid.

James H. Montgomery, who wrote the play "Ready Money," asked the Surrogate yesterday to appoint him temporary administrator of the estate of his grandfather, Henry T. Cutter, founder of the corporation now known as the Riker-Hegeman Company. In his petition Mr. Montgomery, who is contesting his grandfather's will, accuses the executors of both his grandfather and of Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, his grandmother, of having entered into a conspiracy to get possession of the Cutter estate, the value of which was put at about $1,500,000. Mr. Cutter died on Jan. 21 and his wife on April 3.

Mr. Montgomery says that he not only believes his grandfather's will, which he is now contesting and which his two sisters, he says, will contest soon, is invalid, but that he believes also that the will of his grandmother, which has not yet been offered for probate, is void. He says that he believes that Frank W. Tichenor, who was named as Mr. Cutter's executor, and George Ramsey and W. McMaster Mills, who were named as Mrs. Cutter's executors, entered into a conspiracy with others whereby they agreed to inveigle Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, who were 84 and 72 years old when they died, into making wills whereby the three would be named, not only as executors, but also as beneficiaries and residuary legatees of practically the entire Cutter estate.

The will of Mr. Cutter, which is being contested, contained a bequest of $500,000 to Mr. Tichenor, one of $200,000 to George Ramsey and one of $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills, manager of the Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Company. The provisions of Mrs. Cutter's will have not been made public, but both wills, Mr. Montgomery says, were obtained as the "direct result of a fraudulent conspiracy."

Mr. Montgomery says that no inventory of his grandfather's estate has yet been made by his executors and asks that one be filed. The three executors of Mr. and Mrs. Cutter's estates will appear before Surrogate Cohalan to-morrow morning and show cause why Mr. Montgomery's petition that he be appointed temporary administrator should not be granted.

U. S. STEEL ORDERS CARS.

They Number 3,500, Are for Handling Ore, and Will Cost $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—An order for 3,500 all-steel freight cars were placed to-day by railroads owned by the United States Steel Corporation, the largest single order placed in months. The order is for ore-carrying cars, the heaviest type of construction. The Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company of Pittsburgh is to take 2,500 of the new cars and the Duluth, Missabi, and Northern Railroad 1,000.

The total value of this order is more than $3,000,000. To the Pressed Steel Car Company has been awarded 2,250 cars and to the Standard Steel Car Company 1,000. The remaining 250 cars will be built by the Ralston Steel Car Company.

Officers of car-building companies in Pittsburgh say that there are pending orders for about 13,000 cars from various railroads, which will likely be placed in a short time.

Work of Jewish Charities in Film.

More than 1,000 invitations have been sent out by the management of B. F. Keith's Bronx Theatre to public officials and charity workers to witness next week the presentation of the motion picture story, "How the Jews Take Care of Their Poor," which will be shown by the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. All citizens who are concerned in public and private charities are urged by the federation to visit the Bronx next week to see this film by Benjamin H. Namm and Max Abelman. In the picture a young Russian Jewess, after the death of her husband, comes to America with her little boy and girl. Upon landing at Ellis Island they are met by a charitable worker from the Brooklyn Council of Jewish Women, who looks after their welfare.

OAKMAN FURNISHINGS SOLD.

Small Chinese Rug Brings $135.—Many Prominent Buyers.

There was a large gathering, including many prominent people, at the opening of the sale of the furnishings of the residence of Mrs. W. G. Oakman, 725 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, yesterday afternoon. In the crowd were J. W. Herbert, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William Rockefeller, George Sherman, Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walbridge, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. W. H. Wickham, Mrs. J. G. White, Edson Bradley, Mrs. I. Phillips, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. Leo Spiegel, Mrs. Bartlett Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. William H. Force, and Mrs. Charles Dillon.

The sale, conducted by Edward P. O'Reilly, brought $3,310. A small yellow imperial Chinese rug went to Mrs. Arkell for $135; a small, elaborately carved English oak sideboard went to Di Salvo Brothers for $90; a set of Minton dessert plates went to Edson Bradley for $55.50; an antique French porcelain set was another purchase of Mrs. Arkell for $102; a small silver fruit dish went to Capt. Stark for $35, and Mrs. J. C. White paid $41.50 for a set of pearl and silver filigree fruit knives.

The boudoir and morning room furnishings to be sold to-day include many pieces of historic interest. The sale begins at 3 P. M.

WOODS TO PATROLMEN.

Commissioner Urges Them to Come to Him with Complaints.

The twenty-eight patrolmen of the platoon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station who went on duty at 10 o'clock last night were introduced to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who was inspecting the station with Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, and heard from his own lips the promise that merit alone would hereafter count in winning promotion. Commissioner Woods spoke to the men for several minutes and asked them to co-operate with him in the work of safeguarding the city. He assured them that they would receive the same treatment at his hands as Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, and Inspectors. He was their friend as well as their superior officer, he said, and asked them to come to him if they had a complaint to make.

When he paid a visit to the cells to determine whether they were in fit condition for prisoners, Commissioner Woods found a challenge affidavit book of the kind used in polling places to challenge the eligibility of voters. He was told that sheets from the book were used to send messages for the prisoners to friends. The Commissioner directed that the book and other election paraphernalia at the station house should be returned at once to the Bureau of Elections.

ENCYCLOPEDIA NOW DONE.

Cardinal Farley to Start for Rome on Saturday with Index Volume.

A reception was given last night by the Directors and editors of The Catholic Encyclopedia in commemoration of the completion of the work, at the offices of The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 16 East Fortieth Street.

Cardinal Farley will leave for Rome on Saturday, carrying the index volume of the Vatican edition of the encyclopedia, which was finished April 1, to present to the Pope. Only twenty-six sets of the Vatican edition were published. Each is autographed by the Pope and is valued at $3,000.

Dr. Charles G. Herbermann, editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia, was congratulated for his work in addresses by the Cardinal, Dr. Frank J. Vizetelly, editor of the Standard Dictionary, and John G. Agar. About 150 persons, including Archbishop Harty of Manila, Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions, John D. Crimmins, and Justice Eugene Philbin, of the Supreme Court, were present.

EXPLOSION HURTS SIX MEN.

Workers Flung Headlong When Celluloid Blows Up in Newark.

Six men were injured yesterday afternoon in Newark when a celluloid mixture exploded in the plant of the Celluloid Company at Ferry and Westcott Streets. William Spottiswood, the foreman, 47 years old, of 688 Hunterdon Street, was so badly burned that he may die. The other injured men who are in serious condition are John Lannigan of 300 Ferry Street, Terrence Smith of 43 Bowery, John Politzski of 73 Chambers Street, Lawrence Carrick of 406 Clinton Avenue, and Hugh Shaw.

The explosion occurred in the mixing department of the plant. There was a sudden burst of flame from the mixing machine and then the roar of explosion. Men were flung from one end of the room to the other. Windows and doors were blown out.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by a spark.

RADIUM FAILS AGAIN.

Twice Employed, It Gave No Relief to Boy Cancer Victim.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—Erwin Sarder, within a few days of his fourteenth birthday, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sarder, of 7 Whittlesey Avenue, died at his home late last night from malignant cancer, after twice undergoing the radium treatment at Baltimore. As in the case of the late Representative Bremmer of Passaic, the growth was at the joint of the left shoulder.

Believing the child to be suffering from a cold, or rheumatism, his mother took him to Dr. Samuel A. Muta early in November. The physician's suspicions were aroused, and it was found the lad was suffering from sarcoma.

The boy was sent to Baltimore, where the radium treatment was given in Dr. Kelly's Institute, several thousand dollars' worth of radium being used in the treatment. This was at Thanksgiving time, and the boy then returned to his home.

About Christmas time young Sarder's condition became serious, and he was again sent to Baltimore, where radium was applied a second time in a different way. The radium had no effect on the growth, which was said to be one of the worst ever observed in one so young. The boy returned to his home, and everything was done to relieve his pain and prolong life.

700 STEEL MEN OUT TO-DAY.

Union Employes of St. Louis Plant Striking Against Cut Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—A strike of the union employes of the American Steel Foundry of Granite City, numbering 700 men, was called at a meeting of the Tri-City Central Trades and Labor Council in Granite City to-night, to begin to-morrow morning. The strike springs primarily from cuts in the wage scale of from three to nine cents under that paid when the plant was operated as a union shop last year.

The reason for the decrease in wages and the curtailment of the plant's operations from overtime a year ago to employing less than half the force now is ascribed to the effect of the reduced tariff and to demoralised industrial conditions due to foreign labor.

The plant was closed down all Winter, when a general depression was felt in industrial districts in this region. Before then it employed about 1,500 men, and was conducted as a union shop. Since the resumption of partial operations several weeks ago the plant has become an open shop, all union scales being reduced.

CANADIANS IN MEXICO.

Premier Borden Discusses Situation in Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 22.—Premier Borden stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Canadian Government would take steps to insure the safety of lives and property of Canadians in Mexico during the present troubles.

"During the past year or eighteen months," said the Premier, "representations in this regard have been made by the Canadian Government on several occasions. In case further representations may become necessary from time to time they will be made without further delay."

WAGE CONFERENCE HALTS.

International Paper Company's Agreement to be Taken Up Again.

A series of conferences at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, between representatives of the International Paper Company and its employes, over a new agreement regarding wages and working conditions was suspended yesterday, to enable each side to study the situation. The conferences will be resumed to-day and there is a hope that an agreement will be reached before to-morrow evening.

George L. Schneider, representing the International Paper Maker's Union, said the representatives of the employes had asked a small advance in wages. He believed an amicable agreement would be reached. The present one will expire April 30.

Art Officers Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Art, at the Academy headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the following officers were re-elected: John W. Alexander, President; Herbert Adams, Vice President; Harry W. Watrous, Corresponding Secretary; Charles B. Curran, Recording Secretary, and Francis C. Jones, Treasurer. The two members elected to the council are Kenyon Cox and William A. Coffin. The new academicians are William Ritschel, Robert I. Aitken, Gifford R. Deal, Carlton P. Chapman, and Frederick Carl Frieseke.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

STOCKINGS AND SOCKS

Formerly sold from 35c to $6.00 the pair, are now selling at from 15c to $1.65 the pair. Some of these lots in odd sizes only. Prior to the removal, May 1st, the entire stock of the Peck & Peck Shops at 230 Fifth Ave. and 481 Fifth Ave. will be sold out at

Greatly Reduced Prices
Only from the
481 Fifth Ave. Shop, at 41st St.

Peck & Peck

588 Fifth Ave., at 48th St. 481 Fifth Ave., at 41st St.
448 Fifth Ave., at 39th St.

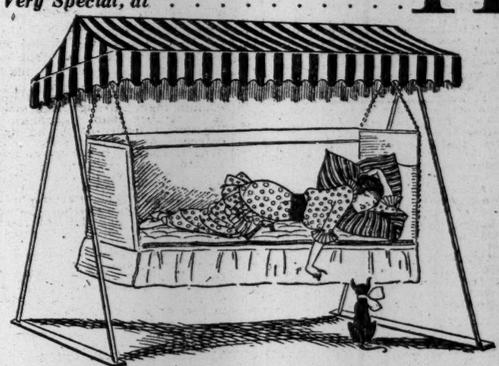
J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

CHANGE of NAME but NO CHANGE of OWNERSHIP

On and after May 18th, this business will be conducted under the name of the "J. B. Greenhut Company." This change of name involves no change of ownership, as Captain J. B. Greenhut has been the chief owner and controlling head of this establishment since 1902.

MAIN BUILDING

Annual Sale—
Annual Opportunity—
$20 Swing Couch Hammocks $14
Complete, With Stand and Awing.
Very Special, at . . . . . .



A record bargain not to be matched outside of The Big Store.

Lowest price ever quoted for an entire outfit of this kind. Why, even at the regular price—$20,—this would be the best "buy" in town. Go to any specialty shop, and you'll find the very same outfit priced at $25.

THE HAMMOCK—one of the best of the "couch" kind made, with strong box spiral wire spring. It is 28 x 72 inches, and has 24-inch wind shield, and magazine pockets. The mattress is stuffed with selected cotton and is canvas-covered.

Should you prefer to buy these pieces separately, they are priced as follows:

THE HAMMOCK	$7.00
THE AWNING	$4.00
THE STAND	$3.00
Outfit Complete, as Illustrated for	**$14.00**

Other Couch Hammocks at $4.95 to $22.50.

And no other store can approach the assortments we show in hammocks of all kinds, up to the Greenhut quality standard, and priced as only we can afford to price them.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

The **Coward Shoe**
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

What Abraham Lincoln Said About the Tariff

Secretary Stanton once asked Abraham Lincoln what he thought of a Protective Tariff. Mr. Lincoln replied: "I don't know much about the Tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and that American labor is paid for producing it; if she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak, the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit."

Coward Shoes are American made, through and through—made from American leathers, in an American Factory, by workmen paid by American capital.

Coward-Home-made Shoes for Patriotic People

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St. (Near Warren St.) **NEW YORK**
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We find no trouble in measuring up to the standard we established in 1856—to use only choice woolens, to employ only skilled tailors, to make the best clothes under all conditions and to sell them at a price that eliminates competition.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Sees Menace In White Bread

The eminent scientist—**Prof. Le Tulle,** of Paris, recently made a remarkable statement regarding food conditions in France. It is even more applicable to America—he said:

"France has changed an essential of her nourishment. White bread is made more and more starchy, and is less and less nourishing. The rich products which are extracted go to feed the pigs. The baker now utilizes only fifty per cent. of the wheat elements, whereas fifty years ago he uilized eighty-five per cent.

The "rich products" referred to, which are "extracted" from wheat, are the mineral elements—phosphate of potash, iron, sodium, etc. These elements are absolutely essential to proper nutrition of body, nerves and brain, yet they are nearly all thrown out by millers just to make the flour look white and pretty!

The lack of these invaluable phosphates is one of the chief causes of nervous prostration, dullness, languor, constipation and other ills—big and little.

In the making of

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

all the "rich products" of wheat and barley, from which the food is made, are retained.

A regular ration of Grape-Nuts is not only a delicious part of the meal, but admirably supplies the mineral salts which the ordinary diet often lacks.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

B. Altman & Co.

Original Paris Models

of Afternoon, Evening and Dinner Gowns, Tailor-made and Demi-Tailored Suits,

from the leading French Couturiers, are now offered at very large concessions from the former prices.

Special Order Dressmaking Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

Coats that are *different*—

Styles expressing the variety and *cachet* which leading Paris designers have contributed to make this a season of unique and individual ideas in fashionable over-garments—

Capes and Cape-Coats—Street and Sports Coats—"Board-Walk" Coats—
$35, $45, $65

Steamer Coats—$35, $45, $55

Silk Wraps for afternoon and evening—cape and coat effects of taffeta, charmeuse, faille, moire, etc.—*$38, $55, $75*

DENIES SCHOOLS ARE FIRETRAPS

Board of Education Will Distribute Chairman Wilsey's Report.

SAYS $2,000,000 IS NEEDED

Board of Estimate Refused Request for Money to Minimize Fire Hazard.

The public school buildings of this city are not the firetraps that Mr. Armstrong represents them to be, said a report which was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education by Frank D. Wilsey, chairman of its Committee on Care of Buildings. Mr. Wilsey said everything had been done to safeguard the pupils and teachers, and to prevent, so far as possible, all danger from fire.

Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Wilsey said, had declared that the schools were not firetraps. There was ample means of escape in case of fire, and the advocacy of metal doors, &c., Mr. Wilsey said, came from a person interested in the manufacture of them. More than $1,000,000 had been expended since 1910 in fire prevention work. All that it had been possible to do in this way with the amount appropriated had been done. More than $2,000,000 additional would be necessary to complete the work as it had been mapped out. The Board of Education at present is out of funds to make the schools still safer, and when it asked in February, 1913, for $1,000,000 for this object the Board of Estimate refused to grant it. Since Fire Commissioner Adamson had been appointed, Mr. Wilsey said, several joint meetings had been held with a view to reducing the fire hazards in the schools. Measures for protection, he said, were taken in co-operation with the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Building Department.

As to the statement that the pipes were too close to the cellar floors, Mr. Wilsey said that these floors were of cement or asphalt, and there was not the least danger to be apprehended from this source. Different tests had been made, and it had been found that there was no danger of fire in this way. Many of the schoolhouses were old buildings, but they had been protected as far as possible from fire.

The Board of Education decided to have Mr. Wilsey's report printed for distribution.

A communication was received from the Association of Women Principals requesting that the vacancy in the Board of Superintendents be filled by the appointment of a woman. It was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

Arthur S. Somers moved that, in view of Gov. Glynn's veto of the bill permitting the board to use $300,000 of the teachers' reserve pension fund of $800,000 to temporarily relieve the present serious condition of affairs, the Board of Retirement should be requested not to submit for approval any retirements of teachers except those absolutely necessary for the improvement of the school system. The motion was adopted.

It was decided to request the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to turn over to the Board of Education the Fire Headquarters Building on Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. The Bureaus of Lectures and Physical Training will be removed there when the building is turned over.

GIBSON ON TRIAL HERE.

Lawyer Twice Tried for Murder Faces Larceny Charge.

Burton W. Gibson, who was twice tried for the murder of Mrs. Rose Meneshik Szabo, his client, who was drowned in Greenwood Lake in July, 1912, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny growing out of the settlement of Mrs. Szabo's estate. There are three indictments, two for grand larceny and one for forgery, against Gibson, who was arrested immediately after his release from the jail at Goshen, where his two trials for murder resulted in disagreements.

Judge Swann took exception to the manner in which Edward Hymes, Gibson's attorney, questioned the men who reported for jury duty. After he had warned Mr. Hymes twice, Judge Swann said:

"You have started out by taking the attitude of a certain type of lawyers who try to create an atmosphere. You don't insult the court openly, but you do it in a veiled manner. It is done for the purpose of having this kind of atmosphere injected into the record. You can try your case—we are not hindering you—but I warn you that when it is finished there will be something to settle between you and me."

Eight jurors were drawn at yesterday's session. The trial will be continued this morning.

BRUSH, A GRUBER LEADER.

Nineteenth District Republican Alderman Succeeds Brough.

Alderman William B. Brush has been elected leader of the Republican organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He succeeds ex-Senator Alexander Brough, who recently accepted a place as Deputy Controller under Mr. Prendergast. When he was appointed the condition was made that he should resign the leadership of his district, which he did several days ago.

Alderman Brush is looked upon as a Brough man. Brough was looked upon as a Gruber man. Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the adjoining Seventeenth Assembly District in the factional struggles between the Old Guard and the newer element in the Republican county organization, invariably took sides with the former. It is supposed that in any fight that might occur in the State organization between the Barnes forces and the Progressive wing of the party under the leadership of Ogden L. Mills, the Gruber element would be aligned with the Barnes forces.

Mr. Brush has been in the Board of Aldermen for four years. He is Chairman on the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare. He is a lawyer with offices at 2 Rector Street.

$510 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

Fourth Folio Sold with Collection of James E. Pulsford.

The three days' sale of fine books and autographs from the library of the late James E. Pulsford of South Orange, N. J., and from other collections was concluded by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. The total for the session was $2,652 and for the entire sale $10,246.75.

F. L. Thomas paid the highest price, $510, at yesterday's sale for a fine, large, sound, unmarked copy of the Fourth Folio edition of Shakespeare, London, 1685. Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," London, 1817, with twenty-four colored plates by Thomas Rowlandson and in binding by Rivière, was bought by E. H. Wendell for $71. E. Roberts paid $85 for "The English Dance of Death," two volumes, London, 1815-16, and "The Dance of Life," London, 1817, first editions of two notable and interesting works illustrated by Rowlandson. A complete set of the illustrated quarto set of Ricardi's Press Publications went to W. R. Brown for $60.

James F. Drake paid $240 for "Liber Ruralium Commodorum," by Petrus Crescentiis, the first dated book printed at Louvain, 1474, and the first book from the celebrated press of Johann of Westphalia. It is also the fourth dated book printed in Belgium. It contains a note by Savary, its rubricator, saying that his work was finished "in the year 1477, the 21st of the month of June, in which year the City of Arras, besieged by Louis (XI.) King of France, was surrendered to said King."

HEARING ON EXPLOSIVE BILL.

Opponents Assail the Underlying Principle of the Measure.

John Godfrey Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, presided yesterday at a conference on Senator Foley's bill to abolish the Municipal Explosives Commission and to transfer its powers to the Fire Commissioner, conferring upon him at the same time additional powers. Since the bill was approved by Mayor Mitchel considerable opposition to it has arisen, and at Gov. Glynn's suggestion Mr. Saxe gave an informal hearing at his office, 30 Broad Street.

Fire Commissioner Adamson and J. O. Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau represented the Fire Department, and Charles T. Terry, Ashley T. Cole, and others opposed the measure. The opposition is based chiefly upon the principle involved in conferring broad legislative powers upon a single public officer without any check. At present the legislative powers of the Municipal Commission are subject to the approval or disapproval of the Fire Commissioner.

BRODERICK IS DISMISSED.

Borough President Says He Tried Him on Several Charges.

John A. Broderick, Chief of the Division of Encumbrances of the Borough President's office, was dismissed yesterday by Borough President Marks. Mr. Marks had this to say of the dismissal:

"Mr. Broderick was tried by me on charges of waste, misconduct, and neglect of duty. I shall not go into the details at present, but will say that my action was taken only after a very careful investigation into the charges had been made."

Broderick announced that he will make a fight for reinstatement, and he has engaged Alfred J. Tally as counsel.

Arnold Constable & Co.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Special Annual Spring Sale of MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

Presenting three of the best values ever offered

Months of the most careful preparation have been given to the perfection and production of these shirts.

Only the very best and most satisfactory wearing silks of the "up-to-the-minute" styles are offered—and in quantities and varieties to satisfy all tastes. All from our own enormous stock of Silk Shirtings of special patterns designed expressly for highest class Custom Shirts.

And furthermore every Silk Shirt in our Entire Stock has been reduced in price to meet the price level of this special sale.

Most Exclusive Custom Quality Shirts

LYFORDS FINEST SILKS—Heaviest and finest custom shirtings. Novelty stripes.
HEAVY SILK CREPES—All new and exclusive custom fabrics. Wide satin stripes.
PURE SILK CREPES—All neat plain and satin stripes and plain white.
NOVELTY MUSHROOM DRESS SHIRTS—Pure white silk and corded tucking.
NOVELTY MUSHROOM DRESS SHIRTS—Group tuckings cross or lengthwise.
FANCY MUSHROOM SILK SHIRTS—New ombre and two tone satin stripes.

4.85 *Values $7.50 to $10.00*

High Grade Pure Silk Soft Shirts

BIRDS-EYE SILK CREPES—Advance Summer silk shirtings; all with satin stripes.
HEAVY SATIN STRIPED SILKS—Bright novelty effects and many very neat stripes.
FANCY JACQUARDED SILKS—Unusually soft finished silks. Very finest patterns.
WHITE PLEATED PURE SILK SHIRTS—Fine 1/4-inch pleats for dress or day.
PLAIN WHITE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Good serviceable tub silks, unusually well made.
NOVELTY SILK SHIRTS—Many choice small lots of various kinds.

3.25 *Values $4.50 to $6.00*

New Pure Silk Shirts of Unequalled Value

Made in the very finest manner and from our own new pure silk shirtings. All patterns are woven through and are perfectly fast. Good weight and serviceable quality. A pure silk shirt at the price usually paid for mercerized and cotton shirts. Sizes 14 to 18 and graduated sleeve lengths.

2.60 *Value $4.50*

SLEEVES ALTERED FREE OF CHARGE ON ALL OUR SHIRTS

Men's Silk Hose

A well-known **50c** *grade*

In Black, White, Tan, Navy and Grey. An excellently made and finished Hose of brilliant lustre, perfect seamless hose of firm sheer silk with lisle toe, heel and top.

Special Price **25c** per pair

Men's Cape Gloves

Value $1.50 pair, Special at **95c**

A new lot just received in extra fine medium weight Cape Glace, spear back, P. X. M. seams, 1 clasp, choice assortment of the new English tans.

Broadway & 19th Street

Sixty Thousand Intelligent Men and Women have paid $10,800,000 for this Wonderful Book of Facts

WHY?

SIXTY thousand men and women representing all intelligent classes among the rich, well-to-do and people of moderate means have testified to the rare value of the new 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica by buying and paying more than Ten Millions of Dollars for this library.

On one hand you find the leading educator of this half of the world, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard University, a man who knows the value of books, a man who can appraise the value of a book with the same nicety as your expert financier can appraise the value of a bond. The venerable educator recognized the new Britannica as a book which satisfied him, but also as a book which would be useful to young people. He therefore purchased two sets for his two sets of grandchildren. "I find them altogether admirable," he says, "and my grandchildren, who are at the most inquisitive ages, are of the same opinion." If there had been a more valuable book to give to these young people, Dr. Eliot would certainly have given it preference.

On the other hand, we find a farmer who prizes the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a valuable investment to inform him about the vital facts of scientific farming, and the advance of political thought. Here is a young lawyer to whom the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a necessity in his calling. Here is a newspaper writer to whom the Encyclopaedia Britannica is so important he consciously makes sacrifices in order to own it.

Read What These People Say

If you *give* a man a set of books like the Encyclopaedia Britannica, he will tactfully say something nice about them. His testimony is tinged with the sense of obligation you have thrust upon him. But if he has put his hand in his pocket and paid for his books with money that he has earned and saved, anything he says may be taken as an honest, unbiased opinion.

The etters printed below are the unsolicited words of men and women who have paid for the privilege of owning the greatest set of books of all the centuries, the collected, proven knowledge of the whole life and achievement of mankind as recorded by recognized authorities.

We ask you to give these few etters a thoughtful reading. We ask you to weigh carefully this question—

What Will Ownership of The Encyclopaedia Britannica Do For You?

No matter what your business or profession may be, somewhere in these 29 volumes of classified knowledge there is a wealth of information that *you can put to actual use.* If you are seriously interested in forging ahead you will charge up the cost of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as an investment in success.

A Priceless Library

"I am much pleased with this wonderful work, so "unique in mechanical construction and perfection of "printing. It is also so satisfactory in the style, freshness and completeness of the articles written, that I can "say you have not overstated a single feature in your "advertisements of it in the magazines. To me it is a "priceless library."—**O. J. King,** Grocer, Lincoln, Neb.

Bought for the Children

"My object in buying the Encyclopaedia was to furnish "my children who attend public school with the best books "of reference obtainable and it has been a great help as "well as a pleasure to them to use it, and with the help "they get from it I am proud to say they are enabled to "do good work in all their studies."—**H. P. Tobias,** Farmer, Brownsville, Tex.

Quoted by a Chief Justice

"Possibly it may interest you to know that in an opinion "of this court which I wrote and filed last week in S. v. Nipper *on the question of the right to flog convicts as a "part of the prison discipline, I made a long quotation "from your excellent article on "Prisons" giving due "credit for the same, to the Britannica.*

"We make constant use of your Encyclopaedia and find "it very helpful."—**Walter Clarke,** Chief Justice State of North Carolina, Supreme Court, Raleigh.

The Most Monumental Work

"Your edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th "edition) I think the most monumental work I have ever "known. The best evidence of my enthusiasm is that "I have already distributed a dozen sets in America as "presents among editors and my children, not counting "my own sets. I can hardly conceive a more suitable "present to both young and old. The work is a liberal "education. I want to thank you for the intellectual "pleasure I enjoyed this winter in examining this extraordinary production."—**Joseph Pulitzer,** New York "World."

Commended to Newspaper Men

"The last edition of the Britannica, in its flexible covers "and annotated index, is the accomplishment of a long "cherished desire on my part and its use will not only "lighten my labors, but add to the dispatch of them and "increase their value to my readers. I commend the "book to all newspaper writers."—**Editor,** The Evening Times and Cumberland Alleganian, Cumberland, Md.

A Factor in Children's Lives

"The new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is "not only more comprehensive and equally authoritative but more readable. My own children have begun to use it in connection with their studies and it "promises to become a factor in their educational life. "I regard it as one of the treasures of my library."—**J. W. Magruder,** Gen. Sec., Federated Charities, Baltimore, Md.

Better on American Subjects

"It is the best Encyclopaedia, so far as my knowledge "goes. I have compared a number of articles on "American subjects with similar articles in (a well-"known American encyclopaedia) and found the "Britannica more satisfactory."—**Walter E. Coffin,** President, Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Very Good Articles on Textiles

"The books of the old edition were so heavy and bulky "that I found it was really no pleasure in reading them "at length, whereas the new ones are given preference "to even current magazines. I subscribe for all the "leading ones and now read only the most noteworthy "articles in them, then again revert to the new Encyclo-"paedia.

"I find that the articles on Electricity and Aeronautics "and Flax, Linen, Jute and Cotton manufacture, in "which latter commodities I am particularly interested "because of my business, are exceptionally good."—**W. C. Bowman,** Mgr., Linen Thread Co., Chicago, Ill.

Valuable to Banker and Farmer

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500 Guests at Lunch of Members' Council Stand to Indorse Mexican Action.

PLANS TO BOOM CHICAGO

E. H. Adams Tells of the Work of the Commerce Committees to Advertise That City.

The five hundred or more business men who attended the luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association of New York jumped to their feet yesterday when William C. Breed, the toastmaster, called upon those present to express their loyalty to President Wilson "in whatever course he shall determine necessary to restore peace, order, and a stable government in the Republic of Mexico."

"However much any of us regret any incident that has led us into conflict, or any action that may tend further to draw us into any other or different relations than have heretofore existed toward a neighboring republic," said Mr. Breed in prefacing his remarks introducing the speakers, J. Randolph Coolidge, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Elmer H. Adams, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, "I am sure we are all ready to pledge our complete loyalty to the President of the United States," and he suggested a rising vote. Everybody got up, and a member moved that a resolution embodying the sentiment of the gathering be sent to the President. After the luncheon a telegram was sent to the President, telling him that the association had approved his course.

Among those at the speakers' table were William H. Gibson, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Frank W. Conn, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn; W. W. Niles, President of the North Side Board of Trade; R. W. Higbie, President of the Queens County Chamber of Commerce; F. W. Woolworth, Lee Kohns, Thomas E. Hastings, and Burt L. Fenner.

Mr. Breed said the two representatives of Boston and Chicago commercial bodies had been invited to tell what their associations had done in the way of adopting new methods and new means of fostering and developing the commercial matters and resources of their particular committee.

After describing some of the activities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Coolidge said the Chamber had taken a position with regard to the transfer of quarantine, which in that city is carried on by the municipal Government, not by the State, as in New York, or by the Federal Government, as in many ports. The sentiment of the Chamber, Mr. Coolidge said, and of the transportation companies seems to be in favor of continuing the quarantine service in the hands of the city.

"In metropolitan affairs," Mr. Coolidge continued, "we are trying to have a commission created to place the responsibility for the many unnecessary fires. We have made people realize that it costs more in Greater Boston for fires than the State tax itself. They have complained a great deal about the State tax, but seem perfectly undisturbed by the fire loss. They think it is made up by insurance.

"Finally, on the question of one-cent postage, in which our committee makes the original suggestion that the real loss in postal service tolls is in the one-cent-a-pound second-class matter, and that all matter should be taxed at the present rate for the reading pages of the magazines, but the advertising pages, which form quite as much on the average of bulk as the reading, should be taxed at nearly the cost that the United States pays for handling them. The publishers will have to face those facts.

"I now refer to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on trust regulation. We tried to appoint a strong special committee, and that committee appoints the directors, and the directors draft the referendum for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States."

In introducing Mr. Adams, Mr. Breed gave him the credit for inspiration that had resulted in reforms the Merchants' Association is now working out.

Mr. Adams said the Chicago Association was run by a central plant composed of its Executive Committee, consisting of the President, the four Vice Presidents, the Chairmen of the committees, the Secretary and Treasurer of the association and members chosen at large. The Ways and Means Committee, he said, met every Wednesday of the year. There were four main divisions of the association, each under a Vice President. The duty of the local division, he said, was to convince the people that Chicago was the best place in the world to hold a convention, and that the result of the division's work was that in the last few years the city had taken care of 2,200 conventions, bringing in two and a quarter millions of persons who spent more than $72,000,000 in the city. The civic industrial division tells the manufacturers that Chicago is the best place to build a manufacturing plant, with the result that in even the last year $17,000,000 worth of such plants had been brought into Chicago. The interstate or trade extension division sends parties over the United States telling persons that Chicago is the best place to buy everything. At each statement Mr. Adams was greeted with applause and laughter.

"Last but not least," continued Mr. Adams, "we have our foreign trade committee. We have gone down into the Argentine—the first example of business men who maintain an office in the Argentine—where Chicago-made goods are exhibited every day, with a man in charge, to convince the Argentine people that they should come to Chicago to trade."

Mr. Adams spoke of the work of various committees, one of which sent a civic police officer here and abroad to study street traffic. He told of what he called a "subscription investigating committee" and its offices, which are to examine into all the charity organizations in Chicago or anybody who asks charity, and insist before efforts are made to get subscriptions that their accounts be submitted to a competent auditing concern, and that the money given shall be used for the purpose for which it is intended. A freight traffic committee watches rates and tells members the best and cheapest ways to ship and the rates.

Mr. Adams spoke of a "Sons of Members" campaign, in which young men are entertained four times a year at dinner, and are instructed in association work, and taken to plants and shown through them. This is a matter which had had the attention of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, who had discussed the desirability of holding a Sons of Members' dinner in place of the regular May meeting. The motion to do this was carried.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY OUT.

The Church Has 24,224,609 Communicants Under the Flag.

Advance copies of the 1914 edition of the Official Catholic Directory, published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of Barclay Street, show that the Catholic Church has within the United States 18,568 priests, 14,651 churches, and 16,067,985 communicants. This gives an increase over last year's figures of 623 priests, 339 churches, and 913,827 communicants. According to Joseph H. Meier, editor of the Directory, the very large increase in membership figures is accounted for chiefly by more complete reports of the Ruthenian-Greek Catholics. There are 5,403 parochial schools, with 1,429,859 scholars, and 82 seminaries, 230 colleges for boys, and 680 girls' schools.

New York has by far the largest number of Catholics, 2,884,723. Pennsylvania comes next, with 1,684,220; Illinois and Massachusetts are the other States which number over a million. Besides the American Catholics, communicants in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other overseas territories raise the total number of Catholics under the American flag to 24,224,609.

WILL EXONERATE BEILIS.

Ex-Russian Police Official Says He Will Clear Up Ritual Murder Myth.

After spending six weeks in hunting here for persons who fled from Russia just before the ritual murder trial at Kiev, Nicholas Krasovsky, former head of the Czar's secret police in Kiev, announced last night that he had found the persons wanted and had obtained from them affidavits upon which he would force the reopening of the ritual case.

"And this time," he said, "the defendant will not be a Jew, but we will arraign instead the members of a gang of thieves who I am positive I can prove were guilty of the murder for which Mendel Beilis was arrested and tried.

"Beilis with noble spirit refused to capitalize the fame his behavior while on trial brought him and went away to Palestine to live in peace. It will not be necessary to disturb him for the new trial. I have the strongest personal reasons for wanting to see the case reopened and a verdict found against those really responsible for the murder of the boy Yuschinsky. For when I was engaged officially in making an investigation I happened upon positive proof that Mendel Beilis was innocent. Instead of hearing my report my superiors urged me on to "get a Jew." I determined I would not be a party to a conviction based upon prejudice instead of evidence and I stood by my findings.

"I was even arrested just before I was to appear as a witness for the defense so that I would have to appear in court discredited by prison garb. My official position was taken from me, but many noble Russians, who see the folly of carrying on the ancient hatreds, became my friends and supporters. The plan to make me appear in prison garb failed, but those filled with anti-Jewish prejudice directed their wrath against me and my family.

"I remained at work as a private individual upon the investigation I had commenced as an official of the Government. I found that two important witnesses had fled to America, no doubt to escape being called upon to give evidence that would prove unpopular to those bent upon convicting a Jew of ritual murder. I came here and found two witnesses. I not only have their affidavits, but have their pledge that they will return voluntarily to Russia to testify at the new trial, provided their affidavits prove inadmissable as evidence. I am confident that the outcome of the new trial will be the final destruction of popular faith in the old ritual-murder myth."

Mr. Krasovsky was entertained last night at the Café Boheme in Second Avenue by a number of Russian residents of New York. He will leave for Russia next Tuesday.

FIGHTS HARD TO SAVE CHILD

Boy Gets Little Girl Ashore, but She Dies on Way to the Hospital.

Ruth Miller, 5 years old, and a dozen of her classmates from Public School 78 went to the pier which extends into the East River at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the hope that they would see some of the battleships from the Brooklyn Navy Yard sail by bound for Mexican waters. One of the children shouted that a big ship was coming, and Ruth hurried forward to obtain a better view. She tripped over a coil of rope, and a moment later was floundering in the water.

William Simpson, who although only 13 years old, is a strong swimmer, tossed his coat aside and dove in after the girl, who had disappeared. For a few minutes it was believed that both were lost, and then the boy was seen clinging to a log, supporting the child with one arm.

Simpson was having a hard time of it, when George Miller, 15 year sold, a brother of Ruth, jumped into the water and assisted Simpson in steering the log toward the pier at the foot of Remsen Street. They were nearly exhausted when Patrolman McCartney threw them a rope, and pulled them to the pier.

Simpson fainted when he was pulled ashore, but was soon revived. The little Miller girl was unconscious, and died on the way to the Brooklyn Hospital. Mrs. Miller, the child's mother, arrived just as she was being taken from the water. Mrs. Miller became hysterical, and had to be taken to her home at 26 Joralemon Street.

PRENDERGAST URGES REPUBLICAN UNITY

Let Old and New Parties Forget Quarrel and Work Under Same Banner, He Says.

HITS PROGRESSIVE CHIEFS

Says They're Preventing Amalgamation—Live Elephant in Parade to Indiana Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—With the hall filled with delegates and the galleries and stage packed with men and women spectators, the Republican State Convention was opened here this afternoon. The delegates, headed by a number of brass bands, marched through the streets to the hall. An elephant, shipped here from the Cincinnati Zoo, took part in the parade. Printed on a banner spread over the animal's back were the words: "Back Again—And to Stay."

The playing of patriotic airs by the bands preceded the opening of the meeting, and enthusiasm ran high. The delegates were upon their feet cheering for some time before the Chairman, Will L. Hays, called the convention to order.

The principal speeches were made by William A. Prendergast, Controller of New York City; Howard Maxwell, the temporary Chairman, and James E. Watson, former Congressman. Mr. Prendergast digressed from remarks to answer Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, who addressed the Progressive State Convention here last Saturday. Mr. Bird, in comparing the leaders of the two parties, named Barnes, Penrose, Smoot, and Guggenheim as the Republican standard-bearers.

"It was not fair of Mr. Bird," said Mr. Prendergast, "to enumerate only those men. They are not the only leaders of the great party. Let us have a procession of our own. As our leaders we will name Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton, Charles W. Fairbanks, Robert M. La Follette, Albert E. Cummins, and men of their sterling worth. Now, if Mr. Bird desires to make a comparison and be fair, let him name the real leaders."

The mention of each name brought prolonged applause from the delegates.

Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President, will preside at to-morrow's session as permanent Chairman.

Mr. Prendergast, in his speech, called upon Republicans and Progressives to forget their differences and work under the same banner. Mr. Prendergast was one of the foremost Progressive leaders in the Presidential campaign of 1912.

Mr. Prendergast made his appeal for union after a sweeping arraignment of the Wilson Administration. He attacked the Democratic party for its tariff changes, its foreign policy, its interference with business, and its handling of the Philippine situation, but refrained from criticising the acts of the Administration regarding Mexico.

"Mexican relations," he declared, "have reached a stage when, it seems to me, a suspension of judgment upon each and every phase of that problem is the patriotic attitude to be taken by all Americans. No matter what may have been or may be now our views regarding the treatment that this question has received, when an issue involving the integrity of our national honor is presented to the world, every spark of national feeling requires that the American people should stand as one man in defense of our national interests and in support of that policy which will best protect the inviolable honor of the American flag."

Mr. Prendergast took issue with some of the Progressive leaders—none of whom he named—who, he said were striving to interfere with the re-establishment of the Republican Party. "The differences that these leaders have in mind," he said, "are not of as vital a character as they apparently believe them to be. Time, the great healer, has already produced remarkable results in alleviating much of the strained feeling that existed less than two years ago. It may be that this result has been caused largely by the thought that the Democratic Party, when given an opportunity to govern this country, has failed now, as it always has failed before. I am also emboldened to believe that this era of better feeling is due to the fact that the reflections of time and the deliberations of our superior judgments have led us to understand that differences, which only a short time ago were regarded as really vital, were not of sufficient moment to permanently separate in their political action men who for so many years have helped to fight the battles of the Republican Party, or who, occupying a more independent position in politics, have still found it advisable on most occasions to cast their fortunes with that organization."

Although the party leaders were loath to enter into any coalition, continued the speaker, the progress of amalgamation has been quietly and steadily going forward without their help and in spite of their views. "This situation indicates that the men who cast the votes are capable of correcting political differences. It is to this intelligent conception of political duty that we can credit the great victory achieved in the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey on April 7, for although the leaders of the Progressive Party placed a candidate of their own in the field, the results of the election proved that those who had given the third party movement in that district a considerable following only less than two years ago, were not now influenced by the policy of the Progressive organization.

"It seems to me that this development proves that amalgamation will be brought about by the act of the individual; leaders who take a reactionary attitude upon the question of a united opposition to the Democratic Party will very soon realize that they represent no one but themselves and are leading only themselves.

"Among the reasons which may be advanced in explanation of this development is the belief held by many people that the great movement of 1912 in the name of the Progressive Party has in a great measure fulfilled the purpose of many of its promoters and followers of that period."

Mr. Prendergast discussed the tariff. "Not in twenty years," he asserted, "has the country been confronted with so serious a relaxation of trade and industry." The new tariff, he said, failed to fulfill the Democratic promise of a reduction in cost of living. Instead of a reduction there had been an average increase.

"We have already had sufficient experience with the tariff law to understand that it has helped trade in no way, but has hurt it in every way."

The Wilson Administration, he also declared, had failed to solve the trust problem.

Arrested at Whitman's Office.

Louis Gray, a uniformed policeman stationed at the office of District Attorney Whitman, caused the arrest yesterday of Emil Simonson of 460 Eighth Avenue. Simonson insisted on seeing Mr. Whitman, asserting that he was pursued by gunmen. It was remembered that Simonson had been there before, telling an incoherent story. Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Court committed him to Bellevue for observation.

WALDO APPLICATION HEARD.

Counsel Says Removal Stigma May Affect His Army Standing.

The application of Rhinelander Waldo, ex-Police Commissioner, for a writ of mandamus requiring the members of the Board of Estimate to change the word "removed," which occurs after Mr. Waldo's name in the City Record, to "resigned," came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Lehman. Clarence J. Shearn was Mr. Waldo's attorney, and said that unless this stigma was removed through a change in the wording in the City Record it was extremely doubtful whether Mr. Waldo could resume his status as an officer in the United States Army. Many in the courtroom construed this to mean that Mr. Waldo, after his return from Europe, might wish to take part in the war if hostilities in Mexico were continued.

Justice Lehman said that Mr. Waldo undoubtedly had a right to resign and that Mayor Kline could not therefore have removed him legally. He expressed his doubt, however, as to what should be done to correct the wording of the City Record. He asked counsel for both sides to submit briefs.

MRS. MEFFERT HOLDS LETTERS OF CARUSO

Breach of Promise Plaintiff Has Two Large Bundles of Evidence

SENT TO HER FROM EUROPE

Endearing Messages from the Singer Expected to Figure in the Suit for $100,000 Damages.

When the $100,000 breach of promise suit against Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, comes up for trial, counsel for Mrs. Mildred Meffert of 741 Fifth Avenue, who says that Caruso on April 3, 1908, promised to marry her, will endeavor to submit in evidence about one hundred letters and postcards signed in the same handwriting variously, "Enrico Caruso," "Baby," "As Ever Baby," and "Your Loving Baby." The letters and postcards were addressed to Mrs. Meffert in New York City from many parts of Europe. In them she was addressed as "Mill," and the letters were filled with many endearing terms.

The postcards for the most part conveyed simply greetings from "Enrico Caruso," or "Baby" to "Mill." Among them were cards depicting scenes in Switzerland, Italy, France, Scotland, and other countries. The letters and postcards have been turned over to Irving E. Ziegler, and he exhibited them yesterday tied up in two considerable bundles, at his office 27 William Street, when he was asked what evidence he intended to bring forward to support the allegations of Mrs. Meffert. He would not disclose the contents of any of the letters.

It could not be learned from Mr. Ziegler who were the wealthy relatives of his client from whom he said she did not feel disposed to ask aid, even though her resources have been impoverished. He said he had known Mrs. Meffert only a few days, and had not gone into her family history. He understood, however, that one of her kinsmen was on his way to this city from Palm Beach, Fla. Mrs. Meffert, according to her counsel, was educated in a convent, and can speak several languages. She is an accomplished musician, and has traveled extensively through Europe.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mrs. Meffert was not divorced from her husband as was reported. He explained that her husband met his death in an automobile accident either in New York City or Long Island, nearly six years ago. According to Mr. Ziegler, Mrs. Meffert was separated from her husband at the time she met Caruso in 1907. After she became acquainted with the tenor, her husband tried to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Ziegler said, but his effort failed solely on account of Caruso. Then followed the death of Mrs. Meffert's husband, and her abandonment by Caruso in March, 1913, according to her attorney.

On behalf of Mrs. Meffert, her counsel maintains that her association with the tenor has made impossible her return to her family, and she has felt justified in her demands for damages on that account as well as for other reasons.

It is acknowledged by counsel for Mrs. Meffert that she received sums of money from Caruso while she was traveling in Europe, and that in addition to these sums Caruso gave her presents of valuable jewelry. Mr. Ziegler repeated his assertion that efforts to effect a compromise of the suit out of court failed when counsel for Caruso offered only $1,500 in settlement of Mrs. Meffert's claims.

Alfred F. Seligsberg of Wise & Seligsberg, 17 William Street, counsel for Caruso, said yesterday that he had no further statement to make on behalf of the tenor. Mr. Seligsberg would not discuss the suit further than to express his surprise that Mrs. Meffert's complaint should have contained what he regarded as an admission very damaging to her.

The paragraph of the complaint, regarded by Mr. Seligsberg as an admission, was called to the attention of counsel for Mrs. Meffert. Immediately Mr. Ziegler said he would be able to refute testimony which might be in the nature of an attack on the character of his client. He said that his evidence would include admissions by Caruso and persons associated with him, to the effect that Mrs. Meffert was a "splendid woman."

When inquiries were made for Mrs. Meffert at her home, word was sent to reporters that she was ill. It was impossible to get any statement from her through her attorney. Caruso refused to be interviewed about the suit personally or through his counsel.

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Subscribers desiring any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings, are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

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23 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq.	12090	5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014
115 W. 38th St.	Greeley	12090	897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
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123 E. 124th St.	Harlem	12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000
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Accuses Atlanta Police of Impeding His Investigation—Motion for New Trial Is Up To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Amplifying his statement made yesterday that Leo M. Frank was innocent of the murder of the little girl Mary Phagan, Detective W. J. Burns submitted a brief to-day on the result of his investigations addressed to the attorneys for Frank, in which he declared that the negro, Jim Conley, was the real slayer.

The hearings on the extraordinary motion for a new trial and to set aside the verdict were to have been heard before the Superior Court to-day, but on account of a death in the family of counsel for the defense were postponed. The extraordinary motion will be heard to-morrow and the motion to set aside the verdict will be heard on May 1.

Investigation About Completed.

The brief of Mr. Burns reads as follows:

April 22, 1914.

Messrs. L. Z. Rosser, Reuben A. Arnold, Henry A. Alexander, Herbert J. Haas, Leonard Haas, attorneys for Leo M. Frank, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs: I hoped to be able to furnish you to-day with my complete report showing the results of my investigation of the murder of Mary Phagan.

My investigation is about complete, with the exception of a few details which I have as yet been unable to cover. In addition to these, I had also expected to secure to-day from Chief of Detectives Lanford, according to a promise he had made while I was out of the city, certain affidavits bearing on the case, which were extremely important in view of the fact that I had offered a reward of $1,000 to any person furnishing evidence of Leo M. Frank's immorality, and the only response there was from Chief Lanford, who had stated through the public press that he would turn certain affidavits over to me upon my return to the city which would prove this.

I called on Chief Lanford to-day and requested to see the affidavits he had, but he declined to let me see them, and made the astounding assertion that the charge of perversion did not enter into the case and had simply been injected by the attorneys for Frank.

This being, as stated, the only response made by any person to my offer of reward for evidence of Leo M. Frank's immorality, I am, of course, very anxious to see those affidavits, and until I do see them it will be impossible for me to render my final report.

I must, therefore, ask your indulgence in the matter until I can get free and complete access to all evidence bearing upon the case.

It is my intention to-day to immediately increase the offer of reward for such information as I have previously mentioned to the amount of $5,000.

I am now engaged in drawing up my formal report, which will be submitted to you as soon as the same has been finally completed. I desire, however, to anticipate the same in these respects:

1. The murder was unquestionably the crime of a pervert of homicidal tendencies of the most pronounced type.

2. That Leo M. Frank is not a pervert, and is innocent of the murder for which he has been convicted.

3. That James Conley—and he alone—is guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan, and further, he is a pervert of the type heretofore described.

All of which I am prepared to prove.

WILLIAM J. BURNS.

Strictures on Atlanta Police.

Mr. Burns severely criticised the Atlanta police and detective departments for their attitude toward his investigation, which has been in progress more than a month. His strictures were occasioned by his visit on Tuesday to Chief Lanford, Chief Beavers, and Solicitor Dorsey.

"I was very much disappointed by the attitude of the detective department," he said, "and also by the attitude of Solicitor Dorsey. The detective intimated that the detectives and the Solicitor did not want to be convinced that Frank was innocent."

"I asked Mr. Dorsey if he would be good enough to tell me," Mr. Burns continued, "what was meant by the article that appeared in the newspapers stating that he intended to prosecute every person that perjured themselves in connection with this case. I also asked him if he intended to include in that persons that might testify for the State as well as the defense, and he said that he did."

The detective quoted Mr. Dorsey as saying:

"If Mr. Burns, you told me that I wasn't to pay any attention to anything I saw in the newspapers, and I have seen a great many items indicating that your investigation is finished and that you have reached the conclusion that Frank is innocent.'

"I said: 'Well, I don't mind indicating to you that my report will state Mr. Frank is innocent.' He stated, 'I would like to see that report when it is finished.' I replied, 'I have no objection to your getting one, but it must come from the lawyers.'

"Mr. Dorsey stated that he ought to have one just as quickly as the other lawyers; I replied that so far as I was personally concerned I would be very glad to have him get it, and thought he ought to have it.

"Dorsey followed me to the door of his office, and on reaching there and finding Detectives Starnes, Black, Campbell, and others he assumed a loud tone of voice and said: 'You know you have been employed by friends of Frank to come down here to upset this verdict, I expect you to come here and convince me if I am wrong, but if you expect me to convince you I don't propose to do that.'

"I then said: 'I thought you didn't want to discuss any of these questions—what is the use of making this speech?'"

The death of the mother of Herbert Haas, one of Frank's attorneys, caused Judge Hill to postpone the hearing on the extraordinary motion, set for to-day, till to-morrow.

The hearing on the motion to upset the verdict of guilty on constitutional grounds was postponed till May 1 at the request of Solicitor Dorsey, who wanted more time in which to prepare his argument.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

Official Denial from the White House as to the Bryan Report.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The White House to-day requested the publication of this statement:

"Secretary Tumulty denied emphatically to-day as wholly unfounded reports that any member of the Cabinet contemplates resigning. He said that this subject had not been considered by the President or by any member of the Cabinet and had never been discussed."

The statement was issued in connection with a report that Secretary Bryan was about to resign.

Destroyer McDougal Launched.

BATH, Me., April 22.—The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal was launched to-day at the Bath Iron Works. She will be ready for the official acceptance trials early next months, and must average 30½ knots an hour. The destroyer was christened by Miss Marguerite Le Breton of New York, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral David McDougal.

Red Cross Aids Sealers' Families.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—An appropriation of $5,000 was made by the American Red Cross Society to-day for the relief of families of victims of the recent Newfoundland sealing disaster, in which the crew of 170 of the steamship Southern Cross and 77 men of the crew of the steamship Newfoundland perished.

Double Murder at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 22.—A quarrel in a tenement house ended in a double murder to-night. Mike Farkas is accused of having shot and instantly killed Julius Czosci and his wife. Samuel Greenbaum, who owns the building, rushed upstairs after hearing the shots, wrenched the smoking revolver from Farkas's hand, and then marched the man to a police station. The police say Farkas admits the shooting.

To Condemn Levensky's Jewels.

District Attorney Marshall has asked the Federal District Court to condemn as forfeited under the customs laws a jeweled ring, a jeweled brooch, and a jeweled pair of cuff buttons which Baruch Levensky failed to declare when he arrived here on June 9 last as a passenger on the liner Philadelphia. They were made in Belgium and are valued at $1,416.

EXPERT TELLS WHY PRICES ARE HIGH

Cotton Goods Association Told That Retailer Is to Blame.

SHIRTS AS AN EXAMPLE

Mr. MacLea Tells Diners Textiles Should Be Sold on a Lower Basis of Profit.

The set prices prevailing in most of the retail establishments, particularly in New York, are responsible in no small measure for the high cost of goods, according to Robert K. MacLea, formerly Consulting Expert to ex-President Taft's Tariff Board, who spoke on the subject of "Retail Distribution Applied to Textiles," at the second annual dinner of the Cotton Goods Association last night at the Hotel Biltmore.

"I believe it would be of particular benefit to the consumers of the country," said Mr. MacLea, "if the retailers could find a way to break into the prevailing set price of 15 cents, 19 cents, 25 cents, 29 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents a yard and sell textiles on a lower basis of profit. I think the consumer would use more material, for it is an admitted fact that a woman with a certain amount to spend will make it go as far as possible in her wearing apparel."

Mr. MacLea then called attention to the retail set prices for cotton shirts prevalent several years ago, namely, $1, $1.50, $2, and so on. He said it had been pointed out to the retailers the country over that 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. added to or deducted from a line of goods made possible the continuances of that line under the primary market advances or declines for a standard fabric. As a result the prices of shirts to-day ranged from 95 cents to $1, $1.05, and $1.15, showing a departure from the old fixed price of $1. Thereby the consumers were better served.

"The great tariff argument of the last national election," continued the speaker, "when used in reference to the high cost of living, was 'Lower the tariff to benefit the consumer.' What has resulted? Surely the consumer has found nothing cheaper in cotton textiles. Particularly were textiles singled out for discussion, for it was recognized, especially as regards cotton goods, that while in many instances materials cost little more at mills here than abroad, and in other instances actually less here, yet almost invariably the consumer was paying more here than abroad. It frequently was alleged by investigators that cotton goods cost the consumer twice as much here, especially dress wear, than if purchased abroad. We have nearly 100,000,000 people using cotton goods as a great necessity."

Mr. MacLea said it was a mistaken idea that the large department stores in the large cities could sell goods more cheaply than the smaller retail stores in the smaller cities. He quoted many figures to show that the reverse was the true condition.

The toastmaster was John A. Forner of Catlin & Co., President of the Cotton Goods' Association, and the first speaker was Howard Ayers, President of the China-Japan Trading Company, whose subject was "Trade Relations with China." Mr. Ayers said that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the development of an American export business to China was to be found in the wretched currency system of that republic, and its fiscal system, which he described as "only fragmentary."

Other speakers were Julius Henry Cohen, J. D. Armitage, and R. P. M. Eagles.

OLD GUARD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Mexican Trouble Mentioned Only Casually at Annual Dinner.

The Mexican situation was ignored practically at the Old Guard dinner at the Plaza Hotel to commemorate the organization's eighty-eighth anniversary last night. Ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who had been installed in the afternoon as the Major in command, presided.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., who spoke for the army, made no mention of Mexico except to say that "we have a little jar on hand at present—not a war." Most of his speech was devoted to outlining the duties of a General to an organization in whose ranks privates are not to be found. He urged that all members of the Old Guard support the Army League as the only instrument for getting Congress to recognize army needs.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N. retired, who commanded the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, said that if his long service in the Navy and experience of two wars had taught him anything it was to abhor war.

"We are now," he said, "having trouble with a nation with which we ought to have no trouble. We don't want Mexican territory and we don't want damages. I hope this trouble will soon be over, but if we must have war, let's go in on the jump and keep on the jump till it is settled."

In the Old Guard Armory at 289 West Fifty-first Street in the afternoon Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy installed Major Kline and the other new officers. After that the crowd marched to Grace Church for a memorial service in honor of the members who had died in the year.

FARRINGTON GOES TO YALE.

Chair of Pedagogy Claims Services of Columbia Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—Announcement was made to-night that Prof. Frederick E. Farrington of Columbia University had accepted the Chair of Pedagogy at Yale University which was vacated in the Winter by the resignation of Prof. E. C. Moore, who accepted a position on the Harvard Faculty.

Prof. F. E. Farrington of Columbia last night at his home, Park Hill, Yonkers, confirmed the news that he would accept a professorship at Yale University and become head of the university department of education. Until July, 1915, he will give lectures at both Columbia and Yale, but he will make his home in New Haven after this Summer. Prof. Farrington, who was graduated from Harvard in 1894, joined the Faculty of Teachers College at Columbia in 1910.

ROMANCE OF TANGO ENDS IN A FIZZLE

Heiress and Her Dancing Teacher Have Called Their Engagement Off.

PARENTS OF BOTH HOSTILE

Rings Are Returned and Now Caroline Kohl and Evans Tread Divergent Paths.

That tangoing Cupid who presides over the roof of the McAlpin was downcast yesterday. A genuine tango romance had fizzled. Rings that had been exchanged had been returned, hearts that had beat as one to syncopated time had been torn apart, and the only consolation Cupid seemed to have was that, after all, those same hearts did not seem to have been violently rent in the process.

The families of what promised to be a happy couple stepped in and raised objections to the match, on grounds that were similar and yet opposing. The young woman's family objected to her fiancé because he had been on the stage and was a dancing teacher, and the father of the young man, a prosperous citizen of Arkansas, came on to New York and urged his son not to marry a young woman whose family had been in the theatrical business and who herself had aspirations for the stage. Parental arguments prevailed.

The late Lewis Kohl, a theatrical man who controlled the Western Vaudeville Circuit and owned four theatres in Chicago, left each of his twin daughters a million dollars outright. The sisters, Caroline and Dorothy, have lived a great deal abroad during their twenty years, and of late, with their mother, have been spending the Winters in New York. The romance which has been broken up began last December, and it started with a tango.

Ernest Evans, who teaches at the McAlpin and dances there and at entertainments in this and other cities, was asked to give the Misses Kohl lessons in the modern dances. The young women had seen him dancing at the tea dansee on the roof. The one-step and the hesitation having been successfully imparted, the teaching of the tango began. Before the first maxixe step was taught, Mr. Evans was in love with one of the sisters, whose limousine and maids brought them every day to take lessons. It was Miss Caroline with whom he was smitten and an engagement was decided upon.

When the mother of the young woman was informed, she raised objection on the ground that Mr. Evans was a professional dancer. The daughter snapped her fingers and told her friends of her engagement, and the Chicago and St. Louis papers printed the announcement, with the additional information that the wedding was to take place on April 15.

But long before this day came, the Misses Kohl and their mother paid a visit to Palm Beach, where the sisters were much admired and were the recipients of much attention, who is interested in railroads and health resorts, read in the Little Rock papers that his son was going to be married, and he began raising objections just as forcibly as had the mother of the young woman. His son had gone to New York and on the stage instead of going to college, and when he learned that he was going to marry into a theatrical family when there were lots of girls in Little Rock, he sat down and wrote to his son that if he went ahead and married without his father's approval, he would cut him off with the traditional shilling or less. Then Capt. Evans decided he had better visit New York to try the effect of a personal argument.

As a result of parental objections, there was some correspondence between the two young persons, and farewell letters were written. Miss Kohl had given her fiancé a diamond and ruby ring, and he had given her the customary engagement ring. When they decided that their romance should come to an end in due course he sent hers back, but suggested that if she valued any of the associations of his, he would like her to keep it. The reply was the return of his ring, delivered by a haughty woman whom Mr. Evans did not know, but who called him a "person."

What Will People Say?
The New Novel By
RUPERT HUGHES
"An American Vanity Fair"
Harper & Brothers

What Will Happen When We Invade MEXICO

By a remarkable piece of editorial luck, which happens to a magazine once in a lifetime, the May METROPOLITAN, out today, contains a vivid and timely description of the Battle of La Cadena by John Reed, our war correspondent, who was the only American to witness this fight between the Rebels and the Federals. It is the first genuine pen picture of the Mexican soldier in battle, and it is also the first opportunity you have had to picture in your mind the kind of fighting our soldiers will face in their march on to Mexico City.

The story of the Battle is illustrated with photographs taken by John Reed in Mexico. We missed a bunch of action pictures, as Reed's camera was smashed in a run for his life, which he describes, in part, as follows:

"I ran on—ran and ran and ran, until I could run no more. Then I walked a few steps and ran again. I was sobbing instead of breathing. Awful cramps gripped my legs. . . . . I ran. I wondered what time it was. I wasn't very frightened. Everything was so unreal. It just seemed to me that if I didn't get away I wouldn't be doing my job well. I kept thinking to myself, 'Well, this is certainly an experience. I am going to have something to write about.'"

Don't miss this story. Go to the nearest news-stand today and get a copy of the May METROPOLITAN. It is sure to be sold out within a few days, and as the June number is now on our presses it will be impossible for us to print any more copies.

Ask any Newsdealer for the May

METROPOLITAN

"The Livest Magazine in America"

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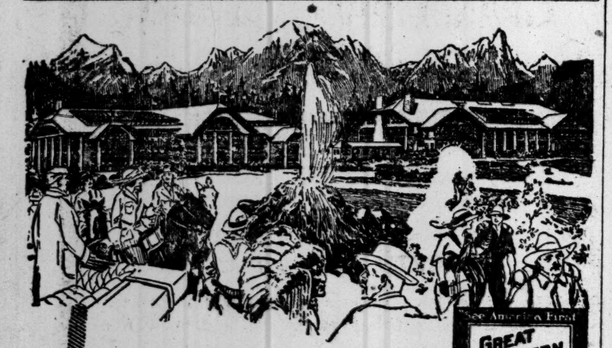

Increased Accommodations in
Glacier National Park

Season 1914—June 15—October 1

The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel, official eastern gateway to Glacier National Park—land of glistening glaciers in northwestern Montana—offers you every convenience on your vacation this summer.

An annex of 115 rooms has been erected and connected with main hotel by a 90-foot sun parlor. Sixty rooms in annex have private baths. Greater accommodations at chalets in Park.

Tour the Park on $1 to $5 a day—walking from camp to camp, living the delightful outdoor life, sleeping under the stars. If you desire you can travel on horseback, by automobile, stage or launch. No other vacation trip offers you so many attractions for the same cost.

Low Round-Trip Summer Tourist Fares
Via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1—Sept. 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, $35; from Chicago, $47.50. | To the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, $60; from Chicago, $72.50.

Proportionately low fares from all points.

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged for this season:

One day tour $ 8.25 — Five day tour $31.25
Three day tour 21.50 — Seven day tour 47.00

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Let us help plan your vacation this year. Send the coupon for Aeroplane Folder and other descriptive literature free.

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The New York Times

CIRCULATION REPORT

No returns. No unsold papers.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION	April 1, 1913.	April 1, 1914.
City Dealers	188,451	198,206
Country Dealers	40,853	45,570
Mail List	14,256	14,746
Total Net Paid	**243,560**	**258,522**
Advertising Mail List	239	391
Exchanges	127	127
*Downtown Office	676	979
*Main Office	402	967
*Annex	600	800
Editorial and Composing Room	250	250
Total Net Circulation	**245,854**	**262,036**

*Reserved for counter sales, etc.

For the six months ended April 1st, 1914, the average net paid sale, daily and Sunday, was 246,118, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

PREVIOUS REPORTS
To the Post Office Department

First Report	Oct. 1, 1912		209,751
Second Report	April 1, 1913		228,534
Third Report	Oct. 1, 1913		230,360
Fourth Report	April 1, 1914		246,118

246,118

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the half year ended March 31 exceeds by **24,263** the combined average daily and Sunday circulations of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.

The New York Times...246,118
Herald, Sun and Tribune Combined 221,855

GOV. GLYNN PARDONS BANKER REICHMANN

Justice Davis and District Attorney Whitman Advocated Clemency for Paralytic.

HE HAS PAID HIS FINE

Ex-President of Carnegie Trust Co. Was Misled by His Associates, Mr. Whitman Asserts.

Joseph B. Reichmann, who was President of the Carnegie Trust Company, has been pardoned by Gov. Glynn. He was convicted before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on June 28, 1911, of having made a false statement to the State Banking Department concerning the financial position of the trust company, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned for four and a half months.

Some days ago District Attorney Whitman and Justice Davis called on the Governor and asked him to pardon the ex-banker. Before that Mr. Whitman had written a letter to the Governor, saying that he believed the ends of justice had already been fulfilled. Mr. Reichmann had paid the $500 fine, but his sentence of imprisonment had been suspended pending the hearing by the Appellate Division on a certificate of reasonable doubt, which had been issued to him. Speaking last night at Albany of the pardon Gov. Glynn said:

"The pardon is virtually a restoration of Mr. Reichmann to citizenship, nothing more. He has never been confined under the sentence and has already paid his fine. When District Attorney Whitman said that justice had been vindicated and the Judge who sentenced Mr. Reichmann backed up his request for a pardon, I could see that I should make no mistake by granting it. The crime charged was simply a misdemeanor."

District Attorney Whitman said last night that it seemed to him the action of the Governor in the case was entirely justified.

"Two or three months ago," he said, "Justice Davis and I represented to the Governor that this was a case in which he might extend clemency. At the time of the trial Reichmann was lame, and had to use a crutch in getting about, and since then he has become totally paralyzed. He is, I believe, now in Dayton, Ohio, and the condition of his health has delayed the hearing by the Appellate Division on the certificate of reasonable doubt which was granted to him.

"It was entirely right that he should be prosecuted, but the people felt all the time that Reichmann was not the real offender. He had been with the Carnegie Trust Company only a short time, and seemed to have been the dupe of his associates. He signed the paper which was set before him by Cummins, and in all probability did not realize what it contained. Of course, technically he was guilty, but after all it was the first conviction under the new law, and the prosecution was aimed more against Cummins than against him.

"Now that Cummins is in Sing Sing and his conviction has been upheld, I was very glad to concur in the letter which Justice Davis wrote the Governor on Reichmann's behalf. In fact, we had strong affidavits from reliable medical men to the effect that confinement in Sing Sing would kill Reichmann."

Mr. Reichmann became President of the Carnegie Trust Company on Dec. 29, 1909, on the resignation of Charles C. Dickinson. He was at the time President of the National Starch Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, and it was urged at his trial that he had been brought into the troubled affairs of the trust company in the hope that his business connections might enable him to procure the funds which the unfortunate institution so sorely needed, and that he was not personally responsible for the condition in which he found the trust company.

The actual charge was founded on the statement of the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company which it made on Sept. 8, 1910. This asserted that at the close of business on Aug. 31, 1910, the company was not liable for any borrowed money, whereas as a matter of fact at that time the Northern Bank held the demand note of the Trust Company for $130,000, secured by certain collateral. This sum had been borrowed on Aug. 23 on a note which Mr. Reichmann himself had signed, the security being two notes of Julius S. Marcus to the amount of $213,000 and the collateral which the Trust Company held as security for the Marcus notes.

Since the existence of this loan would have caused the Carnegie Trust Company trouble with the State Banking Department, it was agreed that the form of the transaction should be changed. The demand notes were to be surrendered and the Northern Bank was to receive in exchange a participation to the extent of $130,000 in the Marcus loan, which had been made by the Carnegie Trust Company.

The Northern Bank, it was charged, continued to hold all the collateral, and this, it was pointed out, was a most unusual circumstance if the participation had been a genuine one. After this agreement had been come to it was charged that Mr. Reichmann signed the report to the Superintendent of Banks which represented that the transaction of Aug. 23, 1910, had originally been a participation instead of a demand note, thus wiping out the $130,000 loan.

The case, however, had a wider interest in view of the way in which it affected the charges brought against William T. Cummins and City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. The loan to the Carnegie Trust Company had been made at the instance of J. G. Robin, the financier whose meteoric career resulted in the downfall of the Carnegie Trust Company, the Washington Savings Bank, and the Northern Bank, and he swore that he had caused the Northern Bank to extend this accommodation to the trust company at the instigation of Mr. Hyde. When Mr. Hyde was put on trial for thus using his office for the assistance of the Carnegie Trust Company he was acquitted.

During the trial much evidence was produced of the check kiting methods pursued by the Carnegie Trust Company. Customers were placed on the stand to tell of drafts drawn against them of which they had no knowledge and the sudden appearance in their accounts of the money required to meet them at just the right moment. These transactions, the Government contended, were entirely fictitious, notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of actual money was used to take up the drafts and round off the accounts.

Bradley Martin, Jr., President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, was also called to tell of certain sums owed to his institution as the result of note transactions on Aug. 31, the date on which according to the report signed by Mr. Reichmann the Carnegie Trust Company had no such liabilities.

On March 10 last Mr. Reichmann was discharged from bankruptcy. He had returned his assets at $100, which as they consisted of wearing apparel were exempt, and his liabilities at $11,101,728. This total was reached by entering all the debts which he had incurred with Cummins and Charles A. Moore, Jr., in the course of their banking operations.

$1,225 FOR BORGIA LETTER.

Missive from Lucrezia Brings Highest Price at Hodgkin Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—The sale of the late John E. Hodgkin's collection of autograph letters and historical documents was begun at Sotheby's today.

The highest price, $1,225, was paid for a letter in Italian by Lucrezia Borgia, Duchess of Ferrara, dated Jan. 14, 1502, and addressed to Cardinal d'Este, thanking him for a necklace. It is a fine example of a rare autograph.

A contemporary copy of the famous Magna Charta, written by an English scribe on a strip of vellum, sold for $250.

A similar price was obtained for a letter dated Westminster, June 2, 1557, with signature "Marye the Quene" (Mary I.). It is headed "by the Kinge and Quene," and is addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury. It concerns the war with France and the preservation of amity with Scotland.

A letter in French by Mary Queen of Scots, dated Stirling, 21st September, 1563, addressed to Count Rheingrave and signed "Votre bien bonne Amie, Marie R.," brought $500. It refers to the restitution of Havre de Grace.

The original notification on vellum of the resolution of the "Councell and Companye of Virginia" at their court, held Dec. 5, 1610, soliciting subscriptions to the Adventure at £10,000, was knocked down for $295.

A holograph letter of Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, dated July 15, 1620, and relating to the building of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, brought $230.

The sale will be continued tomorrow and concluded on Friday.

ALLEGES NEW SWINDLE.

Attempt to Obtain $7,500 from Washington Singer Fails.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 22.—A remarkable story was told at the Marlborough Street Police Court to-day, when Alfred Rawlinson was remanded on a charge of uttering a check for $7,500 in favor of Sir William Bass, Bart., and attempting to obtain from Washington Singer $7,500 by means of the check.

The accused, it was stated, forged a letter to Mr. Singer purporting to be from Sir William Bass and reading:

"My wife and I are in a difficult position. We had to go to moneylenders for the enclosed check, and I cannot pay it into my bank, as my account has been garnisheed. It is vital for us to have the cash this morning. Would you be so kind as to send us by bearer your open check for the amount and pay ours into your account."

Mr. Singer, it was testified, discovered that the letter was a forgery and had Rawlinson arrested.

MULTIPLIES X-RAY'S POWER.

Dr. Dessauer Says the New Ray Is Almost as Effective as Radium.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 22.—Dr. Dessauer, who has just announced a series of successful experiments at Frankfort-on-Main, asserts that he has devised a method of making an X-ray twenty times more penetrating than the ordinary X-ray.

The new X-ray, it is stated, is almost as effective as radium in the treatment of disease.

EMPEROR OUT OF DANGER.

Austrian Ruler's Doctors No Longer Fear Complications.

VIENNA, April 22.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph has improved to such an extent that the attending physicians consider that all danger has passed.

BREAKS AIR RECORDS.

Schmitt Aeroplane with Seven Persons Travels 66 1-2 Miles in Hour.

August Belmont yesterday received the following cablegram from Paul Schmitt, dated Chartres:

"Garaix, with Schmitt aeroplane, carrying six passengers, covered to-day 107 kilometers in one hour, thereby beating twenty-seven world's records as to speed, duration, and distance."

Garaix is the name of the pilot. One hundred and seven kilometers is equivalent to sixty-six and one-half miles.

NAMES $324,478,300 TO REPRODUCE ROAD

W. J. Wilgus, After Valuing the Lehigh, Thus Estimates Cost for Commerce Board.

ALMOST TWICE ITS CAPITAL

Road's Solicitor Compares Outstanding Issues with Valuation to Show Road Undercapitalized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—W. J. Wilgus of New York, a civil engineer who headed a large corps of assistants in the work of physically valuing the Lehigh Valley Railroad, told Examiner S. H. Smith of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that it would take $324,478,300 to reproduce the road.

Mr. Wilgus's testimony came in the course of a hearing in the Commission's investigation of anthracite rates and the methods of handling anthracite coal. The figures presented by Mr. Wilgus were part of the road's argument that it was under capitalized and that present rates did not give it a fair return.

Mr. Wilgus said he had had over 100 men in the field for months. He estimated the cost of reproducing the road's right of way, real estate, buildings, docks, shops, &c., at $228,499,050. The estimated value of equipment, including locomotives, passenger and freight cars, working and floating equipment, &c., he placed at $86,979,250. A third item was designated as working capital and stores, estimated at $9,000,000. Mr. Wilgus explained that he had followed the system of classification of accounts prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The significance of these figures," said Edgar H. Boles, General Solicitor of the Lehigh road, "is to be found in the fact that the Lehigh Valley is capitalized at $60,000,000 on round figures in stock, and has outstanding bond issues amounting to around $124,000,000, including all the subsidiary railroad companies, the bonds of which have been either assumed or guaranteed, which is a little more than one-half of the actual value of the road as demonstrated by a physical examination by a board qualified and disinterested experts."

Mr. Wilgus was formerly Vice President and Chief Engineer in charge of maintenance of way and construction of the New York Central, on which he installed the electric system between this city and suburban points. He resigned in 1908 and became President of the Amsterdam Corporation, which presented to the Public Service Commission elaborate plans for relieving the waterfront congestion and removing the tracks from Eleventh Avenue through the construction of a belt line elevated road and subway. Two years ago the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain awarded to Mr. Wilgus the Telford gold medal for a paper read by him before it.

FIRE IN SING SING PRISON.

Enameline Shop Destroyed Following a Strike by Convicts.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 22.—Fire was discovered early this morning in the enamaline shop of Sing Sing Prison. The entire fire department of the village was called out to fight the flames.

The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Yesterday at noon 180 men who were working in the knitting shop, another building near the one burned went on strike. They refused to obey the orders of the keepers and would do nothing all the afternoon. Their action was supposed to have been caused by the refusal of Gov. Glynn to sign the one year parole bill, which would allow a prisoner after he had been in jail one year to make an application for parole. This evening the prisoners went to their cells without any trouble.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the enameline shop. The prison fire department was called out, and when it was seen it could not cope with the flames the village department was summoned. The burned building was a one-and-a-half-story frame structure on the north side of the yard. It was covered with corrugated iron and about 100 feet long.

The prisoners in their cells made much noise, and their yells could be heard for blocks. The fire was some distance from the main building.

RIIS'S CONDITION GRAVE.

New Yorker in Michigan Sanitarium Suffers from Heart Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 22.—The condition of Jacob Riis, newspaper writer and publicist of New York City, who is ill in a local sanitarium, is considered alarming. His son arrived today from Barre, Mass., to be at the bedside.

Mr. Riis came here following a collapse at New Orleans while on a lecture tour. He showed improvement at first, but for more than a week his condition has been much lower. He is a sufferer from an organic heart trouble, and for several days he has breathed with difficulty. Physicians here, while hopeful, admit that his condition is grave.

KANIS DEFENDS TITLE.

Newark Turner Wins A. A. U. All-Around Gymnastic Championship.

Franz Kanis, representing the Newark Turn Verein, is the new all-around national gymnastic champion. He defended the title last night at the National A. A. U. championship tournament in the gymnasium of the New York A. C., Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. Kanis made a remarkable record, as in addition to capturing the all-around title with 342.85 points, he also won the individual championship in long horse, side horse, parallel and horizontal bars, leading one of the best list of competitors ever attracted to these events. This is Kanis's second win, as he defeated Paul Kimmel of New York last year. In the other events decided, last year's champions were again successful, although no new records were placed on the A. A. U. handbook.

Kanis won the long horse competition after three exhaustive trials, which taxed the gymnast's strength and excellence of execution. Kanis made few mistakes and performed in clean and clever fashion. His nearest competitor was Hugo Schoettlin of the Hudson County Turn Verein, who came within 2 5-10 points of the winner. The latter lost 13 2-10 points through errors.

The performance of Edward Lindenbaum, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., in the rope climb was of exceptional merit in view of the fact that he won the Y. M. H. A. championship on Tuesday night, when he was compelled to climb 105 feet before gaining the title. He climbed the 25 feet in 7 1-5 seconds, which is within 1 4-5 seconds of the record. The effort of the previous evening was apparent in his work, which was hardly up to his record. He retained the title he won one year ago.

Kanis was placed first in the side horse competition in which he showed a pleasing variety of movements. He made but two breaks during the three trials, and hesitated three times. He scored 84 points against 79 5-10 for Anton Klar, West Side Y. M. C. A., the contender for the honors.

Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., formerly of Columbia University, defended his title swinging Indian clubs, and J. Duncan Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A., remains champion at flying rings. Melvin J. Bedford, Newark National Turn Verein, again captured the tumbling championship with 85 5-10 points. Kanis easily outclassed the entrants in the parallel and horizontal bars. The summary:

Rope Climb, 25 Feet.—Won by Edward Lindenbaum, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Time, 0:07 1-5; Frank Siebert, Grace Church, New York, time 0:07 4-5, second; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, time 0:09 2-5, third; Wallace Katzenstein, Mount Vernon Y. M. H. A., time 0:14, fourth.

Long Horse.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86 8-10 points; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, Hudson County, N. J., 84 3-10 points, second; F. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81 5-10 points, third; L. Vaclavek, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81 3-10 points, fourth.

Flying Rings.—Won by J. Duncan Gleason, New York A. C., 85 points; Otto Paul, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 77 8-10 points, second; Julian A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 67 3-10 points, third; Frank Startzar, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 61 3-10 points, fourth.

Side Horse.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 84 points; Anton Klar, West Side Y. M. C. A., 79 5-10 points, second; Louis Schade, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 67 3-10 points, third; Joseph Ossey, West Side Y. M. C. A., 61 3-10 points, fourth.

Indian Club Swinging.—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26 5-10 points; J. Lester McCloud, New York A. C., 26 3-10 points, second; John P. Phillips, New York University, 24 7-10 points, third; Mahlon J. Nutt, Jr., Herrmann's Physical Training Institute, Philadelphia, 23 6-10 points, fourth.

Tumbling.—Won by Melvin J. Bedford, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 85 5-10 points; Joseph F. Dunn, New York A. C., 82 points, second; Wilbur A. Yost, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 79 5-10 points, third; Lee McCanlis, New York A. C., 68 5-10 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 86 3-10 points; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, N. J., 75 6-10 points, second; Herbert S. Schoonmaker, West Side Y. M. C. A., 69 points, third; Henry Moeckly, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, N. J., 71 9-10 points, fourth.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., 85 7-10 points; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, 75 25-100 points, second; Leopold Gehl, Newark Turn Verein of Newark, 72 75-100 points, third; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County, 72 points, fourth.

All Around Championship.—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 342.85 points; T. Bud Lessring, New York Turn Verein, 293.9 points, second; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 287.1 points, third; F. Kriz, Bohemian-American Workingmen's Gymnastic Society, 281.4 points, fourth.

Point Score.—New York Turn Verein, 27; New York A. C., 17; Swiss Turn Verein, 13; National Turn Verein, 9; West Side Y. M. C. A., 8.

Montgomery Wins with Cue.

John Montgomery defeated Harry Hallaquist last night in the third block of their match for the amateur English billiard championship at Hilliard Academy by the score of 500 to 454. The total for the three night's of play now is 1,500 for Montgomery to 1,249 for Hallaquist. Montgomery made the highest run of the game, which was 51 points. Hallaquist's best efforts netted him a high run of 43. The concluding block of the match, which is a 2,000 points affair, will be decided this evening.

Recalled Tacoma Mayor Re-elected.

TACOMA, Wash., April 22.—A. V. Fawcett, twice Mayor of Tacoma, and recalled from that office three years ago, was elected Mayor yesterday for a third time. His majority was 800 over the Rev. C. F. W. Stover. The election was non-partisan.

Three Die in Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Three persons lost their lives in a fire that destroyed their home here early to-day. The dead are Julius Schulze, 82 years old, his wife, Augusta, 75, and their son, Paul, 52. Mrs. Paul Schulze, who weighs more than 300 pounds, jumped from a window and fell on a man. Neither was badly hurt.

TRAVERS AND OUIMET 'SCRATCH' GOLFERS

Champions Rated Highest by U. S. G. A.—Evans Handicapped at One Stroke.

The handicap list for this year, issued by the United States Golf Association, contains the names only of those players who are eligible for competition in the national championship tournament with handicaps of five strokes or better. Last year the eligible list included those who were allowed six strokes and there were 442 on the list. The new rule, which was adopted at the annual meeting last January, limiting the eligible to five strokes, has reduced the number to 227.

Jerome D. Travers, the national champion, and Francis Ouimet, national open champion, are placed together on scratch. Charles Evans, Jr., who reached the semi-final stage in last year's championship tournament, stands alone with a handicap of one. J. G. Anderson, the runner-up last year, together with W. J. Travis, a former champion, and Warren K. Wood, the Western champion, are rated at two strokes each. In the next division with three strokes each are four former champions, T. M. Byers, H. G. Egan, W. C. Fownes, Jr., and R. A. Gardner. Findlay S. Douglas, who won the amateur honors sixteen years ago, is rated at four strokes, and L. M. James, winner in 1902, has a rating of five. In all, there are 62 with four strokes or better, and 165 with five strokes each. Following is the list:

SCRATCH.—Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Francis Ouimet, Woodland G. C., Boston, Mass.

ONE STROKE.—Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater G. C., Chicago.

TWO STROKES.—J. G. Anderson, Brae Burn G. C., Mass.; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, N. Y.; W. K. Wood, Homewood C. C., Chicago.

THREE STROKES.—E. M. Byers, Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore Country Club, Md.; Chandler Egan, Exmoor C. C., Chicago; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale G. C., Chicago; R. R. Groton, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; Frederick Herreshoff, National Golf Links of America, New York; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, N. J.; Mason Phelps, Chicago G. C., Ill.; Albert Seckel, Riverside G. C., Chicago; F. W. Whittemore, Brookline, Mass.

FOUR STROKES.—E. P. Allis, 3d, Milwaukee C. C., Wis.; E. S. Armstrong, Annandale G. C., Pasadena, Cal.; Max Behr, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; W. C. Chick, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; F. C. Davidson, Oakley C. C., Mass.; F. S. Douglas, Nassau C. C., New York; Donald Edwards, Midlothian C. C., Chicago; K. P. Edwards, Midlothian C. C., Chicago; P. Gilbert, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; Fraser Hale, Edgewater G. C., Chicago; P. M. Hunter, Midlothian G. C., Chicago; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills G. C., New York; Richard Kavanagh, Kenosha C. C., Wis.; Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok C. C., Vermont; H. G. Lee, Jr., Detriot C. C., Mich.; H. G. Legg, Minikahda C., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring C. C., Mass.; M. R. Marston, Cranford C. C., New Jersey; H. C. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; J. F. Neville, Clairmont C. C., Cal.; H. W. Perrin, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's G. C., New York; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton G. C., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Schlotman, Detroit, Mich.; H. Schmidt, Worcester C. C., Mass.; T. M. Sherman, Sadaqua G. C., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Standish, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; J. N. Stearnex, 3d, Nassau C. C., New York; S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck C. C., Worcester, Mass.; S. G. Stickney, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; H. W. Taylor, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; W. W. Taylor, Ardsley, N. Y.; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton C. C., Newburg, N. Y.; H. J. Topping, Greenwich C. C., Conn.; W. D. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase C. C., Washington, D. C.; J. C. Ulmer, Florida C. C., Jacksonville, Fla.; Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn C. C., Conn.; J. M. Ward, Garden City G. C., New York; R. C. Watson, Westbrook G. C., New York; Harold Webber, Inverness C., Toledo, Ohio; W. K. Whigham, National Golf Links of America, New York; Gardiner White, Oakland G. C., New York; N. M. Whitney, Audubon G. C., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Wild, Cranford G. C., New Jersey; H. H. Wilder, Vesper C. C., Lowell, Mass.

FIVE STROKES.—Robert Abbott, Brooklawn G. C., Connecticut; George W. Adair, Atlanta A. C., Georgia; G. B. Adams, Ekwanok C. C., Vermont; C. N. Aldridge, Dallas C. C., Texas; R. T. Allen, Fox Hills G. C., New York; K. L. Ames, Glen View C., Chicago; W. F. Anderson, Florida C. C., Jacksonville, Fla.; H. E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, New York; E. M. Barnes, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills G. C., New York; T. Y. Birmingham, Wykagyl C. C., New York; J. K. Bole, Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio; H. D. Bowers, Brooklawn C. C., Connecticut; George T. Brokaw, Garden City G. C., New York; G. F. Brown, Wyantenuk G. C., Great Barrington, Mass.; Frank Brown, Belmont Springs G. C., Massachusetts; R. G. Bush, Audubon G. C., New Orleans, La.; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Pennsylvania; J. B. Cady, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Simon Carr, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Pennsylvania; Philip Carter, Nassau C. C., New York; T. M. Claflin, Brookline, Mass.; E. W. Clark, 3d, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Pennsylvania; W. E. Clow, Jr., Onwentsia G., Chicago; H. T. Cook, Trenton G. C., New Jersey; G. H. Crocker, Alpine G. C., Fitchburg, Mass.; J. J. Crockton, Stanton Heights G. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. A. Crump, Philadelphia Country Club, Pennsylvania; J. C. Davidson, Columbia C. C., Washington, D. C.; C. B. Devol, Riverside G. C., Chicago; H. L. Downey, Apawamis C., New York; C. A. Dunning, Nassau C. C., New York; John Dwight, Racine C. C., Wis.; J. F. Errington, Memphis C. C., Tenn.; W. E. Egan, Exmoor C. C., Chicago; B. S. Evans, Belmont Spring C. C., Mass.; Walter Fairbanks, Denver C. C., Col.; D. Fairchild, Metacomet G. C., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Fleager, Seattle G. & C. C., Wash.; D. P. Fredericks, San Francisco G. & C. C., Cal.; William Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C., Cal.; A. A. French, Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal.; L. A. Frothingham, Brookline, Mass.; D. B. Fuller, Jr., Midland G. C., New York; W. A. Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. See, Montclair G. C., N. J.; Archibald Graham, North Jersey C. C., Paterson, N. J.; S. J. Graham, Greenwich C. C., Conn.; Jesse Guilford, Intervale C. C., Manchester, N. H.; R. E. Hanson, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; H. B. Heyburn, Louisville C. C., Ky.; W. L. Hicks, Nassau C. C., New York; R. W. Hodge, Evanston G. C., Chicago; H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook G. C., New York; McKim Hollins, Westbrook G. C., New York; Roger N. Hovey, Jr., Wannimoisett C. C., Rhode Island; W. I. Holland, Jr., Glen View C., Chicago; F. H. Hoyt, Woodland G. C., Massachusetts; R. Hunter, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; R. E. Hunter, Midlothian C. C., Chicago; W. B. Hunter, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; J. R. Hyde, Westbrook G. C., New York; C. W. Inslee, Oneida Community G. C., New York; L. N. James, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony C. C., Vermont; J. A. Jevne, Los Angeles C. C., California; Hugo R. Johnstone, Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal.; F. W. Kemble, Philadelphia C. C., Pennsylvania; P. W. Kendall, Fox Hills G. C., New York; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet G. C., Providence, R. I.; Roger Kinnicutt, Tatnuck C. C., Worcester, Mass.; Ellis Knowles, Pensacola C. C., Florida; R. C. Lacy, Stanton Heights G. C., Pittsburgh; V. S. Lawrence, Woodland G. C., Massachusetts; J. C. LeDuc, Calumet G. C., Chicago; M. P. Lewis, Flushing C. C., New York; R. E. Lewis, New Canaan, Conn.; Louis Livingston, Westbrook G. C., New York; Devereux Lord, Haworth C., New Jersey, fornia; A. L. MacIlvane, National Golf Norman MacBeth, Los Angeles C. C., California; Links of America, New York; Maurice Malloy, Garden City G. C., New York; J. N. Manning, Brae Burns G. C., Massachusetts; F. A. Martin, Brae Burn G. C., Massachusetts; G. B. Martin, Yountakah C. C., New Jersey; E. F. Mayberry, Charleston C. C., South Carolina; B. P. Merriman, C. C. of Waterbury, Conn.; W. D. Middleton, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Ardo Mitchell, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Leon Mitchell, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; Henry Moir, Upper Montclair, N. J.; W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Pennsylvania; Ed. B. Mueller, Rock Island Arsenal C. C., Chicago; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, New York; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County G. C., New Jersey; Malcolm McBurny, Westbrook G. C., New York; Donald McKellar, Westbrook G. C., New York; J. T. McMillan, Detroit G. C., Michigan; John Nacking, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; F. C. Newton, Richmond County C. C., New York; Boyd Nixon, Clairmont C. C., California; G. A. Ormiston, Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh; Dwight Partridge, Bedford G. and Tennis Club, New York; R. S. Patrick, Northland C. C., Duluth, Minn.; W. D. Paterson, Scottish-American C. C., New York; Ralph Peters, Jr., Garden City G. C., New York; W. G. Pfeil, Yountakah C. C., New Jersey; Harry Potter, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; T. R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton G. C., New Jersey; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrews G. C., New York; Walter H. Reynolds, Arontimink G. C., Philadelphia; J. M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow G. C., New York; W. B. Rhett, Garden City G. C., New York; I. S. Robeson, C. C. of Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Rogers, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; G. V. Rotan, Merrimack Valley C. C., Massachusetts; W. B. Rowan, Atlanta Athletic Club, Georgia; H. A. Sands, Garden City G. C., New York; Richard Satterthwaite, Bala G. C., Philadelphia; A. F. Schwartz, Audubon C. C., New Orleans; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn G. C., Connecticut; H. V. Seggerman, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; J. M. Sellers, Chicago G. C., Illinois; E. A. Service, Philadelphia C. C., Pennsylvania; W. E. Shackelford, C. C. of Atlantic City, N. J.; J. F. Shanley, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Sydney Sherwood, Merion C. C., Pennsylvania; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis G. C., Utica, N. Y.; W. R. Simons, Westbrook G. C., New York; Wallace M. Sinclair, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; J. H. Slater, Fox Hills G. C., New York; A. H. Smith, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; C. H. Stanley, C. C. of Cleveland, Ohio; G. J. Stanley, Yantenock G. C., Great Barrington, Mass.; W. A. Stewart, Audubon G. C., New Orleans; W. A. Stickney, St. Louis C. C., Missouri; W. E. Stiles, Brae Burn C. C., Mass.; J. J. Sullivan, Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; Hall Tewksbury, Woodland G. C., Mass.; W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley C. C., Penn.; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis C., New York; A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee C. C., Penn.; A. C. Travis, Engelwood C. C., New Jersey; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County G. C., New Jersey; C. E. Van Wieck, Jr., Baltusrol G. C., New Jersey; M. K. Waters, Ardsley C. C., New York; Roy D. Webb, Englewood C. C., New Jersey; Robert Weir, Wilmington C. C., Delaware; G. C. West, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Penn.; W. B. Wheeler, Brooklawn C. C., Mass.; Marshall Whitlach, Dyker Meadow G. C., New York; H. F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., New York; F. C. Williams, Montclair G. C., New Jersey; H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia C. C., Penn.; Holden Wilson, Cincinnati G. C., Ohio; Harold B. Wood, Mohawk G. C., New York; S. V. Worthington, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Penn.; E. Wright, Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal.; Gordon Yule, Kenosha C. C., Wis.

"Chick" Evans to Sail April 28.

BOSCTON, April 22.—Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, who won the French championship in 1911, to-day engaged passage on the steamer Carmania, which sails from here on April 28. Evans will join Ouimet, Travers, Herreshoff, and Lockwood in the British championship at Sandwich, May 18.

Chicago Vote Adds 3,694 to City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO., Ill., April 22.—Chicago's population has been increased 3,694, and four State banks have been added to the city by the vote to annex Morgan Park, taken yesterday. The total vote cast was 2,119, including the women's ballots. State Auditor Brady has informed the banks that they will have to increase their capital stock to $250,000 to continue business as Chicago institutions.

Army Cadet Not Lee's Grandson.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 22.—Cadet Robert E. Lee, who recently resigned from the United States Military Academy because of deficiency in mathematics, is not a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, as erroneously stated in a dispatch of April 14. He is a son of Eddridge Lee, a business man of Dunn, N. C.

LAUNCHING OF RESOLUTE.

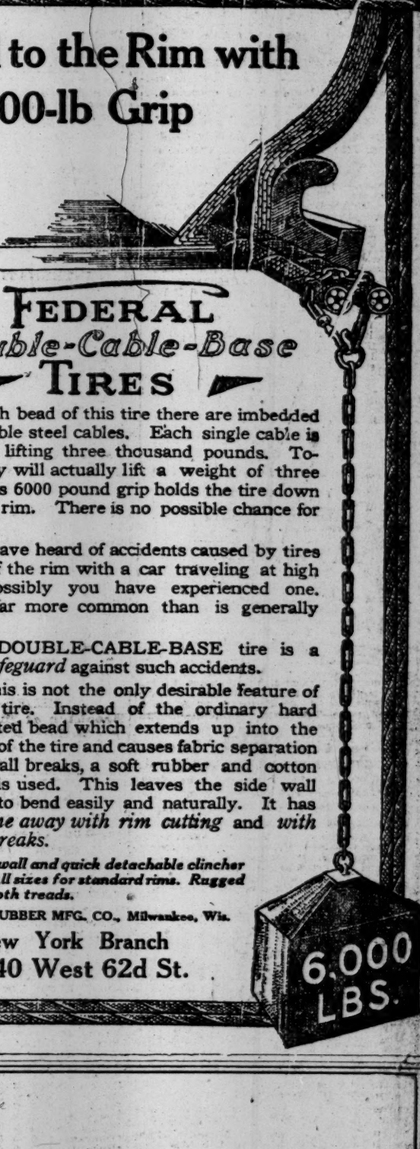
Flag Officers' Cup Defender to Go Overboard at Bristol April 25.

Secretary G. A. Cormack of the New York Yacht Club yesterday announced the formal launching date of the Flag Officers' Cup defending candidate Resolute as Saturday, April 25.

The Resolute will go overboard at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., at 6:30 P. M., according to the present

Stone School to Row Cascadilla.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Stone School crew forwarded to-day its acceptance of the challenge of the Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y., for a rowing race on the Charles River, May 20, as a preliminary to the Harvard and Cornell 'Varsity event. The race will be over a course of one and seven-eighths miles.



In each bead of this tire there are imbedded heavy double steel cables. Each single cable is capable of lifting three thousand pounds. Together they will actually lift a weight of three tons. This 6000 pound grip holds the tire down fast to the rim. There is no possible chance for it to slip.

You have heard of accidents caused by tires slipping off the rim with a car traveling at high speed. Possibly you have experienced one. They are far more common than is generally supposed.

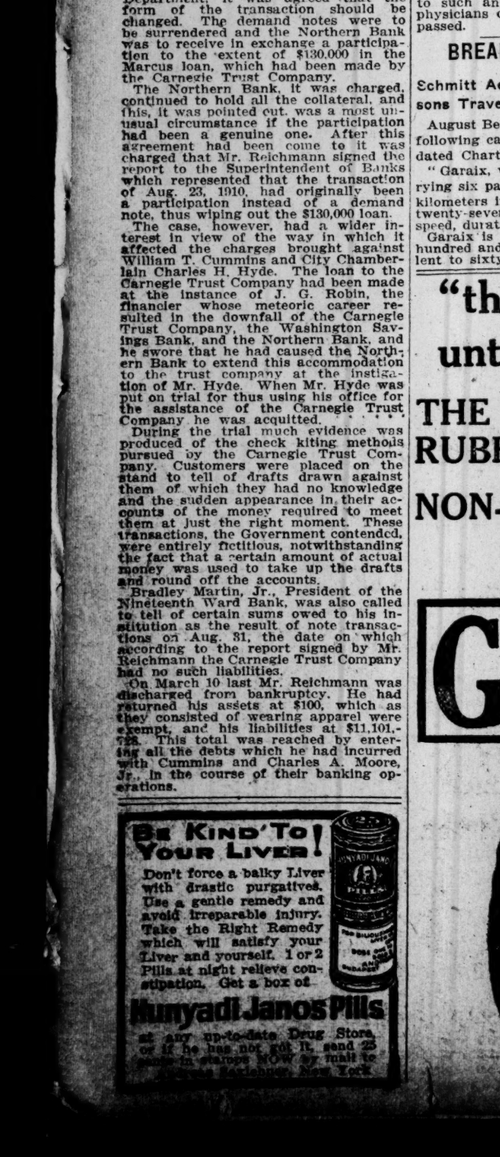
The DOUBLE-CABLE-BASE tire is a *positive safeguard* against such accidents.

But this is not the only desirable feature of the new tire. Instead of the ordinary hard sharp-pointed bead which extends up into the side walls of the tire and causes fabric separation and side wall breaks, a soft rubber and cotton bead filler is used. This leaves the side wall fabric free to bend easily and naturally. It has *forever done away with rim cutting* and *with side wall breaks.*

Straight wall and quick detachable clincher styles. All sizes for standard rims. Rugged and smooth treads.

FEDERAL RUBBER MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

New York Branch
38-40 West 62d St.



it's Del Monte
The Famous California Brand
of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and veg

GIANTS OPEN AT POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY--YANKEES LOSE--BILLIARDS

GIANTS OPEN THEIR HOME SEASON TO-DAY

Mayor Mitchel to Throw First Ball—Band Concert—Present for Mike Donlin.

The Giants will come to the Polo Grounds to-day to open the National League season in this city with the Phillies. It is the first time in many years that McGraw's men have not come from the South early to perform in exhibition games. Fans to-day will see the club in its best physical form, and, judging from its performance in Brooklyn on Tuesday, the team is ready to start out after another pennant.

The Seventh Regiment Band will begin to play at the Brush Stadium at 1 o'clock. The gates will be open at 12:30 or even earlier, if any one wants to get in before that time.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel will throw out the first ball and the game will begin at 3:30 o'clock. Klem and Hart will be the umpires. One of the features of the opening game will be a testimonial to Mike Donlin, now acting as pinch hitter for the Giants. Mike's friends will present him with a gold bat and ball in honor of his coming back to the Polo Grounds. Chief Meyers's injured hand is much improved and he may be able to get back into the game.

Henry Westerwick, the semi-pro pitcher from Pittsburgh, who was tried out in Marlin, has been unconditionally released by Manager McGraw.

Cubs Lose Opening Home Game.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Chicago lost the opening game of the National League season here to-day to Cincinnati, 3 to 4. A home run drive into the bleachers by Niehoff, which scored a man ahead of him, gave the visitors the lead. They cinched the game when Hoblitzel stole home after reaching third on a single, a sacrifice, and an infield out. The game was a pitchers' battle between Benton and Pierce. The former weakened in the ninth. He hit Bresnahan, and Manager Herzog sent Ames to the mound. The locals threatened to win out at this point, when errors by Herzog and Ames allowed one man to score, and a base on balls filled the bases with one out. Ames tightened up, however, and struck out Goode and Corriden. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..3	0	0	3	0	0
Groh, 2b..4	1	1	2	6	0
Bates, cf..2	1	0	1	0	0
M'sans, lf.4	0	0	1	0	0
H'fil'l, 1b.4	1	1	12	1	0
N'hoff, 3b.3	1	1	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.3	0	0	1	2	2
Clark, c..2	0	0	7	3	0
Benton, p..2	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..28	4	3	27	14	2

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'ch, 3b..3	0	0	1	0	4
Good, rf..4	1	1	2	1	0
Sw'y, 2b..3	0	1	1	0	0
C'don, 2b..1	0	0	1	0	0
Z'mn, ss..3	0	2	1	2	2
Schulte, lf.3	0	0	0	0	0
*H'gr'va .1	0	0	0	0	0
W'ms, lf..0	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b..3	0	0	14	0	0
†Bres'han.0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Keating..0	1	0	0	0	0
J'ston, cf.4	0	0	1	0	0
Archer, c.4	1	0	6	3	0
Pierce, p..2	0	0	0	1	3
§Phelan ..1	0	0	0	0	0
K'ster, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
*Mollwitz.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..33	3	5	27	12	0

*Batted for Schulte in eighth inning.
†Batted for Saier in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Bresnahan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Pierce in eighth inning.
*Batted for Koestner in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Ames, Pierce.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hit—Goode. Home run—Niehoff. Hits—Off Pierce, 3 in eight innings; off Koestner, none in one inning; off Benton, 5 in eight innings and none out in ninth; off Ames, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Bates, Zimmerman, Niehoff. Stolen base—Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Pierce, 3; off Benton, 3; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Bresnahan.) Struck out—By Benton, 5; by Pierce, 4; by Ames, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eralle.

Phillies Bunch Hits in Sixth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Rudolph had one bad inning, the sixth, to-day, when Philadelphia scored enough runs to win the game from Boston by 3 to 1. A home run by Gowdy in the third inning was offset by Cravath's home run in the fifth session. In the sixth a pass to Paskert, Lobert's double, and Magee's single decided the issue. Connolly and Gilbert collided, going after a long drive by Paskert, and Gilbert's foot was so severely injured that he was forced to leave the game. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'e, ss..4	0	1	4	2	0
Evers, 2b..2	0	1	2	2	0
Conn'y, lf.2	0	0	1	0	0
Gil'rt, rf..1	0	0	0	0	0
Schm't, lb.4	0	1	9	1	0
Gilbert, cf.2	0	0	1	0	0
Mann, cf..2	0	0	1	0	0
Martin, 3b.2	0	0	0	0	2
Deal, 3b..1	0	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c..4	1	1	5	3	0
Rud'h, p..3	0	1	0	1	3
*Hess 1	0	0	0	0	0
Total...31	1	5	24	13	5

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf..3	1	1	4	0	0
Byrne, 2b..4	0	0	1	1	0
Lob't, 3b..2	1	1	1	1	1
Magee, rf..4	0	0	1	0	0
Crav'h, rf..3	1	1	2	0	0
Lud's, 1b..3	0	0	7	0	0
Mur'y, ss..3	0	1	3	2	0
Killifer, c..3	0	0	5	2	0
Alex'r, p..2	0	0	0	0	4
Total...27	3	6	27	8	1

*Batted for Deal in ninth inning.
Errors—Martin, Byrne.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Paskert, Lobert. Home runs—Gowdy, Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Alexander. Stolen base—Magee. Double plays—Alexander, Killifer, and Ludeus; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—Alexander, (Evers, Connolly.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Alexander, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

NEW YANKEE BASEMAN.

Truesdale, Obtained in Trade from Buffalo, on Way to Philadelphia.

Frank Truesdale, the second baseman who has been secured from the Buffalo International League team by Manager Frank Chance, is expected to join the Yankees at Philadelphia to-day and may be played against the Athletics. Frank Gilhooly, who was traded to Buffalo for Truesdale, left New York yesterday and will join the International Leaguers at Baltimore, where they are now playing.

The signing of Truesdale is not expected to mean the release of Roy Hartzell, who will undoubtedly be kept with the Yankees as a utility man even if supplanted at second base.

Announcement was made last night by the Yankees of the release of Carl Thompson, a recruit pitcher, to Jersey City. Thompson was purchased from Atlanta of the Southern League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	—5 11 1
Providence	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7	8 1

Batteries—Hearne and Kelly; Bentley and Kocher.

AT JERSEY CITY.

											R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3 1
Jersey City	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7	8	1

Batteries—Carlo, Walsh, and Madden; Bruck and Tee.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 2 2
Baltimore	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6	10 0

Batteries—McConnell and Kritchell; Ruth and Egan.

AT NEWARK.

Rochester-Newark postponed; wet grounds.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 10; Montgomery, 6.
At Memphis—Nashville, 4; Memphis, 3.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Roanoke, 14; Portsmouth, 12.
At Newport News—Newport News, 7; Richmond, 5.
At Pittsburgh—Norfolk, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

Buffalo Outfielder for Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—The purchase of Jimmy Murray, outfielder of the Buffalo International, and the release of Pitchers Willard Mollkie and Arthur Duchesnil to the Rochester club of the same league were announced to-night by the Boston National management. Murray will report immediately. Both pitchers were disposed of under an optional agreement.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn—Wet grounds.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 2; New York, 1.
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
(Called in eighth.)
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 8.
Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 1.
Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 7; Montreal, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 5; Providence, 3.
Rochester at Newark.
(Wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	6	1	.857
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Brooklyn	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Chicago	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
New York	1	3	.250
Boston	1	4	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	7	1	.875
Detroit	5	2	.714
Washington	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Cleveland	0	8	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	6	1	.857
Buffalo	3	1	.750
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Indianapolis	3	4	.429
Kansas City	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	5	.286
Pittsburgh	0	3	.000

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Jersey City	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	2	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Providence	1	1	.500
Toronto	1	1	.500
Rochester	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	2	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.
FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Knabe Saves Team from Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—A double to right field by Manager Otto Knabe in the eighth inning, when the locals were two runs in the rear, enabled Baltimore to make it two straight over Bill Bradley's Brooklyn Tip Tops here this afternoon by the score of 9 to 8. With Jackiitsch and Russel on third and second, respectively, the Terrapin leader hit to deep right, sending the two men in ahead of him. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf..5	0	0	4	3	0
Knabe, 2b..5	0	1	0	4	0
Zinn, cf...5	1	1	0	0	0
Sim's, lf...4	0	0	0	0	0
S'cina, 1b.4	1	3	13	2	0
Walsh, 3b.4	1	2	0	3	0
Doolan, ss.3	1	2	2	3	0
Jack'h, c..3	2	0	9	1	0
Smith, p..2	1	0	0	1	0
Suggs, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilh'm, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
*Duncan...1	0	0	0	0	0
†Russell...1	1	0	0	0	0
Total...38	9	11	26	15	0

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf..5	0	2	4	0	0
Myers, 1b.4	1	0	8	0	0
Hoff'n, cf.2	0	1	1	0	0
Shaw, cf..3	1	0	1	2	0
Daley, 3b.3	1	2	1	1	2
West'l, 3b.4	2	1	1	1	0
Mur'y, rf..5	2	3	0	0	0
Gag'r, ss..4	0	1	1	2	0
Owens, c..4	1	1	9	1	0
Seaton, p..4	0	3	0	2	0
Evans ...1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Griggs ...1	0	1	0	0	0
xBd'ley ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Total...35	9	14	27	13	2

*Batted for Smith in fifth inning.
†Batted for Suggs in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Owens in ninth inning.
§Batted for Gagnier in ninth inning.
xBatted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Meyer, Doolan, Jacklitsch, Westerzil, Gagnier, Seaton.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	2	—9
Brooklyn	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Gagnier, Seaton, Knabe. Home runs—Murphy, Owens. Sacrifice fly—Knabe. Stolen bases—Meyers, Cooper, Delehanty. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Seaton, 3. Struck out—By Seaton, 4; by Smith, 3; by Suggs, 2; by Wilhelm, 1. Wild pitch—Suggs. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 4. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—Howard Camnitz, formerly of the National League, pitched for the local Federal League team to-day against Buffalo and lasted four innings. The visitors won, 9 to 6. Camnitz allowed seven hits and six runs were earned before he was relieved by Walker. Moran, for Buffalo, was hit hard, Ford replacing him in the sixth inning. The score:

										R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	—9 10 2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	—6 11 5

Batteries—Moran, Ford, and Blair; Camnitz, Walker, and Berry.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Mullin, for Indianapolis, and E. Packard, for Kansas City, each yielded ten hits to-day, but Kansas City's hits were bunched and Indianapolis was defeated, 4 to 3. The score:

										R.H.E.
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3 10 1
Kansas City	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4 10 1

Batteries—Mullin and Texter; E. Packard and Easterly.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—St. Louis hit McGuire hard and timely this afternoon, winning from Chicago, 5 to 4, and making a clean sweep of the series with Tinker's men. It was the home team's sixth successive victory. The score:

										R.H.E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—5 12 1
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4 6 1

Batteries—Crandall and Hartley; McGuire and Wilson.

Scores of Exhibition Games.

At Princeton—Princeton second team, 1; Princeton Prep, 1.
At New York—Columbia Grammar, 22; Loyola School, 1.
At Cornwall-on-Hudson—New York Military School, 11; Rutgers Freshmen, 9.
At Providence—Brown, 4; New Hampshire, 3.
At Springfield—Troy, 9; Springfield, 1.
At Tarrytown—Newman School, 9; Hackley School, 4.
At West Point—West Point, 11; Tufts, 10.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 7; Leal School, 5.
At Poly Prep Field—High School of Commerce, 18; Poly Prep, 0.
At Flushing—Stuyvesant High School, 9; Flushing High School, 1.
At Hanover—Colby, 5; Dartmouth, 3.
At Hackensack—Hackensack H. S., 4; Ridgewood H. S., 0.
At Watertown, Conn.—Pawling School, 11; Taft School, 4.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 8; Muhlenberg, 0.
At South Field—Columbia Freshmen, 7; De Witt Clinton H. S., 4.
At Port Deposit, Md.—Tome School, 2; Wilmington H. S., 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Hamilton Institute, 24; Irving School, 3.

YANKEES' ERRORS LET SENATORS WIN

Costly Mishaps and Stupid Base Running Mars Work of the New Yorks.

The Yankees were almost up to last year's mid-season form against Washington yesterday. Some of the newer players, notably Fritz Maisel, seemed to be out of spirit with the occasion, but they were a small majority, however, and the rest of the team managed to hand the game to the Senators by a score of 2 to 1 without any really rough work. When it looked as if the Yankees might get some runs, Ed Sweeney and Bill Holden tried out some stunts on the bases which spoiled their chances. Little Jack Warhop was one of those out of sympathy with the occasion and showed it by holding the Senators down to five hits, but his teammates made a number of dull plays that helped the Senators to a rather easy victory.

The poor showing of the Yankees yesterday may, however, be only a flash in the pan, as it is a notable variation from their play so far this season. The wildest sort of baserunning featured the New York team's work. Bill Holden distinguished himself above all by racing down from first and sliding into second base on a fly to Shanks, and was doubled up on the play before he had extricated himself from a wrestling match with the bag at second base. Ed Sweeney attempted to steal second while the pitcher held the ball. He was caught about twenty feet from the base. Maisel, who redeemed himself somewhat by his fielding, tried a similar stunt and was also easily nailed. Cook was another who showed last year's form by letting Gandil's long hit get by him and permitting Milan to score. Sharp fielding would have made the hit a double instead of a triple and would have held Milan at third.

Harry Williams, the Yankees first sacker, retired from the game in the second inning after being hit on the right wrist by Ayres while batting. Umpire Evans called it a foul strike and refused to give Williams a pass to first. Chance put in Caldwell to succeed Williams, and the tall pitcher made a two-base hit. Caldwell played first base thereafter and did well.

Although he made one error, the playing of Roy Hartzell at second was brilliant on the whole, as it has been throughout the Washington series, and Truesdale, the new man from Buffalo, will have to show something remarkably good to outclass the veteran.

Maisel provided the one fielding feature of the game by catching a high fly from Morgan's bat in the eighth inning after a long run which carried him into the stand. He fell and it was thought for a moment that he was hurt, but he picked himself up and pluckily resumed the game. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..3	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b..3	0	1	0	1	0
Milan, cf..4	1	0	2	0	0
G'dil, 1b..4	0	0	2	6	2
M'gan, 2b.4	0	0	7	2	0
Sh'ks, lf..4	0	0	2	0	0
Henry, c..4	0	1	4	2	0
McB'e, ss.4	0	0	0	1	0
Ayres, p..2	0	0	0	1	1
Engle, p..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total...34	2	5	27	14	3

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b..4	0	0	0	3	0
H'tz'l, 2b..4	0	0	0	0	3
Walsh, lf..3	0	0	0	6	1
W'ms, 1b.0	0	0	1	0	0
C'well, 1b.4	1	2	7	7	0
Holden, c..4	0	0	4	0	0
Cook, rf...3	0	1	1	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.2	0	1	3	1	0
Sw'y, c...3	0	1	3	1	0
W'hop, p..3	0	0	3	0	2
Total...30	1	8	27	21	6

Errors—Morgan, Hartzell, Caldwell, Peckinpaugh, Williams.

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

First base on errors—Washington, 3; Two base hits—Shank, Caldwell, Gandil, Henry. Three base hit—Gandil. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 8. Double play—Shanks, Morgan and Gandil. Base on balls—Off Warhop, 3; off Engel, 2. Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Engel, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 2 in 4 innings; off Engel, 6 in 5 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Boston Ties Athletics at 9 to 9.

BOSTON, April 22.—Boston and Philadelphia played another tie game to-day, the score being 9 to 9 when time was called in the eighth inning by previous agreement to allow the teams to catch a train. A batting rally in the last inning, when Speaker's two-base hit drove in three of four runs, saved the game for Boston. Houck was taken from the box after the fourth inning, when the Red Sox piled up a lead of four runs. The Athletics came back in the next inning, tieing the score by heavy hitting which sent Bedient to the bench. More slugging in the seventh gave Philadelphia four runs, but Boston knocked Wyckoff out of the box and tied up the score in the eighth. Yerkes was put off the field for objecting to a decision by Umpire Connolly. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..3	1	1	1	1	0
Daley, lf..4	1	1	1	2	0
C'lins, 2b.3	1	1	1	4	2
Baker, 3b.4	0	0	1	2	0
McI's, 1b.4	1	1	21	1	0
Strun, cf..4	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss..3	1	1	1	5	1
Schang, c.4	1	2	4	2	0
Houck, p..1	0	1	0	1	0
Wyck'ff, p.2	0	0	0	0	0
Plank, p...0	0	0	0	0	0
*Lapp ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Total...33	9	11	24	17	3

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	2	2	2	2	0
Cady, c...4	0	0	7	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.5	0	3	1	0	0
Lewis, lf..5	0	0	1	1	0
G'dn'r, 3b.4	1	2	1	1	1
J'vis, 2b.1	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss...3	2	1	3	4	1
Coombe, p.1	0	0	0	1	2
Foster, p.0	0	0	0	0	1
†Hooper, p.1	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
‡H'keen ..1	0	0	0	0	0
§Wilson ..0	1	0	0	0	0
Total...35	9	9	24	13	5

*Batted for Houck in fifth inning.
†Batted for Kelly in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cady in eighth inning.
Errors—Murphy, (2,) McInnis, Barry, Engle, Gardner.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	—9

Game called to allow teams to catch train. Two-base hits—Gardner, (2,) Collins, Hooper, Speaker. Three-base hits—Schang, Daley. Hits—Off Houck, 6 in 4 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Plank, none in 1-3 inning; off Bedient, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Coumbe, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Foster, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Kelly, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Murphy. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2,) Baker, McInnis, Barry, Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Houck, 1; off Wyckoff, 2; off Bedient, 2; off Coumbe, 2; off Kelly, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Bedient, 1; by Kelly, 2; by Houck, 2; by Wyckoff, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs Dineen and Connolly.

Bunched Hits Win for Detroit.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Detroit defeated the local Americans to-day 4 to 2. St. Louis scored two runs in the opening inning on a single by Austin, Pratt's two-base hit, and a sacrifice fly by Gus Williams. Detroit players made five hits off Hamilton in the third inning, which netted them three runs. With Kavanaugh on first, Cobb singled. Crawford also singled, scoring Kavanaugh and sending Cobb to third. Veach's double drove in both Cobb and Crawford. Burns also singled. On the attempted double steal Veach was thrown out at the plate. In the fifth inning Cobb was passed, and Crawford singled to centre. On Shotten's throw-in, Pratt fumbled, and Cobb raced home with the visitors' last tally. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss...5	0	0	4	3	0
Kav'h, 2b.3	1	1	3	2	0
Cobb, rf..3	2	1	1	0	0
Craw'd, rf.3	1	3	0	0	0
Veach, lf..4	0	1	4	1	0
Burns, lb.4	0	1	11	1	0
Mor'y, 3b.4	0	0	0	2	0
Stanage, c.4	0	0	4	3	0
Dauss, p..3	0	1	0	3	0
Total...33	4	8	27	15	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf..4	0	2	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.4	1	1	0	0	6
Pratt, 2b..4	1	1	1	1	6
Will's, rf..3	0	2	1	1	0
J.C.W'ker, lf.4	0	2	3	1	0
Leary, lb..4	0	2	15	0	0
Walsh, ss.2	0	0	2	1	2
Cros'n, c..3	0	0	3	2	0
Ham'n, p..3	0	0	1	0	2
Total...31	2	10	27	17	16

Errors—Pratt, 2.

Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hit—Kavanaugh. Two-base hits—Pratt, Veach, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Stolen bases—Walker, Burns. Double plays—Dauss, Bush, and Burns; Veach and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 1; off Hamilton, 3. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Hamilton, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Cleveland Cannot Win at Home.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Cleveland lost its eighth straight game to-day, playing the opening home contest of the season with the Chicago leaders. The score was 7, to 0. Russell started the game for Chicago, but was compelled to retire in favor of Scott in the second inning when a drive from Graney's bat split his hand. Cleveland had not been able to fathom him, and was not more successful with Scott. Blanding pitched the first seven innings for Cleveland. He was wild, yielded extra base hits at critical moments, and received poor support. Collamore, who succeeded him, did better work.

In the sixth inning Catcher Billings was spiked by Outfielder Bodie as he slid into the plate. He was replaced by Carisch. Tonight physicians said that an artery in Billings's leg was severed and he will be out of the game for two months, further handicapping the already crippled team. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss..4	0	0	0	0	6
Alcock, 3b.1	0	0	0	0	0
Lord, 3b...4	0	0	2	3	2
Chase, 1b.4	2	1	15	0	0
Collins, rf.3	2	2	2	2	0
Bodie, cf..4	1	1	4	0	0
Schalk, c..4	0	0	2	0	0
B'burn, 2b.2	1	1	2	3	3
Daley, lf..3	1	0	1	0	0
Russell, p.0	0	0	0	0	2
Scott, p...3	0	1	0	2	1
Total...31	7	6	27	10	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
John'n, 1b.4	0	1	14	0	0
Turner, 3b.4	0	0	1	1	4
Jack'n, cf.4	0	1	4	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.4	0	1	2	2	3
Graney, lf.4	0	0	1	1	0
Oleon, ss..4	0	1	1	3	3
Wood, rf...3	0	2	1	1	1
Billings, c.2	0	0	2	2	0
Carisch, c.0	0	0	0	1	1
Bland'n, p.2	0	0	0	0	2
*Leivelt...1	0	0	0	0	0
Total...32

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WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK ABOUT IT.

Republics ought always to be at peace. War should be the business exclusively of absolute monarchs. The reason is plain. War cannot very well be carried on by a debating society. In the old days the good men of Scotland found that out to their cost. The man on horseback who gets the thing done and doesn't have to talk about it even afterward is the only unhampered warrior. Yet we may thank our stars that we are a debating society, that opinion and the expression thereof are entirely free, for so long as the whole American people may come after the President, may come after Congress, and search them, in war as in peace, we may be sure that our wars will be infrequent and never without sound justifications.

There are three well-differentiated views of this Mexican affair. One opinion is that the President has no justification at all for calling HUERTA to account, that Mr. WILSON'S "war" is a crime against the nation, against humanity. We are not sure that those who take this view would go to the length of saying that even though HUERTA'S officers should trample on our flag, put our uniformed men in dungeons, and send insulting messages to our Admirals, we should still be without just cause of hostile action. The point is of interest because the differences involved are only of degree. There is another class that accepts the President's view, trusts him, agrees with him, supports him. We are confident that this class includes almost the whole body of the American people. Then there are, in the third class, those who agree with Senator ROOT and Senator LODGE that Mexico is in such a terrible state of turmoil, that so many Americans have been murdered there, and that we have suffered so many unredressed wrongs that we ought to go to war at once with the whole of Mexico and supplant by our own armed force all authority there, whether it be that of the de facto President or of rebel chieftains. We do not know whether this view has many supporters. Plainly it is entertained by certain Republicans of the House and Senate, and there are indications that the criticisms of the President and his policy in both houses were due rather to partisan feeling and a desire for party advantage than to any firm belief that the President was wrong. Indeed, the Lodge substitute resolution would commit us to a vastly bigger war than the demonstration the President has planned.

The divided opinion in Congress is due, as we have said, in some measure to party feeling, but it results naturally, we think, from the President's own understatement of his case in the address he made to Congress. Mr. WILSON is so firmly resolved to limit our operations in Mexico to their avowed purpose, so scrupulous in his intention to avoid any appearance of a desire to make war upon the Mexican people, that his address was so entirely unlike a trumpet call that it was heard without any enthusiasm and has been frequently criticised as not setting forth a sufficient cause of action. Men who all Summer and all Winter long have been denouncing the policy of watchful waiting, who have clamored for assertion of our national force and dignity, now find it is easy to blame the President because he confined himself to the single purpose of making HUERTA atone for his unbearable affronts. It is very easy for those who upon the one hand are the advocates of peace and for those who upon the other want to see a good deal more war to say that the Tampico incident was too trivial to serve as a warrant for our action. But if Admiral MAYO had been overruled at Washington, if our Government had accepted as adequate an apology which he declared to be unsatisfactory, there would have been thereafter no getting along with the Mexicans at all, and European nations that have been wonderfully patient through all these months would have been justified in coming to the conclusion that the United States could not be trusted to look out for anybody's interests in the troubled land, not even for its own. It was necessary to support Admiral MAYO in his demand, and when that demand was refused it was necessary to do what the President has done. There is no satisfaction in it, nobody glories in such an undertaking. It is an unpleasant duty, such as now and then must be performed by a nation or by an individual.

The peace party insists with savage glee that what we have done is war, that our capture of the Port of Vera Cruz is war, and nothing but war. They would see their error if they would note the way the taking of Vera Cruz came about and take thought of the things not done as well as of those done. History will set them right, but as a present help in their time of need and error we commend this passage from Mr. JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S Digest:

> Much confusion may be avoided by bearing in mind the fact that by the term war is not meant the mere employment of force, but the existence of the legal condition of things in which rights are or may be prosecuted by force. Thus, if two nations declare war one against the other, war exists, though no force whatever may as yet have been employed. On the other hand, force may be employed by one nation against another, as in the case of reprisals, and yet no state of war may arise. In such a case there may be said to be an act of war, but no state of war. The distinction is of the utmost importance, since, from the moment when a state of war supervenes third parties become subject to the performance of the duties of neutrality as well as to all the inconveniences that result from the exercise of belligerent rights.

As Mr. MOORE points out, when the allied forces marched to Peking in 1900 and set things to rights the nations represented were not at war with China. The chief importance of the distinction in the present case is that some deluded persons might jump at the conclusion that the President had gone to war without authority from Congress, since the capture of Vera Cruz preceded the adoption of the justifying resolution.

THE ALDERMEN'S PROTEST.

The Board of Aldermen does well to protest to the Governor that bills depriving the board of functions assured to it under the bill providing home rule for cities should be withheld from signature. The Governor may reply that in past years the board has neglected its functions. He may congratulate it upon very evident signs of a new spirit animating that body, and upon its assertion of real dignity as the law-making instrument of the chief city on this continent. But the Aldermen must see that the very delay incidental to their better organization has not permitted the meeting of conditions affecting this city that demanded immediate treatment.

For example, by Gov. GLYNN'S signature of Senate bills Nos. 1,343 and 1,344, passed at the instance of the National Highways Protective Society, any person who to-day or hereafter ventures to disobey a traffic policeman shall be imprisoned not less than two days and possibly thirty days, or he shall be fined not less than $5 and possibly $50, or both fine and imprisonment may be imposed; like punishment is to be meted out to those who are disorderly in the streets or resist the officers' efforts to disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages. Bill No. 1,344 abolishes the limit of 550 police detailed to the Traffic Squad, permitting an assignment of 1,000 policemen to this duty.

The Aldermen, though often besought, had never fixed a penalty for disobeying a traffic policeman. Such a law was needed before the Police Commissioner could hope to enforce an order warning trucks off congested streets like Fifth Avenue. Commissioner WOODS may now use his discretion in such matters with the assurance that rules made in the interest of public safety will be enforceable. Accidents in the streets have increased out of all proportion to the increase of population. The Traffic Squad may now be augmented, and traffic may be more strictly regulated.

Such laws interfere, of course, with the plan of the Aldermanic committee charged with codifying the ordinances affecting the City, the Building, and the Sanitary Codes. Mandatory legislation from Albany is wrong in principle as applied to affairs in the hands of the local authorities. Its excuse is only in conditions that have grown intolerable by neglect. We do not doubt that the present Board of Aldermen will give little occasion for passing such laws in future.

THE "WAR" AND FINANCE.

Even yet it is not sure that the Mexican hostilities cannot end without a condition of acknowledged war. The distinction is legal, while the effects are economic, and are the same in either case. Happily the situation is such that the first and chief effect should be to cure the sickness of our markets of every description. The chief blemish upon the financial outlook recently has been lack of buying power. This was odd. Never before was the country so rich, either in wealth or in capacity for the production of wealth. And yet there has been a deadlock in the markets, arising through want of disposition to buy, although the range of prices was not unattractive, and the banks were refusing the money thrust upon them. The explanation was the suppression of the spirit of enterprise through the cruel war upon business by perfectionists and reformers reckless of the cost of their benevolences. For the war upon business now will be substituted hostilities of another sort. The questions of commercial ethics will recur at a more convenient season, but the foreground will be occupied by the practicalities instead of the moralities.

The first consideration is the entry into the markets for both capital and goods of every sort of a buyer to whom costs and profits are of no consideration. The scale of preparations for the army is commonly of the same convincing nature as for the navy. That is to say there will be overprovision, and there will be no haggling about the price, such as has discouraged recent sellers. Unemployment will be cured as by the waving of a magician's wand. Every good year Chicago sends out for the railways more than enough construction hands to capture Mexico City. This is one of the worst years ever known, and those hands are available should they be wanted. A third of the steel workers are idle, and if the "war" becomes real they will be set to work supplying material for both peace and war. Military operations are only a sort of business, and a sort at which Americans excel. Already the suppliers of food and clothing are organizing their resources, and the railway shuttles of prosperity will be flying back and forth across the country as well as toward Mexico. There is not an avenue of trade which will not feel the stimulus, however remote the apparent relation to the "war."

The Government must be a seller of securities in order to be a buyer of goods and employer of men. What the Government sells is the world's best, and there always are buyers of the best. The Government will sell on the best terms it can, but it will haggle no more about selling than about buying. There will be no lack of bidders among those who are judges of bargains. Bankers have the courage of experience, and they will bid in multiples of millions for whatever the Treasury offers. There are more idle dollars than there are idle men, and they will rejoice at the jobs on offer. For long or short terms there is no superior to United States paper. There may be a difference of judgment about which method will be the cheaper for the Government, but the bankers will have no more objection about a profit in financing the Government than in financing the railways or the trusts. There is some talk about $100,000,000 of one-year notes, but there is an option to issue Panama bonds to recoup the expenditures from income in previous years. It is difficult to say how small a burden the sum named will be to the Government. It is only half of the year's deficit which France is trying to fund at the moment. The comparison is useful for another reason. All the world covets our unused gold, and is discounting in goods to pay a premium upon bullion. The world will have to bid higher for our gold in proportion that our Treasury may find it necessary to sell its credit cheaply. There is no question of 2 per cents., hardly a fair question of 3 per cents. As national credit moves toward 4 per cent., although at some distance from it, all other credit must suffer a relative deterioration, even though its intrinsic worth remains the same. The competition for domestic credit is the same as the international demand for gold. In order to get dollars the bid in interest must be raised, or if the bid is in dollars more must be promised in order to yield the interest demanded by the market for capital. In other words we face a rising market to supply the demands for compulsory consumption regardless of cost. It seems contradictory to suggest that an increase of costs is a remedy for the excess of costs which has brought all exchanges to a standstill. The explanation is simple. Only those processes were stopped which were checked by deficiency of profits. The circulation is restored by throwing the largest taxing power into the scale, and enabling all to pay the higher costs by receiving higher prices.

This is the first effect of all wars. The sequel is less agreeable, but it is not a part of the story of to-day. Financial pick-me-ups are like other tonics—they serve an emergency, but are poor as a steady drink. An example is shown by the industrial riots in St. Petersburg this week. Russian industries have been stimulated by the demand for war consumption, and they are prostrated by the return of peace. The arms factories are idle, and their workmen are hungry. War times are good times, because they are times of lavish expenditure and rising prices. They are an economic horror, and the abnormal rise has its ensuing depression. For the present it will comfort many that it affords an escape from other ills of a real sort, however unnecessary.

THE LUDLOW CAMP HORROR.

Somebody blundered. Worse than the order that sent the Light Brigade into the jaws of death, worse in its effect than the Black Hole of Calcutta, was the order that trained the machine guns of the State Militia of Colorado upon the strikers' camp of Ludlow, burned its tents, and suffocated to death the scores of women and children who had taken refuge in the rifle-pits and trenches.

Law and order in Colorado must be preserved. The strike organizers who invaded the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with threats and arms, to force nine-tenths of its contented workers to unionize, may not escape their full measure of blame for the labor war that is now on. But no situation can justify the acts of a militia that compels women and babes to lie in ditches and cellars twenty-four hours without food or water, exposes them to cannon and rifle fire, and lets them die like trapped animals in the flames of their camp.

The State of Colorado has been worse than weak in its attempts to restore order in the mines. In the recent and continuing labor conflicts in England, Germany, France, and South Africa the Government authorities have worked with strength and firmness to quell disturbances. From the first the acts of the authorities of Colorado have served only to make confusion worse confounded. Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., in his statement before the House Committee in Washington, that "a strike has been imposed upon the company from outside" to intimidate an army of peaceful miners, declared that the local authorities in Colorado have not been able to provide adequate protection for the employés of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company." Therefore it became the first duty of the company to provide such protection. But it was not the disciplined forces of a private company, it was the crazily officered troops of the State that made the Ludlow camp horror possible.

This terrible blunder has precipitated a situation more grave than that which exists between this country and Mexico. Here is an intestine war that has arisen in other States as well as in Colorado, now breaking out with the utmost virulence because of a grievous wrong committed. Gov. AMMON has been asked to convene the Colorado Legislature in special session to shape the policy of the State. Hitherto the labor interests have not been ashamed nor afraid to introduce laws preventing railways from transporting "strike-breakers." They were solicitous, often bold in their demands. Solicitude and boldness will now change to defiance and insistence. Pointing to Ludlow, they will justify the legalizing of any act of usurpation. Their doctrine is to deny the right of any man to work for whom he pleases, and they have sought to undermine the law that protects every citizen in rights equal for all. They are now nerved to take this citadel by storm. The right to work becomes in their eyes the right to prevent others from working. In defense of that right they have used bombs, firearms, even artillery, and against sleeping enemies of any sex or age. But when a sovereign State employs such horrible means, what may not be expected from the anarchy that ensues?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Workmen and Queen Elizabeth.

Doubtless ex-President Taft could mention a good many things variously and highly desirable that are now within the reach of people in what are called "moderate circumstances"—things that a few hundred years ago were not possessed even by royal personages. When he had done so, however, he would still be some distance from proving the accuracy of the statement, made in his speech at the Cosmopolitan Club, that "the average workman to-day enjoys more luxuries than did Queen ELIZABETH.

The average workman of to-day, if that means the one who earns the average pay of common labor, gets probably less than $600, perhaps less than $500, a year, and neither of these amounts, particularly if the workman has a family, as he usually does, suffices for buying more than the absolute necessities of life—as he knows them. And right there lies the weakness of the ex-President's contention. Queen ELIZABETH had not only all the necessities of her time, but she had all the luxuries that were then available to anybody, and those she didn't have she didn't miss, and didn't either sigh or rage because she had them not.

The often-mentioned rudenesses and discomforts that existed even in the palaces of ELIZABETH'S day must have been taken as inevitable matters of course, and the sufferers from them were about as much to be pitied as were the people of forty years ago, who didn't have that modern necessity, the telephone, and yet managed—we can hardly imagine how—to get along without the slightest sense of hardship or loss on that account. The fact is that "the average workman" never did, and probably never will, have the luxuries of his time.

That can be said without in the least denying what Mr. TAFT undoubtedly had in mind, which is that material conditions for all are, from the modern standpoint, very appreciably better than they were in the Elizabethan age. Whether the levels of happiness and contentment in the different social classes have been proportionately raised is highly questionable. Objects of eager desire are to the many as numerous and as nearly unattainable as they ever were. A pessimist might even insist, and with some plausibility, that there are more of them now than ever and that they are harder to get.

A Difficult Problem Made Harder.

It is not a cause of just grievance against the members of the Feminist Alliance that they, and not some other group, are planning to construct a big house in which the domestic toils of many families can be simplified and lightened without any appreciable coalescence of the social units. The desire to do this—the belief that it can be done—is by no means confined to the advocates of woman suffrage or the exponents of "feminism," whatever that may be. On the contrary, there is an almost general confidence in the possibility that housekeeping, now about the least scientific of human activities, as it is about the most important, can be conducted in a way to save the terribly expensive and laborious duplications of effort in every family and to gain more of the benefits to be derived from intelligent co-operation.

The "flat," in its various grades up to the hotel for permanent guests, is the result of efforts made long ago to lessen the drudgery of housekeeping, and though, as conducted, the flat unquestionably has certain advantages and economies, it is considered on the whole tolerable rather than satisfactory. Yet in theory there is no reason at all why each family should continue to cook its own food, bought in quantities costly because small, especially now that so many other operations once as highly individualistic as this one have been intrusted to specialists working outside of the home. In practice, however, this matter of food preparation and serving seems to bring out personal preferences and insistences to a greater degree than any other, and none of us is really willing to admit that a real home is possible without its own kitchen and dining room. Anything else is too much like "boarding," and that, even at its rare best, by common consent leaves much to be desired.

The plans of the Feminist Alliance sound sensible enough, but their execution apparently depends for success on the finding of a lot of people with tastes and habits more nearly alike than infinitely diverse humanity can supply. The experiment will be complicated, too, by the addition to it of the suffrage and allied controversies, all quite irrelevant to co-operative housekeeping, and complicated to an extent that seriously increases the number of chances against a fortunate outcome.

Aeroplanes Would Be Useful Now.

Congress and our War and Navy Departments have for years been subjected to constant criticism for not showing a practical realization of the assistance in military operations to be derived from aeroplanes. To be sure, both the army and the navy have had their corps of aviators, who have worked hard and intelligently, but the appropriations for them have been miserably small, according to European standards, and the result is that we enter upon the Mexican adventure ill-equipped with an implement likely to be more useful in that country than in almost any other.

For Mexico is a country where the getting of information about the enemy's movements and plans by the old-fashioned methods will be particularly difficult, and there, if anywhere, the aeroplane would be of enormous assistance. Yet, very recently, acknowledged experts have asserted that our military airships are not only lamentably few in number, but of types already obsolete, and that even in time of peace our military aviators have lost their lives because they were not supplied with machines in which the best and safest kind of flying could be done.

The lack is not one that can be promptly removed by lavish expenditures of money, and the situation is the more pathetic, or the more irritating, because the aeroplane is an American invention, and we, who could and should have been the first to see its importance, are about the last of the great nations to do so.

Most of the responsibility for this seems to rest on Congress, which in this single field chose to be economical. It didn't begrudge money for the useless distribution of worthless seeds.

GOV. GLYNN'S CITY BILLS.

A Correction as to His Attitude from President McAneny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article printed in THE TIMES this morning, with relation to the discussion in the Board of Aldermen of certain city bills in which the home rule issue seemed to be involved, Alderman Carroll is quoted as saying:

> But we do blame Gov. Glynn for violating his promise to President McAneny. Gov. Glynn pledged himself not to sign some of the bills against which we were protesting until after he had given a public hearing at which the board could be represented.

This, Alderman Carroll explains to me, was stated in error. I, as President of the Board of Aldermen, had no communication with the Governor with relation to these bills, and had received no promise from him as to what course he would take with regard to them. A committee of the board had asked that action upon certain bills be deferred until after yesterday's meeting, but I understand that the tenor of this request was misunderstood at Albany. I am quite sure that if the Governor, in the rush of communications about bills in his hands, had realized that the Board of Aldermen had wished to make a point about these he would have given the opportunity.

His treatment of city bills generally and of the home rule right of the city certainly has been admirable. The Aldermen, in urging that wherever local matters can be properly attended to through their action alone, without recourse to the Legislature, are wholly right; and I have no doubt that they will have the support not only of the Mayor but of the Governor, wherever the support of either is needed in maintaining their position.

GEORGE McANENY,
President, Board of Aldermen.
New York, April 23, 1914.

EASTMAN ON HAYWOOD.

Editor of The Masses Asserts That His Remarks Were Misquoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amused at your attributing to me as Chairman of that Carnegie Hall meeting the statement that William D. Haywood was "one of the most poetical souls in the United States." That was a little inspiration that occurred within your editorial office, and I was happy to let it pass, as we let pass all the free dealings with truth of the American editorial room.

But when you make that inspiration of your own office the title of an editorial, still attributing it to "one of Haywood's admirers," I think that you open to me an opportunity to ask you to publish exactly the words I did use in introducing him. I said:

"I will now introduce the most maligned and misunderstood man in the United States. I do not introduce him as a prophet of peace, but, just for the sake of variety and truth, I introduce him as the leader of the most peaceful big strike that was ever brought off in the industrial history of the United States."

I think your readers will see that the alteration made in my remark throws a good deal of light upon the real source of Haywood's newspaper reputation. MAX EASTMAN,
Editor of The Masses.
Tenafly, N. J., April 22, 1914.

Newspapers for Navy Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men in the United States Navy are always glad to receive New York newspapers. For some years it has been my custom to mail to friends in the navy copies of New York papers, especially Sunday papers.

A recent note of appreciation for papers sent to enlisted men at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, stirs me to write this letter.

Feeling sure that many of your readers will wish to show good-will toward navy people during the Mexican troubles, I suggest that papers may be mailed, at domestic rates, to "Enlisted men, United States Navy, care United States Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba." Such papers will no doubt be perused at Guantanamo and forwarded thence to the men on ships off Vera Cruz and Tampico, where they will gladden many hearts. GEORGE HIRAM MANN.
New York, April 22, 1914.

SHAKESPEARE.

Distinguished Men and Women Quote Favorite Lines.

The following letters answering THE TIMES'S request for the writers' favorite Shakespearean quotation were received too late for inclusion in the article in last Sunday's Magazine Section:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My favorite passage in Shakespeare? Why, I might quote 350 passages, and after filling every page in your paper, still be in doubt as to my favorite. At an early age, when I was a novelist without a publisher, I chose as my motto: "This above all: to thine own self be true," and I believe this is as good advice as a young writer could find. There are times when I repeat every morning for sheer delight:

When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare, ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

There are other days when I love best the lines:

Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

But, after all, are not Shakespeare's greatest words the words of his greatest sonnet:

* * * Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove;
Oh, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
* * * * * * *
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

And yet, as I write this, I remember—But how can I ever answer your question? ELLEN GLASGOW.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ah! but there are so many, many "favorite passages" from Shakespeare to meet the varying moods! And yet, as of the moment:

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.

Laissez faire, laissez passer!
GEORGE HARVEY.
New York, April 21, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would state that my favorite Shakesperean quotation is the following, taken from "Julius Caesar":

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, when taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.

Of the plays of Shakespeare, I think I like "Shylock" best, and I confess I sympathize with the Jew. I remember, as a young man, I was thrilled by the passage beginning:

I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes?
Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, &c.?

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 18, 1914.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
Washington.
April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Portia's appeal to Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," as follows:

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than the crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God Himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy.

appeals to me more strongly than any other of Shakespeare's enduring observations. It is a quotation that any one of us may bear constantly in mind, and it is as potent and apt to-day as when it was written. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the Shakespeare celebration being planned by the City of New York, my favorite passage by Shakespeare is, "In trying to better well, we oft do mar that which is good."

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG,
Superintendent of Schools.
Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of my favorite passages is from "Macbeth":

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well:
Nor steel nor poison, malice domestic, foreign levy,
Nothing, can touch him further.

And when I think of it I always hear the voice of Edwin Booth uttering it with subtle emphasis on *he* and *him*. On many counts Macbeth was Booth's greatest part. He made Macbeth the poet which the lines indicate—not a physical giant, but a troubled dreamer whelmed in bloody business.

HAMLIN GARLAND.
Chicago, April 17, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indeed, I do not know what my favorite quotation from Shakespeare is. "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," and so many other of the plays are beautiful from end to end, not to speak of the tremendous plays like "Hamlet" and "Othello."

EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD.
New York, April 20, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I prize as highly as any Hamlet's soliloquy. This passage I love not merely for its intrinsic beauty, but for the further reason that the whole spirit of Hamlet's deliverance is a challenge to a higher and a nobler type of life. Hamlet's question, "To be or not to be?" is one to which every true American can give but one answer. For the American, in this splendid twentieth century, there must be no thought of complaining of or laying down the burden of life. This holding fast to life, moreover, must be dictated, not by a fear of death, but by a realization of the great fact that there is real work to be done in real life by real men; and that in and through and by this real work we not only escape many ills of life which flesh is heir to, but we prove, through growth in character and development of the will power, the mighty truth that "He who wrestles with me strengthens me—mine enemy is my helper."

Registering my preference, therefore, in favor of Hamlet's soliloquy, I plead for this American view of the duty of living and of the duty of doing something while we live. I plead also for the discarding from the whole scheme of life of the thought that any man or any woman has the right to voluntarily desert the ranks and play coward in this world's great battle.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor.

THE FEMINIST WIFE

Will No Longer Bow to Man's Domestic Tyranny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from your correspondent who signs himself "Brute," and approves of the attitude of the husband who threw ink on his wife's gown in order to keep her at home from the dance, deserves a response because of the attitude he takes toward women who do not obey their husbands. It was not right for the wife in the story to defy her husband. But the petty domestic tyranny which would suggest to a husband to throw ink is the element in domestic life which has brought about the growing discontent in women. The word which comprehends the situation at present existing for men and women in the home, or outside of it, for that matter, is feminism. The man has been the individual, and he has not made the best of his chance. Now the woman has determined to be an individual also, and she is going about it through the demand for enfranchisement. The man has had his opportunity and he has failed. (That is to say, men like the man who threw the ink have failed.) There are a great many men like the man who threw the ink on his wife's pretty gown—men who would rather find a broken teacup than a five-dollar bill, so that they can express the grouch that possesses them.

Every man has the right to be the head of his house. What makes a man the head of his house? The spiritual life of the man is what makes him the head of his house. Men who have no spiritual life, no God, no thought but what is material, are not developed enough to be the head of anything. This uprising of women is psychological. It is soul revolt against conditions they are not able to meet. The inferiority, nondescriptness, commonness of the average man is back of the discontent of women. The petty domestic tyrant who is called the head of the house is right now being weighed in the balance. Men have no idea of the thoughts that are tearing the feminine mind asunder.

You have been educating your daughters, gentlemen, and now when they grow up you will have them to live up to. Some of us are sound asleep yet, but the walking delegate is about, and many of the sleepers are already rubbing their eyes. The insult of having ink thrown on your party gown, why, it is an insult to the flag of the home! Small wonder that war was declared!

ANNA H. WHEELER.
New York, April 21, 1914.

BAD TASTE OF TO-DAY.

What an Exhibition of Modern Home Furnishing Might Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have been shown the bad taste of our grandfathers, would it not be a good scheme to hold another exhibition to show what we are to-day. A typical flat, showing an array of soap-coupon-trading-stamp purchased furniture would be worth looking at, particularly on account of its high artistic quality, as evidenced in the highly polished, machine-carved tables and chairs which fall apart as soon as the steam heat gets in its deadly work. Then there is the 10-cent rag-time music on the upright piano, (made to conform to the 8 by 10 flat.) On the imitation slate mantel there might be displayed the young man's safety razor, (the like of which no [illegible] has ever been seen using,) which was invented to supply a want created by the non-dexterous youths who shaved off their whiskers that they might more readily resemble actors, waiters, or aborigines.

A set of cigarette coupons, neatly framed, would adorn the walls, alongside of a sample comic section of a modern Sunday newspaper. This could be supplemented with a display of the rag-time art displayed in the comic pages of the morning and evening papers. Oh! we've progressed, so don't let us hide our brilliant light under a bushel. Let us have an exhibition.

TOM FLEMING.
New York, April 21, 1914.

The English Starling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much impressed by a letter you published some years ago warning us against the English starling, a bird just introduced into this country, and soon noticed a pair of them on my place in New Jersey. They have increased at an incredible rate, as three years ago they were in pairs, two years ago in small flocks of fifteen to twenty, and last year there was one flock on my place of fully 200. Several times my lawn was black with them. They seem to live on grass, but if they continue to increase at this rate they will soon become, what your correspondent warned us they might, a menace to the farmer. There were many broods raised on my place last year, but I shall not allow this to continue. The English sparrow is negligible compared with this newcomer.

A. C. WORTH.
New York, April 21, 1914.

Stepless Cars Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I was stepping off a car on Amsterdam Avenue on Saturday the doors were closed with great violence while my hand was on the rod that stands inside the car. I snatched my hand away just as I saw the doors coming together, and so barely escaped having my arm crushed. While these stepless cars are convenient of entrance, the swift closing of the doors is very dangerous. A conductor who is not careful is likely to inflict severe injury on passengers. "Safety first" is a good motto.

JANE A. HARRIS.
New York, April 21, 1914.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST MERCY.

The counterpane that covers motherhood
Too often still becomes a shroud entwined:
"Let not this sacred act demand our blood,
But spare the dog and all his sacred kind."

Our little children fall a hideous prey
To childhood's scourge, and broken, bent, they lie:
"Blot out this epidemic from the day,
But spare the monkey and the stable-fly."

The White Plague stalks abroad with poisoned breath
And leaves men prostrate like a broken twig:
"Oh! spare us from this poignant, living death,
But do not touch the precious guinea-pig."

From overseas the pest comes like a ghost,
And settles grinning on our household mats:
"Oh! save us from this devastating host,
But spare the poor mosquitos and the rats."

A growth malign, with tentacles a score,
The fairest and most useful friends will claim:
"Oh! let us suffer from this scourge no more,
But spare the mouse, we ask, in Mercy's name."

SAMUEL M. BRICKNER, M. D.

ST. AMBROSE CHAPEL TO BE CONSECRATED

Notable Example of Ecclesiastical Art Is Part of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

MEMORIAL COST $150,000

Erected by Mrs. George L. Rives in Memory of Members of the Whiting Family.

The chapel built as a part of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Mrs. George L. Rives of 69 East Seventy-ninth Street as a memorial to her father and mother, Augustus Whiting and Sarah Swan Whiting, and to other members of her family, will be consecrated at 11 o'clock this morning at a service conducted by Bishop David H. Greer. It is one of seven grouped about the apse of the Cathedral and has been named after St. Ambrose, the famous Bishop of Milan. It cost more than $150,000 and is regarded as perhaps the most beautiful example of ecclesiastical art now to be found in this country.

The seven chapels grouped about the apse of the Cathedral will represent, when all are completed, seven languages. Mrs. Rives's gift to the Cathedral represents the Italian tongue, and it is built in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The building was begun in the Summer of 1912. The interior of the chapel is about 48 feet long by 26 feet wide. Its extreme height is just short of 40 feet. The chapel is lighted by three large windows, one above and one on each side of the altar. Four antique silver lamps illuminate the chapel at night.

When the chapel is formally opened this morning, those attending the service of consecration will enter through a wrought-iron Italian screen of great beauty. Above the centre gate stands the figure of St. Ambrose facing the altar. There is a series of seven groups representing the life of the Saint and these are surmounted by architectural ornaments which form sockets for seven candles. Charmingly depicted angels and to the ornamentation. The walls are of Rosato marble. The ceiling, of plain white marble, is molded elaborately in low relief. The floor of the chapel is of gray Siena and red Verona marble, while the steps are of Cenere marble. The lower portions of the stalls are of Italian walnut with a rich treatment of marquetry in pear wood.

The altar and the retable are of white alabaster, and on the face of the altar three gold ornaments show in exquisite taste. The central ornament is a lamb with the cross. At the sides angels are swinging incense. Back of the retable is a large carved wood reredos treated in antique gold. Directly above this retable, in a niche at either side of the reredos, stand St. Ambrose and St. Francis, the former on the right, the latter on the left, while the centre space is filled with a triptych. In the niche at either side above St. Ambrose and St. Francis there is a kneeling angel. In the space between the niches are six smaller niches in which are placed the figures of St. Benedict, St. Agnes, Dante, Fra Angelico, Galileo, and Savonarola.

Above the central portion of the triptych there is a canopy surmounted by a spire, the central motive being a large cross above which are the symbols of the Holy Ghost and God the Father, the spire being surmounted by a figure of the reigning Christ. The whole has been treated in the manner of an antique Italian reredos enhanced with color.

The chapel bears the inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Augustus Whiting, Sarah Swan Whiting, Jane Whiting, Amelia Whiting Davis, Augustus Whiting, Jr., Natica Rives Burden, this chapel has been erected by Sarah Whiting Rives."

Only the immediate relatives and a few friends have been invited to attend the ceremony of consecration. The order of service, beginning at 11 A. M. to-day, will be directed by Bishop Greer as consecrator, who will be assisted by Dean Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

LYNCH ON A GRAFT QUEST.

Asks Whitman's Aid in Tracing Any Wrongdoing by Labor Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Commissioner James M. Lynch, of the Labor Department, seeks to ascertain if any official connected with his department has been guilty of wrong doing, as was intimated in the findings of the New York Grand Jury which investigated the aqueduct and barge canal contributions.

Commissioner Lynch has addressed a letter to District Attorney Whitman, in which he says:

"While I realize that if the Department of Labor of the State of New York is any way involved in the matter testified to by the special Grand Jury, it has not occurred in my administration, yet I am anxious that the matter shall be investigated thoroughly in order that we may determine the culpability of any agent of the department associated with the allegation, and to that end Deputy Commissioner Prial will call on you the latter part of this week, in quest of such information as you may have that will be of assistance to us in making the investigation."

In the eleven-page presentment which Justice Davis received on Tuesday from the Special Supreme Court Grand Jury which has been investigating graft in campaign contributions and highway and aqueduct work, it was pointed out that one contractor admitted that he had paid $30,000 for "expert advice," and that this amounted to payment for assurance that he would not be held up by Inspectors of the Labor Department. James E. Gaffney received the money.

One of the Grand Jury's suggestions for the remedying of the present system of letting public contracts was that "the labor law be so amended as to give a contractor who is charged with labor law violations an opportunity of being heard."

VETOES SCHOLARSHIP BILL.

Gov. Glynn Opposed to Proposed Professional Course at Cornell.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Blauvelt bill intended to make State scholarships at Cornell University available for students desiring special instruction in theology, law, medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, was vetoed to-day by Gov. Glynn.

In his veto memorandum he explained that it was not the intention

CANNON SEES PERIL TO COUNTRY IN WAR

"Uncle Joe" Tells Newspaper Publishers of "Mistakes" and "Reversals of Policy."

SILENCE GREETS SPEECH

Diners Sing "America" and Drink Toast to President—Dr. MacDonald Promises British Support.

The annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was marked by a pledge of the loyal support of press and people to the President in the Mexican crisis, and the sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by the 700 diners, consisting of the publishers of 338 newspapers, their associates and friends. James A. Macdonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, emphasized that Canada was as vitally interested as this nation in the stability of government in Latin American countries, and that the Dominion as well as the British Empire back of it could be counted upon to stand side by side with the United States.

After the enthusiasm that had greeted these sentiments and the latest news bulletins flashed from the front on the great sheet back of the speakers' table, Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House, with slow but emphatic utterance, told what had brought on the Spanish war, and the totally unlooked-for developments thereafter that harnessed on this country vast and troublesome problems growing out of the retention of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the everlasting responsibility of this country toward Cuba.

Reverting to the situation in Mexico, "Uncle Joe," disclaiming any desire to appear disloyal to the President, spoke with ringing insistance of "mistakes," "reversals of policy," and the like. He expressed thanks to Providence that the people of this country had "an opportunity through the ballot box to remedy its mistakes within four years." That remedying, he said, was worth all the penalty the country might have to pay in the meantime, since it "would put the nation back on the right track."

The reminiscences of "Uncle Joe" evoked no applause from the sober audience of publishers.

Job E. Hedges was toastmaster at the dinner. With him at the speakers' table were: Elbert H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press; Mr. Cannon, Mayor Mitchel, F. Irving Fletcher, Dr. Macdonald, Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press; Louis N. Hammerling, Robert P. Bass, Robert J. Imrie, Guthrie P. Plante, Chester S. Lord, Conde Hamlin, Edward C. Riggs, the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Roy V. Martin, Herman Ridder, and William Berri.

Mr. Hedges opened the speaking by proposing that the diners sing the first stanza of "America," and thereafter a toast to "The President of the United States, who typifies the serious, solemn, patriotic thought of the American Nation at this time." The toast was pledged with much enthusiasm.

The publishers were welcomed in behalf of the city by Mayor Mitchel, who said in part:

"No one, I think, here to-night could fail to be impressed by the power that is represented in this room—the power of these great organs of the country. And just at this moment—at this critical juncture in our national life—it is a power that is very real—a power that I know you join with me in believing ought to be exerted now if at any time for the support of the hands of the President of this country, a power that ought to be exerted in favor of maintaining an even balance and restraint in these times of excitement.

"We may all hope that war will be avoided, but whatever may come, we may all join, you who represent the press of this country and we who represent the people of New York, in the sentiment of desire to support the hands of the President and of the Government of this country in whatever crisis may be presented."

Dr. Macdonald said the United States in the Revolution taught the world the great lesson that any people desirous of self-government and fitted for self-government should have the chance to exercise self-government. Canada had added to the lesson that such self-government could be obtained also without breaking from historical ties. In the present day problems, he said, the interests of the two great North American nations in establishing North American world power, were close and identical, and, he added:

"Because of Canada's unique position as the half-way house of the British Empire and the half-continent neighbor of the United States, the fortunes of the English-speaking nations the world over are bound up together in one bundle of life."

F. Irving Fletcher said the newspapers were the only advertising media that got their money from the advertisers, but from the people. To withdraw an advertisement from one paper, he said, would not prevent a thousand from springing up, for newspapers were a national necessity.

Mr. Cannon sat back silently throughout the evening chewing at his long black cigar while bulletins announcing Carranza's hostile change of attitude toward American war measures were received.

"It is too late to say whether sides should have been taken with Villa or Carranza, or the Zapatistas," he said. "The war has begun. I have seen the character of the people in Mexico, and I tell you that for many generations constitutional government has no more chance to survive there than a cat in hell, for a cat has claws.

"In this contest we must stand, whenever we cross the border and have relations with a foreign people, as a unit, loyally, whatever the views may be. All that I glory in is that there is provided for the people of his country an opportunity to cure its mistakes, and that opportunity will be given through the ballot box within four years.

"It is all right for us to pay the penalty and to get back on the right track after the lesson has been learned. To err is human. A complete change in policy has come over the country, in the last five years, and in my judgment, with or without you publishers, a change will come again, and that, too, by the same judgment of a majority of the people in the near future. Is this disloyal to the President? He is my friend and has been as well as you since the war has begun. We shall stand loyally for what ever the result may be."

Simultaneously with the opening of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Association, also in session, many of whose members attended also the annual meeting of The Associated Press the day before, the new officers of The Associated Press were elected at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star was re-elected President; Charles H. Grasty of The Baltimore Sun was elected First Vice President, to succeed Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe; D. D. Moore of The New Orleans Times-Picayune was elected Second Vice President.

Melville E. Stone was re-elected Secretary and General Manager, and Frederick Roy Martin, Assistant Secretary, and J. R. Youatt, Treasurer, were also re-elected.

Seven members of the Executive Committee were elected, as follows: Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star, Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES, W. L. McLean of The Philadelphia Bulletin, Charles Hopkins Clark of The Hartford Courant, Charles A. Rock of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, and Victor F. Lawson of The Chicago News.

The meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was given over in the morning and afternoon to a discussion of business affairs, the reading of the report of the President, Elbert H Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the report of the association's special Committee on Labor, by H. N. Kellogg, Chairman. Mr. Kellogg dealt with a few disputes between labor and the employers in the organization, which resulted in the calling of only one strike of pressmen and stereotypers in New Orleans, one of newspaper carriers in New Orleans, and a few other strikes that were called, but averted.

Felicitations on the peaceful relations between the publishers and their employes were also expressed by John W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union; James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; Matthew Wool, President of the American International Photo-Engravers' Union, and Marsden G. Scott, President of Typographical Union No. 6, and a candidate for President of the International Typographical Union.

At present, it was reported, 290 arbitration contracts between the publishers and their employes were in effect, an increase of thirty over the preceding year.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late John Norris and expressing tribute to his sterling qualities and his zealous and untiring labors for the interests of the association, were passed at the morning session.

The business sessions of the association will be resumed to-day and to-morrow, ending with the election of new officers to-morrow afternoon.

JEANETTE McALPIN WEDS.

Married to A. Musgrave Hyde in St. Thomas's Chapel—The Attendants.

The marriage of A. Musgrave Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, and Miss Jeanette McAlpin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating. None except relatives and a few intimate friends attended. The chapel decorations were pyramid-shaped box trees, and lilies on the altar. Ropes of green smilax, instead of ribbons, closed in the pews.

The bride, who walked with her father, was in a white satin frock with the low, square-topped bodice of point lace and elbow sleeves of lace. The gown was open in front over a panel of rose point, the satin being arranged in box plait effect at each side of the lace. The court train was embroidered in pearls and edged with tulle frills and orange blossoms. The full tulle veil was held by an all-around wreath of orange blossoms, and the bouquet was a sheaf of Easter lilies.

The two bridesmaids were the bride's sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin. They were in long white satin gowns having coatees of soft light green satin with the edges embroidered in silver laurel leaves. The skirts were lifted and held in a little fullness at the left side with large silken cords and tassels. The coats opened in the front, showing white lace. The elbow sleeves were finished in silver. Their rather large cap-crowned, wide brimmed hats were of transparent forest green horsehair, untrimmed, and instead of flowers they carried great clusters of ferns.

Mr. Hyde's best man was his brother, Fillmore V. S. Hyde, and the ushers were George L. McAlpin, Jr., Oliver W. Bierwirth, Reginald S. Parker, John Elliott, Thomas H. Lanman of Boston, and Howell Forbes of Morristown.

A large reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, 6 East Ninetieth Street, which was decorated with Spring flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will soon sail for Europe, and will live in Paris, where they have taken an apartment, for several years. Mr. Hyde will study at the Beaux Arts.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Seymour J. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Valentine, Miss Flora Benjamin, Mrs. Martin Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. David McAlpin Mrs. Samuel Valentine, Miss Henrietta Porter, Mrs. William Anderton, Miss Dorothy Anderton, Miss Mildred Dennis, Frederick Dennis, Mrs. John B. Walker, Dr. Samuel Milbank and Mrs. Milbank, Mrs. Carleton Macy, Miss Marjery Emmet, Ramond Pyne Brien, Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Heyward McAlpin, the Rev. E. A. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Miss Harriette McAlpin, Roderick and David H. McAlpin, Mrs. William Scott Pyle, Miss Mary V. Pyle, Scott Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter S. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. William Irvin, Mrs. Picard and Miss Jean Picard, Miss Fannie Benedict, and Alfred Dennis.

MRS. R. STEVENS, HOSTESS

Gives Dinner Dance for Daughter at Manor House, Castle Point.

Mrs. Richard Stevens was the hostess last night at a small dinner dance at the Manor House, Castle Point, Hoboken, for her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens. The dinner of 25 covers was served in the large hall which was decorated with American Beauty roses, and after dinner tables were moved for additional guests came in for the dancing.

The married people invited were Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph. The débutante guests were the Misses Gabrielle Warren, Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Clara Fargo, Katharine and Helen Turnbull, Barbara Rutherfurd, Angelica Brown, Elsie Park, Mildred Rives, Maud Shepherd, Theodora Laroque and Mabel Gerry.

Also John W. Riddle, Baron Kurt von Lersner, Haniel von Haimhausen, Charles A. Munn, Maurice and Francis Roche, R. Thornton Wilson, Hermann Oelrichs, Charles Moffat, H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr.; Reginald Rives, Reginald Waterbury, Chester Burden, Theodosius Stevens, Reginald Lanier, Dudley Carlton, Chesley Richardson, Wadsworth Lewis, Bayard Rives, Madison Grant, and Etienne de Markowski.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie will sail for Naples on the Berlin on Saturday, and will return early in July to pass the Summer at Blithewood, Barrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cathleen G. Vanderbilt, have sailed for England to visit Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. On her return to this side Mrs. Vanderbilt will occupy Mrs. D. H. Gill's residence at Newport during the coming Summer, as Mr. Vanderbilt is going abroad next month to remain all Summer.

There was a large and fashionable attendance yesterday afternoon at Miss Juliana Cutting's tea dance given at the Plaza.

The annual scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club will take place this evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock.

Sir Robert Perks of England, who has been at the Col. Regis with his son, Malcolm R. Perks, has gone to Washington, where he is to call on President Wilson.

The Junior League of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association is to give a benefit tea dance at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon, May 2. Tickets may be had from Miss Therese D. Browning, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken of 34 West Fifty-second Street will entertain at a "scribblers' and artists'" supper at their house next Sunday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van Saanen Algi. There will be dancing.

A little play, "The Girls of '76," will be presented by amateurs for the benefit of the Lighthouse Auxiliary on May 2 at the Aerial Theatre. The proceeds will go to the poor blind.

Mrs. George E. Dadmun gave a small and informal dance last night at her residence, 40 East Fiftieth Street.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill and Francis O. French will take place this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church, and the reception will be at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, 8 West Forty-eighth Street.

Miss Elsa L. Barr and William Johns Ralston are to be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the reception will be held at the St. Regis.

The operetta "Sylvia" will be presented by society amateurs this afternoon and evening at the Plaza for the benefit of a class of tubercular crippled children. The Misses Louise Trevor, Louise Freeman, Caramal Carroll, and Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild will take prominent parts.

The marriage of Miss Laura Robinson and William Alexander Evans of this city will take place at noon to-day at the Gotham.

Miss Elsie Kennedy Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy of 316 West Seventy-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Kennedy, to Howard B. Smithers, son of Mrs. Charles H. Smithers of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BUTLER, BRIDE IN THE CATHEDRAL

Cardinal Farley Marries Daughter of James Butler to Dr. Daniel Philip MacGuire.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Large Assembly at Church and Reception—Elaborate Floral Decorations—Honeymoon in Europe.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Katherine Butler, daughter of James Butler of this city, and Dr. Daniel Philip MacGuire of New Brighton, S. I., was solemnized yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley performed the ceremony. There was a large assembly at the church, and also at the reception which followed the ceremony at the house of the brides' father, 230 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Butler gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a robe of white brocaded satin with a court train, with a veil of rose point lace which fell from a cap effect at the head, surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond plaque, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Genevieve Butler was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of yellow brocaded taffeta, topped with a Leghorn hat, and carried a bouquet of cornflowers. There were two matrons of honor, Mrs. Walter Hallahan of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, and Mrs. Byron Creamer. They wore gowns of blue taffeta draped with chiffon, with Leghorn hats, and carried yellow roses.

The bridesmaids included the Misses Helen Connick, Annette Joyce, Elsie Kennedy, Jean MacGuire, a sister of the bridegroom; May Moffitt, and Pamrie Pannaci. They were all in frocks of blue taffeta with hats to match, and carried yellow field daisies.

Dr. MacGuire had Robert Sturgeon as his best man. The ushers were Nicholas Bleecker, Savage Frize, Oscar Jay, Harry Jacot, Walter Travers, and James Butler, Jr., a brother of the bride.

The Cathedral was elaborately decorated with Spring flowers, the nave being festooned with white satin ribbons and clusters of cut flowers. The Butler home was decorated with Virginia smilax, American Beauty roses, and field daisies. The bridal party was seated at one large table, and the several hundred guests enjoyed a buffet breakfast.

Dr. MacGuire and his bride are sailing to-day on the Amerika for Europe, and will be absent for two months, visiting points of interest in England and on the Continent, returning to New York to make their home.

Their engagement was announced last January at a dinner given by Mr. Butler at his house. Miss Butler is the elder daughter, and made her début two Winters ago. She is an expert horsewoman, and has spent much of her time on her father's farm, Eastview, in Westchester County. Dr. MacGuire was graduated from Columbia University, afterward taking a medical course at Heidelberg University.

MISS C. S. TAYLOR A BRIDE

Married to Noah MacDowell, Jr., in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Noah MacDowell, Jr., of Pelham Manor and Miss Christine Sawyer Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Taylor of New Rochelle took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman performing the ceremony. Palms and Easter lilies decorated the edifice.

The bride, in a white satin robe trimmed with rose point, wore a rose point veil and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Taylor, as maid of honor.

The other attendants were Mrs. Carlton Ray Mabley, a sister of the bride, and the Misses Enid S. Wilmerding of Morristown, Emily Aspinwall, and Mary Dean Martin, a cousin of the bride.

MacDowell's best man was Guy Turner Arms, and the ushers were George A. Taylor, Donald McKay, Philip Smith, William Harris of Baltimore, and David Magee of Plainfield, N. J.

A reception at the Buckingham Hotel followed the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. MacDowell will live at Pelham Manor.

Williams-Cook Wedding To-day.

The wedding of Miss Martha Emma Cook, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Cook, of 518 West 152d Street, to W. B. Williams of Brooklyn will take place at 6 P. M. to-day at the home of the bride's brother, Ernest Cook, 21 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J. The Rev. John C. Whiting of the Claremont Park Church, Brooklyn, will officiate. Miss Elsie Cook will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mr. Williams will have as best man his brother, I. Beddoe Williams. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception.

Miss Grace Ely to Wed Lieut. Cain.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely of 140 West Fifty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Ely, to Lieut. David Edward Cain, U. S. A., formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Ely made her début several years ago, and is a cousin of the late Major James Clarence Post, U. S. A. Lieut. Cain was graduated from West Point, class of '13, and was assigned to the Third Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Smith-Hommann Engagement.

Mrs. Augustus R. Smith of Lee, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Waldron Smith, to Charles C. Hommann, Jr., of this city. Miss Smith is a graduate of Vassar, class of '11. Mr. Hommann was graduated from Rutgers College, class of '10. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and the City Club of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

LANG—SCHWED.

Dr. Ludwig Lang and Mrs. Lang of The Manchester, Broadway and 108th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Milly H. Lang, to Dr. Laurence I. Schwed of 69 Rugby Road, Flatbush, L. I.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Divorce," a sketch written by John E. Theissen, will be presented for the first time at Keith's Union Square Theatre by Blanche Sherwood and company this afternoon.

Fritz Williams, who plays the role of Vanderholt, the lawyer, in Edward Pepie's farce at the Longacre Theatre, has written the words and music for a new one-step, which he calls "A Pair of Sixes." It has been dedicated to the play.

Viola Gillette has been added to the cast of "The Yeoman of the Guard," the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera which will be presented at the Lyric Theatre May 6. Miss Gillette will have the role of Dame Carruthers.

Ralph Bunker, formerly of Harvard University, now an actor and teacher of modern dancing in this city, and Lose Grasser will give a demonstration of "La Valse Omar" at the Jardin de Danse this evening. Both are members of the cast supporting Guy Eates Post in "Omar, the Tentmaker," at the Manhattan Opera House.

Cyril Maude announced yesterday that he had completed arrangements with Sir Charles Wyndham by which he will take over the New Theatre, London, for the production of "Grumpy" in that city on Monday, May 13.

The play "The Elder Son," produced for trial purposes by William A. Brady in Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday night, will open the season at one of Mr. Brady's New York theatres early in September. It is from the French drama "Les Petites," by Lucienne Nepoly, adapted by Frederick Fenn.

In a stage box at the Shubert Theatre last night to see Gaby Deslys and Sam Bernard in "The Belle of Bond Street" were Mme. Anna Caire, the mother of Gaby Deslys, and Mathilde Kerville, Gaby's sister, who is an actress at the Theatre des Capucines, Paris. Mme. Caire was here last year, but this is the first visit to New York of Mlle. Deslys's younger sister.

The operetta "Pinafore" will be given by St. George's Club at Terrace Garden to-night. Prominent people of the parish are among the boxholders.

OPEN THE SPRING FESTIVAL.

Armory of the 71st Regiment Transformed Into a Bower.

The Spring Festival to raise money for the Societies Building and the League of Political Education began yesterday in the Seventy-first Armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The ball was held last night. The festival will continue through to-day and to-morrow from 1 to 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7:30 until 11:30 o'clock in the evening.

The Societies Building is to be constructed on a site already acquired, at 108-120 West Forty-ninth Street. It is to be twelve stories high with an auditorium seating 1,500 persons. It will have offices for civic, educational and art societies.

The armory has been effectively decorated. The ceiling is of sky blue and there is the effect of huge branches of apple blossoms at the sides. A floral bell covers the centre chandelier.

Booths line the walls, partially concealed by branches of artificial pink and white dogwood, wistaria and apple blossoms, and above the booths, making a complete circuit of the armory is a row of chinese lanterns. In an arbor of flowering trees are small tables and here tea and refreshments are served. Miss Emma Frohman has charge of the tea room and a number of actresses assist her.

Autographed books are on sale at a booth in charge of Mrs. W. H. Williams. At the Holland booth was Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely in Dutch dress with the four little children that she and Mr. Ely have adopted, also in Dutch costume. Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn is at the head of the flower booth, and Mrs. Alfred H. Curtis, Mrs. H. L. Richards, Miss Carrie Loeb, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Stoutenberg and Mrs. Garrard Glenn are in charge of other booths.

Many well known persons took part in the ball of last night which was opened by Collector Dudley Field Malone and Mrs. Arnold.

Every afternoon and evening there will be exhibition dancing followed by general dancing. Tea will be served every afternoon and evening. The Seventy-first Infantry Military Band will play evenings. To-night there will be a dancing contest with prizes for the one-step, hesitation, waltz, and maxixe.

SQUADRON A GIVES BALL.

Troopers in Full-Dress Uniform at Anniversary at the Biltmore.

Squadron A, cavalry, New York National Guard, gave a military ball last night at the Hotel Biltmore, which was attended by about 700. The members of the squadron were full-dress uniforms, and the scene was a brilliant one. The ball was one of the events of the week celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the mustering into the Guard of the original Troop A on April 22, 1889, at which time Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, retired, was Captain.

The ballroom was festooned with the Stars and Stripes, and many dinners were given at the hotel preceding the ball. The troopers and their guests were received by Major William R. Wright, commanding officer of the squadron, and Mrs. Wright; Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Col. Oliver B. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, and Capt. Robert W. Bush and Mrs. Bush. Col. Bridgman has served twenty-five years as an officer in the cavalry and has applied for retirement.

Among the principal guests invited were Gov. and Mrs. Glynn, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Brig. Gen. H. DeW. Hamilton, Capt. R. K. Townsend, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, and Capt. David H. Biddle and Mrs. Biddle.

On Saturday night the squadron will give a dinner at Delmonico's for the active and former members of the organization. On Sunday afternoon it will hold a church parade, attending service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock, following Fifth Avenue from Sixty-second Street. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the squadron and rector of the church, will speak.

MEN IN KNICKERBOCKERS.

Women Wear Colored Wigs at Mrs. W. A. Pease, Jr.'s, Supper Dance.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., gave the second of her supper dances last night at her home, 11 East Sixty-eight Street. There were about a hundred guests, and the majority of them appeared in fancy costume with powdered hair and colored wigs. As the entertainment was in the nature of a bal poudre, the men came in satin knickerbockers, with stocks, frilled shirt fronts, and powdered hair.

Perry Rogers, the hostess's brother, assisted Mr. and Mrs. Pease in receiving. Several dinners were given preceding the dance. The first dance was held on Monday evening.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Count and Countess del Sera, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian M. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Tappin, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin (Miss Maelin).

Also Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, Oliver Iselin, Jr., Louis H. Hosmer, Jay Coogan, Counts Alexander and Otto Salm-Salm, James Barnes, Malcom Sloane, T. Chesley Richardson, Perry Rogers, Stephen Elkins, and Reginald and Lawrence Waterbury.

Little Plays at 48th Street Theatre.

The United Theatrical Association, an organization composed of many well-known New York clubwomen, will present a number of little plays at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre next Monday afternoon. The plays will be seen for the first time in this country, and will include "Lonesome Like," a comedy of Lancashire, by Harold Brighouse; "The Last Toast," which was presented at the Coliseum, London, and was written by the Rev. Forbes Phillips; "Uncle Sam's Money," an American comedy, by I. K. Friedman, and "The Worth of a Man," by Mrs. Vere Campbell. They will be presented by Whitford Kane, Bertha Mann, Maude Linne, Amy Leslie, Kate Meek, Agnes Dorrien, Wallis Clark, Cecil Butler, Alvin Kaufman, and W. Gyllick.

Joseph L. Henning.

Joseph L. Henning, for fifty years head of the firm of J. L. Henning & Co., wholesale purveyors of hams and steamship provisions in Fulton Market, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Chadeayne, in Ossining. He was 79 years old. Mr. Henning was well known in maritime business circles here and was once a member of the Maritime Exchange. He succeeded to the business which had been managed by his father and grandfather, who established it in 1825. He was for many years Superintendent of the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and an officer of the Five Points Mission. His New York home was at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Henning's collection of curios, most of them gifts picked up by Captains in all parts of the world, is considered rare. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Prof. Henry G. Pfalz.

Henry G. Pfalz, 47 years old, a professor of music, died yesterday at his home, 474 West 145th Street. Prof. Pfalz was born in Dresden, Germany, and studied music in the Dresden Conservatory under Wueller and Kretchmer. He came to this country in 1889, and for a time taught the piano and organ. He was appointed leader of several German choral societies, among them the Schwabischer Saengerbund, the Rheinischer Saengerbund, and the Moebelarbeiter Saengerbund. He was director of the Riverside School of Music and Secretary of the Verband Deutscher Chor Dirigenten of America, and a member of the Deutscher Liederkranz. He is survived by his widow, Lena Krist Pfalz, a daughter and son.

George Arliss Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—George Arliss, who is playing in "Disraeli," was stricken at the Heubdein Hotel today, and though it was denied to-night that he was threatened with pneumonia, he is suffering from a serious heavy cold, and has cancelled his "Disraeli" engagements this week in Hartford and New London. He appeared at Parson's Theatre here last night, though he told his friends he felt wretched enough to be in bed.

OVATION FOR CARUSO AND MISS FARRAR

Opera Stars Recalled 40 Times After Last Appearance of Season in "Tosca."

TENOR DANCES JIG STEPS

Audience Refuses to Leave, and Miss Farrar Drags in Caruso in Dressing Gown, and Makes Speech.

At 10:55 last night the curtain fell for the finish of the performance of "Tosca," in which Miss Farrar and Messrs. Caruso and Scotti were making their last appearance of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Then it rose to allow Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso to appear for their recalls before the small curtain used for that purpose. The applause from one of the largest audiences of the season became tumultuous at this point. Not half the audience left the auditorium, and loud shouts made it evident that the stars were to be forced into making a speech if it were possible.

They took about a dozen calls, and nobody's enthusiasm seemed to have abated a jot. Ladies in brilliant wraps and men who donned silk hats to protect them from the draughts which swept in at all the open doors seemed to have made up their minds that they would test the strength of their gloves.

Everybody, including the artists, knew it was a demand for a speech, but Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso tried to act as though no such thing had ever occurred to them.

Finally, after about the twentieth call, the tenor began to make motions toward his throat, assuming a pitiful expression as of one who is suffering greatly from hoarseness. He tried taking off his wig and waving it at the audience to appease them, but that did no good. The next time he appeared he was without the impressive Van Dyke which he wears as the artist Cavaradossi in the opera. This was the signal for renewed endeavor on the part of the audience, who took it for encouragement.

After this things began to happen so fast that they can only be related in bulletins, about as follows:

11:01—The stage manager lowers the curtain in an attempt to start the audience away. No result.

11:03 — The stage manager tears his hair. On the first curtain call Mr. Caruso does a jig step and tries to push Miss Farrar down to the footlights and leave her to make the speech alone.

11:07—Audience still applauding and no relief in sight. Friends of the tenor hunt for an Italian-English dictionary.

11:09—Stage manager has bright idea. Lowers the asbestos curtain. Audience thinks it would be fun to make them raise this curtain, and starts in to do it. Succeeds. Three more curtain calls. Stars go to their dressing rooms, but audience stays right there. Stage manager tried to find a few members of orchestra to play "Home, Sweet Home." Pandemonium.

11:16—After long wait audience takes to pounding on floor and on edge of orchestra pit. Asbestos curtain raised. Miss Farrar appears and drags in Caruso, who has started to dress and appears in dressing gown.

At this sign of triumph the audience in the parquet crowded down to the front, many of them shouting. Miss Farrar came to the footlights, motioning for silence, and it was evident that the oratorial treat was about to commence.

"When we had to make a speech last year," said Miss Farrar, "Mr. Caruso ran away and left me in the lurch. So now I will just say, 'I thank you.' Thereupon she poked Caruso rather violently in the ribs and he began his speech, making every word count, and saying in full as follows:

"And—I—say—Thank—you."

Thereupon the audience was satisfied and began to make its way out of the house. The whole demonstration lasted twenty minutes, and in its duration there were forty recalls, according to the man who works the curtain, before he lost count. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed at the opera house.

TELLS OF BIG PANAMA FAIR.

Hollis E. Cooley Says Eight Exhibit Palaces Are Nearly Completed.

Hollis E. Cooley, who was for many years General Manager for Felix Isman's enterprises and Secretary of the National Association of Theatrical Managers, arrived in New York yesterday from San Francisco, where he is in charge of the amusement events connected with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Cooley is here to obtain attractions for the fair. He is enthusiastic over the exposition, and declares that the railroads will have great trouble in handling the crowds which will flock to California next year.

"My office in the Service Building overlooks the exposition site," said Mr. Cooley last night, "and I am familiar with all the activities. Even in the short time that I have been on the Coast I have marveled at the speed with which they are building the exposition.

"Eight of the exhibit palaces are nearly completed. The grand courts are now under way, and I can give positive assurances that the gates of this exposition will swing open on Feb. 20, 1915, on a completed exposition. By next July the exhibits will begin to be installed. The railroad tracks are laid into the various buildings, and the exhibits can be landed in their original cases right in the space assigned to the exhibitor.

"More than 6,000 applications were made for concessions, but only 100 were granted. These concessionaries will employ 7,000 people in the concessions district, and will expend in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 on their attractions. These individual concessionaries, however, will control scores of concessions within their own inclosures, which increases the number materially.

"The Machinery Palace is the largest wooden building in the world. Eight million feet of lumber was used in its construction. The New York Pavilion is well under way. It will be a credit to the Empire State.

"The foreign pavilions are started, and as we have ten months to complete these structures there is every likelihood that the foreign and State buildings will be ready to throw open their doors when the Exposition opens on Feb. 20, 1915."

MUSIC NOTES.

Alberto Bachmann, violinist, and Erno Rapee, pianist, will give a concert on the evening of April 30 at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

Ethel Morris, soprano, will give a song recital at Delmonico's to-morrow afternoon, assisted by Max Jacobs, violinist, and Ida Jacobs, pianist.

Elizabeth Sherman Clark, contralto, will be heard with George Harris, Jr., tenor, at the Waldorf on Monday evening, May 4.

A benefit concert for the Catholic Institute for the Blind will be given this afternoon at the Comedy Theatre under the direction of Baroness Litta von Elsner. Among those listed to appear are Umberto Sorrentino, tenor.

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REV. DR. C. R. PALMER DIES.

Fellow at Yale University for Thirty Years Succumbs at 80.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer, for thirty years a Fellow at Yale University, died at his home in New Haven yesterday. He was 80 years old. Dr. Palmer was graduated from Yale in the class of 1855. In 1860 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He held pastorates at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Salem, Mass., the Kensington Congregational Church, London, England, and the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, of which he was pastor for twenty years and pastor emeritus at the time of his death. His Yale Fellowship was from 1880 to 1910.

Dr. Palmer was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, American Historical Association, American Archaeological and Geographical Societies, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Connecticut branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

David E. Titsworth.

David E. Titsworth, Vice President and General Manager of the Potter Printing Press Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 64 years. He was the designer of a number of the special machines used in the United States Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engineering. Mr. Titsworth was a Trustee of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Plainfield, a Director of the Plainfield Savings Bank, and a member of the Geological Survey of New Jersey and the National Arts Club of this city.

Capt. Joseph P. Chadwick.

Capt. Joseph P. Chadwick, Commander for thirty years of the Sea Bird of the Merchants' Steamship Company, plying between Red Bank, N. J., and New York, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in Red Bank. Capt. Chadwick was born in Red Bank seventy-five years ago. He was a large property owner and was a former Director of the First National Bank of Red Bank. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George O. Hendrickson and Mrs. Lillian Vanbuskirk.

McKee Rankin's Funeral To-morrow

The body of Arthur McKee Rankin, who died in California on Friday last, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by the daughter of the dead actor, Mrs. Harry Davenport. The funeral will take place from 307 West Fifty-first Street to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

J. SEWELL TAPPAN, son of the late J. Nelson and Mary P. Spencer Tappan, died yesterday at the Earle Apartments, 108 Waverly Place, where he lived with his mother.

Miss CARRIE WOODBRIDGE, daughter of the late Samuel Woodbridge, a former Dean of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary, died from cancer at a sanitarium at 301 East Nine

I. W. W. SLUR ON FLAG STIRS ANGRY CROWD

Police Reserves Save Speakers from Attack by 3,000 Persons in Park Row.

WOMAN AND MAN ARRESTED

Taken Into Custody to Protect Them After They Denounced War—Haywood Silenced.

Under the command of Police Commissioner Woods the reserves of the Oak Street station strove for an hour and a half in Park Row yesterday afternoon to protect I. W. W. orators. The orators, one of whom was Becky Edelsohn, who became an I. W. W. heroine by throwing her arms around "Wild Joe" O'Carroll when he was being beaten by the police in a riot in Union Square, were intent upon pneouncing the United States flag as something not worth going to war for or defending under any conditions.

The police held off 3,000 persons who surged up to the Franklin statue to mob the speakers. The meeting ended when the police became exhausted and took two of the orators to the Oak Street station under charges of disorderly conduct. The prisoners, Becky Edelsohn and Sam Hartman, were released in the custody of Justus Sheffield, their counsel, to await a hearing before Magistrate Simms in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Becky Edelsohn had said previously some of the things she said yesterday about the American flag, but her audience had been one of I. W. W. sympathizers in Union Square or Rutgers Square. The clerks and office boys who gathered about the Ben Franklin statue were not of the I. W. W. sort, and they began to make things lively for the orators the minute they realized that the speeches were to be against a war with Mexico.

"It's all a frame-up by the capitalists so that good workingmen's blood will be spilled to protect the investments in Mexico of Hearst, Rockefeller, and the Guggenheims," said the woman in speaking against the war.

"Ah, quit that, you kiddo," yelled out a young clerk in the outskirts of the crowd. "Lynch her," called out some one else. "Kill the Reds," was a cry from one end of a constantly growing crowd to the other.

Commissioner Woods heard the commotion at a conference with Mayor Mitchel in City Hall. He hurried over to the statue and saw that the crowd was in an ugly mood toward the speakers, and that the mood was getting uglier every minute. He hent in a call for the reserves.

"Show your American citizenship papers," bawled out people in the crowd. "And if you haven't got 'em," they added, "then shut up."

The woman shrieked back that war was hell and that she didn't think the American Flag was worth defending so far as working people were concerned. The arrival of the reserves, which happened simultaneously with the slur on the flag, was all that saved her from rough treatment. The police formed a flying wedge that carried them close up to the statue and then pressed the crowd back for a full hour. Capt. Mahoney tried to reason with the orators but they would not desist.

A decayed orange flung with a precision that indicated the thrower had a pitching arm struck Samuel Hartman in the mouth just as he was declaring that "the flag that protects capitalists isn't worth fighting for." Hartman jumped into the crowd to fight the man who threw the fruit. He was seized by two policemen and hustled toward the station house.

"Don't you realize that you might have been lynched if we hadn't gathered you in?" asked Lieut. Collins at the desk.

"But I don't care," Hartman answered defiantly. "John Brown was lynched and I'd not be sorry to die at the hands of dogs."

Hartman's arrest opened the way for Hippolite Harvel, who wrote poetry and cooked meals in the Liberal Club "cellar" in Macdougal Alley, to tell the crowd that it was composed of cowards.

A plumber from Brooklyn, who said he was Willie Fitzpatrick, said he would test that question with Harvel right then and there without seconds and with bare fists. He announced he had just come from a recruiting station, where they had refused him, and that pounding Hippolite would be next best thing to going to a real war. The police suppressed the billigerent plumber and hustled the Liberal Club poet and cook off toward his kitchen.

Becky Edelsohn resumed her speechmaking from the position Harvel abandoned. She said all people who tried to tell the world new ideals were persecuted, but she did not get far before the police entered her in, despairing in their efforts to keep the peace and keep nearby streets open for traffic.

Alexander Berkman, an anarchist, called together members of the Anti-Militarist League and announced from the Franklin Statue that he and his followers would be in Union Square next Saturday to denounce the war with Mexico.

The members of the International Defense League, which was responsible for the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last Sunday, at which William D. Haywood threatened a general strike of miners in case of war should be declared, attempted to arrange for another meeting to-night at which it was purposed to have Haywood repeat his threats as a challenge to Attorney General McReynolds. It was held Mr. McReynolds would not dare to carry out a policy of arresting those advocating strikes against war, for sedition. Haywood refused to appear and repeat the threats. He had been advised that the making of such threats after a declaration of war would be seditious while making them before was was declared would not be.

PRIVACY IN TELEPHONING.

Public Service Board Declines to Act Against Eavesdropping.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District, before which George Stewart Smith of 18 Broadway brought the question of the necessity of making telephone connections proof against eavesdropping, has written to tell him it can do nothing in the matter at present. Frank H. Mott, the Secretary, in an official communication wrote to Mr. Smith:

"The commission rgrets to be obliged to advise you that, however commendable the device may be, it does not seem to be within its functions to make a recommendation with respect thereto. You can readily understand how embarrassing it would be to the commission if it should pursue any course with respect to such a device, especially in its initial stages of development."

Mr. Smith said yesterday that the commission appeared to have entirely mistaken the purpose of his application to it. He had not recommended to it the use of any particular device, but simply the adoption of some plan by which it would be rendered impossible to overhear a private telephone conversation.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "that the commission should be convinced of the public interest in the matter from the response I obtained from my appeal for signatures to my petition at my own expense. I circulated 1,000 copies of it among business men of position, the great majority of whom were personally unknown to me. I undertook no accelerating campaign and had no newspaper notoriety, yet above one-sixth of those to whom I wrote took the trouble to forward my petition to the commission.

"Surely this result proves the popular interest in my suggestion, and the commission ought to hold an investigation to determine the practicability of my idea."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

All the grain markets were buoyant with active covering owing largely to the Mexican news, which had a sentimental influence on the markets generally. Wheat gained 1½@1¾c, which sent values to the highest point reached since the 28th of March.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.61½, car, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red Winter, 1.05, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.02¾, free on board, afloat, opening of navigation, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.01¾, free on board, afloat, opening of navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.01½	1.01¼	1.01½	1.00 3-16	1.01⅛
July	96⅞	96	96⅝	95¼	1.00⅛
September	....	....	94⅞	93⅝	98⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93⅛	92	93¼	91⅝	92⅝
July	88	86¾	88	86¼	92⅜
September	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	85⅞	91⅝

CORN.

In the corn market prices were strong and higher, closing at a net advance of 1⅜ to 1⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	64⅜	62⅝	64⅜	63	55½
July	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜	63¼	56
September	64⅞	63⅝	64¼	63¼	57

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher in sympathy with wheat and corn. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 43@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45½c; fancy clipped white, 44@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	36⅞	34⅝
July	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37	34⅞
September	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	34⅜

PROVISIONS.

In the provision market prices were generally higher with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Thursday 15,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	10.20	10.02	10.20	10.00	10.95
July	10.40	10.22	10.37	10.20	10.90
Ribs—					
May	11.02	10.80	11.00	10.75	11.30
July	11.20	11.00	11.17	10.95	11.02
Pork—					
May	20.27	19.80	20.20	19.65	19.50
July	20.25	19.80	20.22	19.80	19.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and prices were firmer.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.40@8.00	7.40
April	....	....	7.42@7.55	7.42
May	7.45	7.42	7.42@7.43	7.42
June	7.56	7.54	7.54@7.55	7.52
July	7.62	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.57
August	7.71	7.70	7.69@7.71	7.67
September	7.72	7.71	7.71@7.72	7.68
October	....	....	7.23@7.30	7.20
November	....	....	6.80@6.92	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market showed continued strength yesterday, with July and August contracts selling above the best price reached on the advance earlier in the month. The general list closed firm at a net advance of 9 to 24 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance on the basis of 13.15c for middling upland; sales, 50 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	12.78@12.86	12.67
May	12.67	12.53	12.66@12.67	12.52
June	12.62	12.62	12.62@12.72	12.51
July	12.59	12.43	12.58@12.59	12.43
August	12.38	12.16	12.37@12.39	12.13
September	11.88	11.77	11.89@11.90	11.73
October	11.76	11.64	11.75@11.76	11.63
December	11.74	11.60	11.73@11.74	11.58
January	11.66	11.55	11.67@11.68	11.52
March	11.70	11.60	11.72@11.74	11.55

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely dull. Final figures were 1 point higher to 2 points lower. In European markets Havre closed at an advance of ¼ franc, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.47@8.49	8.46
May	8.52	8.50	8.51@8.52	8.50
June	8.62	8.62	8.60@8.61	8.59
July	8.70	8.68	8.68@8.70	8.69
August	....	....	8.77@8.79	8.78
September	8.89	8.87	8.86@8.88	8.88
October	8.93	8.93	8.94@8.96	8.93
November	....	....	9.02@9.04	9.03
December	9.13	9.11	9.11@9.12	9.11
January	....	....	9.17@9.19	9.17
February	....	....	9.23@9.25	9.24
March	9.31	9.31	9.29@9.30	9.31

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 10,860 packages. There is a fair clearance of the highest grade of fresh creamery butter. Low grades are meeting somewhat better demand. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 19@21c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 21@22c; State, dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 18@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 19@21c; current make, No. 2, 16c; lower grades, 12½@15c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,335 cases; imports, 57 120-dozen cases. There is a fair movement in high-grade eggs. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen 21½@22c; storage-packed firsts, 20½@21c; regular-packed firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c. No. 1 dirties, 17½@18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22½@23c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 21@22c; Western gathered whites, 20½@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 26c; Baltimore, selected, 23@25c; Western, 22@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 20@22c; Far South, 18@19c; goose eggs, 40@45c; fresh, 120-dozen cases, fair to good, 17½@18c.

Fight Tire Stock Plan.

Stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company are being asked for proxies by A. M. Polack & Co., a brokerage firm of 25 Broad Street, to be voted against a plan of the Directors for readjusting the company's capital. A circular was sent out asking the consent of shareholders for an exchange of the outstanding $2,850,000 debenture bonds for 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The proposal was made also to fund the 7½ per cent. of back dividends on the stock into new 7 per cent. second preferred shares. The brokerage house calls the plan "unsound financing," and asks that it be defeated.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among the out-of-town mill Treasurers who will be in this market to-day are C. H. Whitney of the Continental Mill, Boston, and H. L. Aldrich of the Aldrich Brothers Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association will be held at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, May 5.

E. A. Brand, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, will be one of the principal speakers to-day at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place. Mr. Brand will speak on two subjects, "One Factor in Foreign Trade," and "Some of the Proposed Plans of the Bureau." C. F. Hatfield, Field Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will tell of the progress of the exposition.

The Russian Trade Division of the National Association of Manufacturers, together with C. J. Medzikhovsky, the Commercial Attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington, will hold an open meeting on Friday of this week at the rooms of the association, 30 Church Street. The purpose of the meeting, which will be called to order at 3 P. M., is to discuss the importation of Russian bacon, hams, and poultry.

E. A. Julius, advertising manager of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago, returned to that city yesterday. He had been here to attend the Printing and Allied Trades Exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3½@4 per cent. " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Laces and Embroideries.

The lace and embroidery trade is rather quiet at present, but with the approach of warmer weather business is expected to pick up. The absence of the usual decorative designs in waists and dresses has more or less affected orders, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that conditions are not as satisfactory as they might be. The demand centres around the lighter effects in corresponding materials.

Shirt Selling Is Slack.

In their offerings for Fall, shirt manufacturers will show a particularly wide range of novelties. New and original designs are needed, it is said, to stimulate trade. Just at present, the retailers are in rather low spirits because of the dullness of business in general. When the warm weather sets in and vests are discarded, things are expected to brighten up considerably, but until that time little change is looked for.

Modifying the Balmacaan.

According to the early reports received from the road salesmen, the balmacaan overcoat has met with a very successful reception. The original style with military collar and kimona sleeves is not selling as well, it is said, as the adapted model which combines the convertible collar with the conservative sleeve. The influence of the balmacaan on other overcoat styles is a marked one. Lengths have been made to conform to the popular model and the loose backed effect is used almost exclusively.

Upholstery Leathers Quiet.

Notwithstanding the fact that some nice business has been received from the automobile trade, sellers of upholstery leathers in this market say that business is very quiet at present. The furniture manufacturers, it is said, are especially poor customers just now. Hand and machine-buffed leathers are in fair demand, but splits are quiet. The demand for imitation goat hide, which until recently was very large, has simmered down. Shoe tippings are active in some quarters of the market. Prices are firm generally, but collections are said to be poor.

Call for Soft Roll Coat.

The English soft roll coat has invaded the small town and orders from the clothing salesmen on the road indicate that the demand for this model will be even greater in the country than it has been in the big cities. Most of the large houses are carrying very few styles with the old flat lapel and then only for older men and stouts. The demand from the rural districts is generally about a year behind that of the large towns and cities. Tartan checks and plaids are faring well and diagonal stripes on the Tartan design are being called for from districts not reached by these patterns last season.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Printcloths were practically untouched in the local gray goods market yesterday and no sales of consequence were reported. There was talk around the market that 38 1-2-inch 64-60s had been shaded to 4 15-16 cents, but the impression prevailed that, if this were true, the reduction was made only on goods that were not up to standard. However, 38-inch 64-60s were offered at 4¾ cents. On the whole, it was thought that the market was keeping fairly firm in the face of the present lack of demand. Most of the day's business consisted of sales of odd lots of sateens, twills and fancies.

How Collections Were Improved.

The April issue of the Bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men tells of a simple way in which one of its members improved his collections. One of the points of the scheme is to send to the customer, so planned that it will reach him on the day the bill matures, a statement with the words "statement of your maturing account" conspicuously displayed at the head of it. In addition to this statement within five days a second statement is sent which bears the line "statement of your past due account." If necessary, this is followed with a courteous letter saying that the right of the member if payment is not made in five days. This draft is made without fail in all cases where it is rendered necessary by dilatory methods on the part of the customer.

Arranging for Furs.

Manufacturing furriers who are now preparing for next Winter's business, are generally of the opinion that orders for the season will be about normal. Although the demand for coats is not expected to reach the proportions it has in the past, neck-pieces and muffs should increase in favor. The fur trimmings used by coat and suit manufacturers have made up, it is said, any difference that has been caused by a falling off in other lines. One house has warned the retail trade to delay their orders until June, in order that prices on raw skins may be adjusted. If merchandise is bought now, they say, lower prices to be obtained later on, as a result of the declines which occurred at the recent fur sales abroad, will be a source of considerable dissatisfaction both to the furrier and retailer.

Clunies Lead in Brassieres.

Clunies are the dominant factors in the present demand for brassieres, and so much are some numbers wanted that deliveries of them cannot now be had before July 1. The fact that buyers are willing to accept deliveries as late as this leads to the impression that clunies will continue in favor throughout the Fall season also. No falling off in the buying of brassieres is expected to result from the change in corset styles that are spoken of for Fall. The fact that Fall corsets will be cut higher in the bust and will show a more pronounced waistline will simply mean, it is said, that the brassiere makers will bring out some new models. It is expected that the higher cut in the bust will require the brassiere manufacturers to use firmer materials than at present, in order to keep so far as possible the ridge made by the top of the corset from showing.

Selling Expense a Dutiable Item.

Items invoiced as "selling expenses" were held yesterday by Judge Brown of the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable charges. The question came up in reappraisement proceedings brought by the New York representatives of B. Vickerman & Sons, of Huddersfield, who shipped to this country fancy coatings, mixtures, and dark blue wool cloths. The Cutsoms officials passed as correct the prices at which the fabrics had been invoiced, but the importers here deducted on entry 2½ per cent. for selling expenses. Appraiser Higgins disallowed this item, and the Collector included it in the dutiable value. Several witnesses were called, but failed to convince the General Appraiser that the item was not dutiable. In a memorandum attached to his decision, Judge Brown says:

"I find as a fact from the evidence before me, that the 2½ per cent. claimed to be non-dutiable as a selling expense is, in fact, charged to everybody who buys the goods, either in this country or in England, and it is, therefore, a part of the foreign market value. I therefore find the per se foreign market value to be 323 pounds, (English value,) 13 shillings and 11 pence."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

More Duty Due to Failure to Make the Right Claim.

Artificial horse hair braids, used in the manufacture of women's hats imported under the Tariff act of 1897, are held by the United States Court of Customs Appeal to be properly dutiable by similitude to cotton braids under Paragraph 339, of Section 1, by virtue of Section 7. This was the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers when the case came before it, although Isler & Guye, New York, the importers, alleged the goods to be dutiable by similitude to pyroxylin articles.

The Collector assessed duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem by similitude to silk braids. Since the importers failed to make the right claim the board affirmed the Collector's action, although it was conceded by the Government that the official in question erred in his classification. The court finds that the goods, in similarity of use, quality, and texture, are not related to pyroxylin, but should have been returned under the cotton braid clause of the law.

The court has affirmed the board in holding that Victoria blue base, Victoria green base, Auramine base, and a variety of other color bases, are properly dutiable under the act of 1909 as non-medicinal preparations of coal tar not specially provided for, at 30 per cent., as claimed by Badische & Co., and A. Gips, the importers. The New York customs officials returned the goods at 30 per cent., under the provision for coal tar dyes or colors not specially provided for.

Judge Brown, of the board, acting as a single General Appraiser, has decided that freight and Consular charges on cast steel for tools exported to this country by D. Lovejoy & Son, Sheffield, are dutiable items going to make up correct foreign market value. The importers deducted 45 10s. 4d on entry from the dutiable value. Appraiser Higgins restored the amount to the invoice value, and the Collector assessed accordingly. An appeal was then made for a review of these officers' action. Judge Brown holds that in the circumstances the Appraiser was justified in adding back the deduction of the charges to make market value.

WOOL AND COTTON OUTLOOK

Prices of Worsted Fabrics Keep Rising—Cotton Mills Expect Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow:

"Announcement of further advances in prices of woolen and worsted fabrics is made from time to time, caused to a considerable extent by the continued firmness in the raw material markets. An indication that the wholesale clothing business is in an exceedingly healthy condition is the fact that there is no prevalent disposition to delay payments for merchandise beyond the stipulated due date, and it is reported that a larger proportion of clothing manufacturers than ever before are anticipating their bills. Nevertheless, abuses noted in the piece goods market at present are more apparent than they have been for years. Manufacturers have interested themselves in the styles of others, and even now are working on another season's goods, attempting to keep track of what others are doing.

"The cotton fabrics situation among New England mills is one of relatively reasonably favorable state when compared with other lines of industry. Prospects are for a rapid recovery when business commences to increase. Due to low conservative and light stocks, it is urged that there will not be the slow advance in purchasing usually noted in the Summer months. Nevertheless, immediate buying is of small proportions, and some contracts are being taken at prices below those ordinarily reported, though manufacturers have not desired these quotations to become known. Distributors all admit that stocks are very low.

"Prices of worsted and woolen yarns show no signs of weakening, though buying is of the small order character merely to cover the immediate requirements of the purchaser. In cotton yarns, weavers seem to be determined to stay in the market until the last of their stock on hand is exhausted.

"The general tone of the textile industry is conservative with the unusual feature that everybody is afraid of the bear side because of scarcity of fibres and labor and no surplus of manufactured goods."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB, INC., of 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, which occupies three floors in the Gainsborough Studios building, has made an assignment to Samuel E. A. Stern. Liabilities are $12,000 and book assets $15,000, a part of which consists of unpaid stock subscriptions.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN, retail clothing dealer of 135 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Louis Jacobson.

G. CALAGNA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against G. Calagna, grocer of 1,134 First Avenue, by these creditors: American Cotton Oil Company, $488; P. Pastene & Co., $428, and National Tin Can Manufacturing Company, $83. It was alleged that while insolvent he disposed of a large amount of stock to various persons to conceal it from creditors.

IGNATIUS BUCKMAN, salesman, of 271 East 164th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $3,467 and assets consisting of 100 shares of stock of the Salvini Electric Horn Company, unknown.

THE AMERICAN LAMP SHADE COMPANY of 512 West Thirty-sixth Street has filed schedules which show liabilities of $12,204 and assets of $3,145, consisting of stock, $1,000; machinery, $1,000; accounts, $145, and cash in bank, $50. Among the creditors are J. W. Riglander, $6,900; Harmon H. Kayton, $2,000, and Rebecca Kayton, $1,000.

LANG & LANG.—Judge Hough has appointed Robert L. Levis receiver for Lang & Lang, manufacturers of dresses at 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, with a retail store at 1,804 Washington Avenue, under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $3,750.

A. KLUBOCK & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed M. A. Henkel receiver for Abraham Klubock, trading as A. Klubock & Co., manufacturers of waists at 60 University Place, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are estimated at $10,000 and assets $1,500.

M. ALPER & SON.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for M. Alper & Son, dealers in housefurnishing goods at 2 East 114th Street, under a bond of $500. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $500.

ALASKA EBNER GOLD MINES COMPANY.—The assets of the Alaska Ebner Gold Mines Company of 80 Broadway and of Alaska were sold at auction yesterday at 14 Vesey Street, under the direction of Payson Merrill as Special Master under a foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company. There was only one bid of $225,000 by the Bondholders Committee, and the property was sold to the committee. The property included office furniture, mining machinery at Juneau, Alaska, mines at Madora County, California, claims and notes aggregating $97,000, and shares of stock of those companies: 1,700,350 Bristol Consolidated Mines and Smelting Company, 199,996 Day Bristol Consolidated Mining Company, 100,000 Ebner Gold Mining Company, and 1,000 Humboldt Mining Company. Receivers were appointed for the company two years ago, when it was stated that the liabilities were $2,000,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—James H. Pangburn, a plumber: petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities $39,722; assets $23,440.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

1,731, RIPRAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering about 11,000 tons riprap stone at Wilmington, N. C., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Wilmington, until May 8.

1,732, DREDGING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until May 9 for dredging at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Amount available, $10,000.

J. K. SAGUE TAKES OFFICE.

New Appraiser Not to Change His Force at Present.

John K. Sague, former Mayor of Poughkeepsie, assumed his duties as Appraiser of the Port yesterday. Collector Malone swore in the new official, after which he went to the Appraiser's office in the Public Stores, where Frederick A. Higgins, the retiring Appraiser, introduced the Deputy Appraisers and heads of divisions.

Few of the thousand Federal employes in the Custom House were aware of the transfer until Mr. Higgins left the building. Appraiser Sague said he had no plans to outline, and that before making cnanges in his deputies or the force, he would familiarize himself with his new office.

With only the Surveyorship remaining to be filled with a Democrat by President Wilson, speculation existed regarding the choice of the President for this $5,000 post now held by Gen. Nelson H. Henry, a Republican. It was said that this place would not be filled until July.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ader, Isidor—Remark Holding Corp., $123.
Anderson, Alex, and August W. Johnson—George Ringler & Co., $234.
Butler, John R. C.—C. Alter et al., $104.
Bassuk, Morris—C. Weinstein, $398.
Bradstreet, Andrew J.—T. T. Gaunt, $116.
Coolidge, Edna W., James A. Gray, and Joseph M. Gray—H. Grossman, $423.
Cohen, Harry L.—Isaac Goldman Co., $190.
Curran, John J.—Schroeder Ice Co., $214.
Cane, Alfred—Holbrook Mfg. Co., $215.
Coberg, Julia—S. Abraham, $158.
Corngold, Harris—People's Trust Co., $117.
Casey, Henry L.—H. Runne, $281.
Conway, Abram J. and Minnie E.—E. Badt, $234.
Doppler, Paul—I. M. Mulholland, $324.
Davis, Florence, and Frank Solomon—People, &c., $590.
Dattwyler, Paula—Same, $500.
Di Francesco, Oscar—C. F. Simon, $111.
Kyer, Geo. A.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $540.
Same—Same, $220.
Ecclesine, Joseph J.—W. C. Butler, $367.
Emden, Victor C.—N. Y. Fashion Feather Co., $188.
Freeman, Chas. H.—Charmion Construction Co., $319.
Fannan, Thomas F.—M. J. Ritterman et al., $159.
Greenberg, Max D.—Hencken & Willenbrock Co., $1,307.
Green, Morris—Dilworth, Lockwood & Co., $514.
Gens, Frank—A. L. Kass, $500.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—C. S. Wise, $3,176.
Hausin, Robert J.—George Ringler & Co., $115.
Same—Same, $264.
Ireland, John D.—E. Clute, $120.
Jolidow, Max—Samuel Kaplan & Bro., $601.
Kelly, Anne and Delia—Midville Realty Co., $351.
Kull, Albert L.—H. S. Priest, $142.
Koenig, Albert V.—A. Goldberg, $104.
Kotzen, Max H.—E. B. Pierce, $716.
Kendis, James—F. J. Lawson, $203.
Levy, Isidor—Federal Sign System Electric, $118.
Linke, Adam—U. S. Slicing Machine Co., $224.
Litwak, Kelvey or Kive—M. Schumacher, $101.
Menkas, Barney—Rosenstein Bros., Inc., $107.
Myers, Jason W.—F. Forman, $447.
Moller, Helen C.—Charmion Construction Co., $319.
Matienzo, Joseph B.—Welham Co., $145.
McCay, Winsor—J. R. Clarke, $219.
Noone, James A.—C. A. Goff et al., $244.
Nolan, Leslie and Louis G.—A. W. Kass, $1,280.
Paul, Albert; Solomon Leischkolz, and Martin Goldman—A. M. Jacob, $169.
Pedro, Juan B., Jr., and Juan E. De Pedro y Herol—J. K. Ogilvie, $134.
Pappa, Louis and Minelus—S. Cohen, $396.
Pultz, John L.—H. Pultz, costs, $211.
Roberts, Olga, and Paula Dattwyler—People, &c., $350.
Sage, Augustus—W. T. Smith Co., $168.
Shaw, James F.—C. S. Wise, $3,169.
Shapiro, Isaac—Armstrong Cork Co., $514.
Schuyler, Astley C. P.—E. Horgan, $614.
Singer, Otto—Emden Co., $147.
Shields, Paul V.—B. J. Conroy, $127.
Silverman, Samuel and Harry—Rock Island Butter Co. of New York, $116.
Thorne, Henry G.—I. Grubman, $116.
Vitanza, Maria G., and Maria Grazia Scalisi —C. Buscemi, $322.
Varona, Juan B. De Pedro, or Juan B. De Varona, Jr.—J. K. Ogilvie, $134.
Vladimir, Samuel—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $211.
Woodhouse, Victor H.—T. L. Smith, $124.
Wyant, William R.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., $198.
Wilson, John P., Jr.—New York Independent Meat Co., $235.
Wagner, Henry—Stern Bros., $132.
Zibelli, Gaetano and Giuseppe—M. Accordino, $251.
Same—Same, $330.
Same—Same, $259.
Hazard Motor Mfg. Co.—L. F. Cordova, $2,180.
Hunts Point Amusement Co.—P. Elkeles et al., $491.
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. Davino, $115.
James A. Phillips, Inc.—L. Kane, $500.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.—I. Block, $747.
Lageo, Inc., and Louis Lichtman—C. H. Potter, $146.
M. M. Hart, Inc.—F. de P. Foster et al., $3,923.
Security Mortgage Co.—C. Lindemann, $1,582.
Specialty Adv. Co.—Vanderbeck & Sons, Inc., $140.
Victor Auto Storage Co.—Egan Waster Co., $149.

Bronx County.

Benson Realty Co.—A. Wynehouse, $471.
Baum, Sam—Joseph Levy & Co., $333.
Brodezky, Samuel—L. Ross, $850.
Cohen, Elias A.—M. S. Blumberg et al., $135.
Crowley, Herbert, and Carl Kammann—P. J. Smith, $254.
Gray, James A., Joseph M. Gray and Edna W. Coolidge—N. Grossman, $423.
Halpern, Abraham—O. Wagner, $433.
Meifer, Benjamin—I. and Thomas Jr. et al., $144.
Jacob Streifler Co.—Realty Marble and Tile Co., $276.
Lanritano, Celestine, Lorenzo Lucarelli—Albert Lorech & Co., Inc., $100.
Murray, Blanche—T. P. Pratt, $380.
O'Neil, Frank S.—C. E. Wolfe, $2,699.
Perna, Martha—N. Rao, $108.
Torpey, Henrietta M., and Thomas J. Torpey —A. Hupfel's Sons, $26,725.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Holeber, Samuel and George—O. L. Spanbake, Nov. 20, 1912, $1,053.
Adams & Posner, Inc.—Robinson-Roders Co., April 15, 1914, $146.
Bracco, Francesco and Rachella—State Savings Bank of City of New York, April 30, 1913, $2,362.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.—City of New York, June 8, 1911, $496.
Same—Same, Jan. 8, 1912, $149.
Same—Same, April 6, 1914, $130.
McLaughlin, Michael L.—J. P. McGowan, March 13, 1909, $1,906.
Smith, Elbert O., and Merwin Realty Co.—S. O. Hoffman, Dec. 3, 1913, $1,285.
Viane, Paul—A. Tassini, Feb. 17, 1913...$5,152
Jacob Streifler Co. and Henry Scharnberger —John Bell Co., Nov. 8, 1913.....$166
Jacob Streifler Co.—L. Oppenheim, Nov. 13, 1913, $242.
McArdle, Patrick J.—M. Donnelly, April 17, 1914, $170.
Kerloc Realty and Construction Co.—Mestracchio & Cohen, Inc., Nov. 19, 1913, $453.
North American Fruit Co.—Bank of Buffalo, April 2, 1914, $4,154.
Lipshitz, Isaac, and Betsey Rubinstein—J. Shapiro, April 3, 1914, $428.
Moses, Salina—E. Wolf, March 27, 1914, $427.
Greenwald, Louis—A. Goldberg, Sept. 2, 1911, $290.
Fuller, Annie M.—Fears Historical Publishing Co., May 9, 1913, $212.
Zolnao, Frank A.—Hartman-Sanders Co., Dec. 20, 1913, $781.
American Surety Co. of New York—H. H. Tanzer, April 22, 1914, $6,539.

Bronx County.

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—M. C. Ellison, Feb. 27, 1914, $1,100.

Partner Wanted For German-Austrian Lace Factory

First class lace factory with thirty latest style Zahn Machines and a great assortment of patterns, which has not yet dealt with America, is seeking a firm in the United States or Canada which would contribute one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. It would receive all goods at cost price and the capital would be guaranteed. Further information from Carl Weichhan, Plauen, I. V., Germany.

FOR FOREIGN LOAN BUREAU.

Mann, Bill & Ware Plan New Department Under Federal Reserve.

Mann, Bill & Ware, money brokers of 38 Wall Street, took steps yesterday to establish a foreign exchange department to facilitate the flow of loanable funds between New York and Europe, especially London, upon the establishment of the Federal reserve system.

When discount and exchange rates in New York are favorable for the transaction, there is now machinery, which is frequently used, for investing idle New York funds in short term bills in the London market. This permits banks here to employ their money profitably and at the same time eases the condition in London.

No ready means exists for the reverse process, when exchange and discount rates swing in the opposite direction, because there are no bills in this market that are rediscountable, in which the London bankers may invest their

AUSTRIAN TO START BEFORE SHACKLETON

Dr. Koenig's Plans Not Modified by Controversy with British Explorer.

WILL SAIL EARLY IN JULY

Expects to Spend at Least Two Years in the South Polar Region—Expedition to Consist of 30 Men.

VIENNA, April 12.—The plans of the Austrian antarctic expedition to be led by Dr. Feliz König have not been changed in any particular on account of the controversy with the British explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton, as to which of them is entitled to priority in the attempt to explore the Weddell Sea region of the antarctic. Both have selected the Weddell Sea as their starting point. Neither is inclined to give way and, at any rate, the Austrian will start first.

Dr. König with about thirty men will, it is expected, start from Triest about the beginning of July. The party should arrive at its base of operations in the Weddell Sea next January, and expects to spend at least two years in that region. The total cost of the expedition will amount to about $150,000, most of which has already been subscribed.

The expedition will sail from Triest in the Oesterreich, formerly the Deutschland, the ship owned by the last German antarctic expedition under Filchner in 1911-12. It will reach Buenos Aires in about two months, carefully avoiding a too long sojourn in the tropics on account of the 150 Eskimo dogs which will be taken. Some two weeks later it will arrive in South Georgia and remain there several weeks, making arrangements for establishing a large coal depot and also for keeping in wireless communication with the outside world via South America during the stay in the antarctic ice.

Under the most favorable conditions the expedition cannot leave South Georgia before the beginning of December, as the Weddell Sea is not free from ice before then. It is hoped that with skillful navigation and ordinarily good luck the Oesterreich will reach open water in the South before the end of January. Arriving there the next task will be to select suitable permanent quarters as a starting point for the sledge journeys inland.

The main object and scope of the expedition is the exploration of the hitherto entirely unknown Antarctic region in the Weddell Sea, and for this purpose three seperate sledge expeditions have been projected.

The first of these will proceed South, following the apparently precipitous slope in that direction, endeavoring to discover its trend as well as its eventful connection with the Queen Maud range of mountains first seen by Amundsen. It is hoped that other results of this journey will be to ascertain the surface conditions of the ice barrier discovered by the Filchner expedition in the highest districts of the Weddell Sea, and to determine how far south this ice barrier really extends.

The second sledge expedition will go toward Graham Land with the object of discovering the character of the ice barrier and its extension to the west. This party will attempt to push through to the west and if possible strike the southerly continuation of Graham Land.

The third sledge party will travel east southeast to investigate the extension of the island ice and its elevations in the Enderby quadrant.

It is just possible that the explorers may accomplish their work within two years, but in case they should fail, supplies are being taken for a stay of three years.

Dr. König is a tall, strongly built man in the prime of his life and physical condition. He was born at Grätz, Styria, thirty-three years ago, and studied at the University there, taking the degree of Ph. D. After leaving college he traveled extensively in the mountainous parts of Central and Southern Europe, gaining valuable knowledge of the ice fields and glaciers. In 1910 he went to Greenland to obtain dogs for the Filchner antarctic expedition, which he accompanied as an ice expert. It was the experience gained on this expedition that led him to organize the present Austrian undertaking. He will act as Director, and the party will be under the actual command of an officer of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. There will be two other ship's officers.

The scientific members of the expedition include two zoologists, a meteorologist, a geologist, a taxidermist, and a photographer. The crew include a Norwegian ice pilot, four sledge experts, a carpenter, and sixteen sailors. Of the crew, two are Norwegians, four Germans, and ten Austrians. Three of them went with the Filchner expedition.

Only two of the whole party are married. The youngest member, a sailor, is nineteen, and the oldest, the ice pilot, is fifty-two. They all are teetotallers, and no alcohol will be taken on the journey, except a very limited quantity for medicinal purposes. There will be plenty of smoking tobacco and an abundant supply of cigars and cigarettes.

In the distribution of rations on the sledging trips Dr. König proposes to adopt a new plan. Instead of carrying the pemmican in large slabs, which have to be cut up and divided among the party, including the dogs, he is taking small tins with rations already divided into individual portions for each day's travel.

This will save much time and labor and also the loss incident to cutting up the pemmican in an intensely cold temperature. It will also greatly lighten the task of feeding the dogs, besides insuring to each animal his proper share. The dogs get only pemmican on these trips, except when seals are caught. The empty tins will be used afterward for building the sides of shelter huts. Filled with snow, they afford excellent material for such purposes.

In selecting the members of the expedition Dr. König has insisted that they should be experienced skiers with a knowledge of ice and snow and crevasses and capable of taking care of themselves in dangerous places. He attributes the success of the Amundsen expedition largely to the fact that the Norwegian sailors were all expert skiers.

For the sledge journey only dogs will be used. The motor sledges Dr. König has no faith at all, since he considers them absolutely useless in a temperature anything under thirty degrees below zero. The petrol, he says, cannot possibly be kept from freezing and the motors cannot be made to work.

PALLANDT SUIT SETTLED.

American Baroness and Dr. Appleby Reach Agreement Out of Court.

LONDON, April 22.—An amicable settlement was to-day reached in the suit and counter-suit between Dr. Ernest Villiers Appleby, formerly a lecturer at the University of Minnesota, and Baroness May de Pallandt, also an American.

Dr. Appleby had claimed $20,000 for a pearl necklace which he had purchased for the Baroness and for which he said she had promised to indemnify him. He to-day withdrew all his allegations and abandoned his claim.

The Baroness, who had made a counterclaim for $20,000, which she alleged to be due to her from Dr. Appleby, also decided to withdrew the claim.

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CALL OUT POLICE AT DIVORCE TRIAL

Halleran and Connolly Factions Show Bitterness in Court.

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE SCARE

Backfire of an Automobile Starts Cry of "Look Out for the Gunmen!" in Crowded Court Room.

More testimony in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran against her husband, Aloysius G. Halleran, and in the counter suit instituted by Mr. Halleran against Mrs. Halleran, naming as co-respondent his brother-in-law, Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, was taken before Justice Kelby in the Queens County Court House yesterday. The courtroom and the corridors were packed with members of the Halleran and Connolly factions, between whom feeling runs high.

Just before the session closed the crowds in the courtroom and in the corridors were thrown into an uproar by two sharp explosions like the reports of a revolver just outside the Court House. In the midst of the excitement some one shouted "Look out for the gunmen!" and persons who had been expecting an outbreak between the two hostile factions almost caused a stampede.

A hurry call was sent to the Fourth Street Police Station, and Lieut. Hackett and Sergt. Woods, with detectives, jumped into a patrol wagon and got to the Court House speedily. There they learned that the two explosions were the backfire of an automobile.

Mrs. Katheryn H. Brewster of 91 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, next door to the house occupied by the Hallerans until March 1, 1913, when they separated, testified that in the week of July 11, 1911, she saw Mr. Connolly, then a Police Magistrate, enter the Halleran home at 7 o'clock in the evening. She did not see him depart although she remained where she could have seen him leave until 10:30 o'clock.

Once, when over a telephone was out of order, Mrs. Halleran went to Mrs. Brewster's house and talked over the telephone to a man she called "Daddy," according to the testimony of Mrs. Brewster. Mrs. Halleran asked the person at the other end of the line to go home and not to come to her house because her husband was at home. Mrs. Brewster said she heard Mrs. Halleran say, "Stop that." According to Mrs. Brewster she later was informed by Mrs. Halleran that the person she had talked to over the telephone was Mr. Connolly. Mrs. Brewster said that Mrs. Halleran informed her that Mr. Connolly had been drinking and was throwing kisses to her over the telephone.

Corroborative testimony was heard from other members of the Brewster family.

In the examination of witnesses, the bitter feeling between the two factions several times found expression in such a way as to annoy the court. Justice Kelby remarked once that he was not trying to settle a feud but to hear a divorce case.

CALLS CANAL'S AIM MILITARY

Foraker, Opposing Tolls Appeal, Denies It Was Commercial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, former United States Senator from that State, appeared today before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals in opposition to the bill repealing the exemption from tolls of American ships passing through the Panama Canal. Mr. Foraker took the position that the canal was dug largely as a military measure to avoid repeating events like the voyage of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn.

Testifying as to his conference with Mr. Hay on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Mr. Foraker said:

"I was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee during the negotiations. I was not satisfied with the treaty and offered the two amendments that were adopted by the Senate.

"Nobody thought of the money consideration in connection with the planning of the canal. Our experience during the Spanish-American war in sending the Oregon away around by the Horn made us feel that it was necessary to have some sort of route through which we could send out our naval force. That was the beginning of our plans to build the Panama Canal. The purpose of the canal was not a commercial one, but for protection. For that reason we did not think that we could have any copartnership with anybody. And that was the understanding.

"One Sunday after my amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were adopted by the Senate, Secretary Hay came to me at my home and said that he had received a letter from Lord Lansdowne rejecting our treaty because of the Senate amendments. Great Britain had already, he informed me, refused to concur in those amendments. Mr. Hay wanted to know about our insisting upon them. I told him that we were disposed to build the canal for protection and did not need any help from the outside, and therefore could not consult anybody about its control."

CHECK ON TAX EVASIONS.

Osborn Asks Data from Corporations to Verify Income Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In an effort to detect evasions of the income tax law, W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury is formulating plans to check up the tax returns.

The first step in this direction was made to-day with the adoption of a plan to obtain information relative to the stock holdings of all citizens and residents of the United States and the amount of income derived therefrom by each stock holder.

Mr. Osborn is mailing to every corporation in the United States, blank forms requesting complete data relative to the total amount of common and preferred stock of each corporation outstanding on Dec. 31, 1913, the par value per share, the dates and rates of dividend payments made in 1913, the names and addresses of all holders of such common and preferred stock outstanding, the number of shares held by each shareholder and the aggregate amount of dividends paid or credited to each shareholder.

Each company is also requested to furnish a list of all officers and employes to whom a salary or compensation in any form whatever was paid to an amount of $2,500 (exemption for 1913) or more for services rendered from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CAVAGNARO, MADDELINA, (April 6;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty in equal shares to Frank, Frederick, and Harry Cavagnaro, sons, and Adelina M. Cashman, daughter.

HARDEN, JAMES, (April 6;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $70,000 and interest in residuary estate to Emma Louise Harden, wife; $10,000 to Anna Harden, sister; interest in residuary estate to Francis A. Harden, James Harden, Jr., Ross Harden, and Acheson A. Harden, sons, and Mary Fowler and Dorothea Harden, daughters.

KILLING, GEORGE, (Jan. 2;) $15,000 per annuity; $2,000 to Mary Erb, niece; $100 each to Flora, Charles, Peter, John, Anna, Pauline, and George Erb; $1,000 and residue to Katherine Killing, wife.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Pressure is quite high over the lake region and the South, and between the two areas the weather is unsettled, with light showers; over the western half of the country pressure is low, although rising west of the mountains, and the principal centre of depression is over Southwest Colorado.

This low pressure has caused unsettled weather generally over the West, with rains in the Southwest and extreme West, and some snow in Southern Nevada.

It is decidedly warmer in the Ohio Valley and the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Northwest, and cooler in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, and the Central West, with temperatures from 20 to 28 degrees below the seasonal average in Arizona and Southern Nevada.

Unsettled weather will continue generally over the West during Thursday and Friday, except in the Coast States, but with probably light of no precipitation at all west of the mountains on Friday.

In the Central Valleys, the lake region, and the Gulf States generally cloudy weather Thursday will be followed by showers at night or Friday, while in the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness Friday.

It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, cooler Thursday night and Friday in the Plains States, and on Friday in the Central Valleys and the Gulf States. It will be warmer Friday west of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, cooler Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, moderate northwest to north winds.

Southern New England—Fair, somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday partly cloudy, moderate northwest to north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally cloudy Thursday and Friday, somewhat cooler Thursday; moderate north to east winds.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; moderate northwest to north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.... 48	45	4 P. M.... 66	63	
6 A. M.... 43	44	6 P. M.... 64	66	
9 A. M.... 48	48	9 P. M.... 62	63	
12 M..... 62	53	11 P. M.... 59	54	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 2 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees, at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:05—434 E. 75 St.; V. Schelk....Not given
12:30—600 10 Av.; J. Appe.....Slight
8:05—420 E. 124 St.; Sam'l Singer.....Slight
8:40—212 6th St.; Morris Dreck....Not given
10:20—15 Norfolk St.; Esther Schelkin..Slight
11:15—45 11th St.; Mrs. Brown.....$1,000
11:25—412 E. 147 St.; Boudoinors & Co..Slight
1:25—309 W. 58 St.; Park Theatre Co.,
Slight
1:30—228 Bowery; L. Joseph.....Slight
4:15—1 W. 136 St.; Ida Bird.....Slight
4:15—267 S Av.; B. Sobel.....$5
4:45—819 E. 180 St.; H. McDonald.....$100
5:50—83 St. Mark's Pl.; Fannie Engelhaufer.....Slight
6:45—706-708 Amst. Av.; T. S. Doyle..Slight
7:30—351 Columbus Av.; J. Schneider..Slight
8:33—572 11th St.; J. London.....Slight
9:45—447 E. 134; not given.....Slight
10:00—703 Wash'n St.; Novelty Meat Co..Slight
10:35—333 3 Av.; W. Horowitz.....Slig.
10:40—862 10 Av.; K. Miller.....Slight

Through an error in transmission the police reported a fire at 11:50 o'clock Tuesday night at 1,750 Broadway. There was no fire there. The report should have read: 11:50—52 East Broadway; Abraham Epstein; $1,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired.—Inspector J. D. Herlihy, 13 Insp. Dist., at $1,750 a year, April 4, Sept. 1, 1871. Transfers.—Capt. E. I. Walsh, 7 Prect., to 13 Insp. Dist., in charge. Lts. M. J. Shea, 10, to Bridge Prect.; E. J. Dobson, Bridge Prect., Traf. Div. D, to 3 Insp. Dist. Patrol. W. J. Finnen, Traf. Div. A, to 65 Prect.; S. E. Green, P. S. Mullen, and E. M. Droskey, 14 Insp. Dist., to 3 Insp. Dist.

Temporary Assignments.—Lts. C. A. Becker 17, to 26, for 30 days; W. A. Bailey, 31, to command 7, from April 21; E. F. Ashley, 38, to 20, for 30 days; C. G. Reilly, 5, to command 69, from April 21, during absence of Capt. on sick report. Sergts. Walter Gleason, 28, to 17, for 30 days; F. Bauer, 26, to 37, for 30 days; D. J. Fogarty, 29, to 22d, for thirty days. Act. Det. Sergts (second grade) W. B. Caputo and W. J. Quaine, Det. Div., to Dist. Atty.'s office for five days. Patrol. J. H. Mitchell, 3, to Comr.'s office for 5 days; F. H. Szuminsky, 160, and Jerome Murphy, 169, to office of counsel, Excise Dept., for 2 days; J. J. Hilker, 161, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Joseph Smyth, Jr., Traf. Div. A, to Comr.'s office for 10 days. From 26 to 28 Prect. for 30 days: C. W. Carroll, O. W. Halstead, Robert Stolz, J. C. Downey, Jr., F. A. Embeck, Forest Egbert, E. F. Day, J. A. Cooney, E. C. Fleischer, Lawrence Collins, Samuel Fein, To Det. Div.: Joseph Hemley, 1, and L. E. Bittner, 2, to Dist., for 10 days; E. S. McNaught, 13, for five days, detailed to Dist Atty.'s office; W. B. Kirk, 14, for five days; David Gordon, 18, for 10 days; M. S. Heidlander, 28, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office; F. D. J. Pickett, 63, and E. S. Wilson, 65, for five days; E. J. McNamee, 146, for 10 days; R. D. Waterbury, 251, and H. J. Dolan, 252, for 5 days. Prob. Patrol. from 29 to prects. indicated for 30 days: James Brodsky, 18; J. C. Hanson, 22; W. R. Rector, 22; Ameded Pulitzer, 22; H. H. Bichler, 22; Samuel Rosom, 22; J. J. McGirr, 22; T. J. Lyons, 23; A. J. Terra, 22; Patrick Hackett, 23; Michael Hurley, 23; J. J. Dilworth, 23; Daniel McArdle, 23; J. Giacchino Pulso, 23; P. B. Haber, 23; A. H. Ruedi, 25; Jacob Winitsky, 23; M. J. Kelly, 25; Edward Schmitt, 25; Isaac Hasell, 25; James Lennon, 25; H. Groner, 25; O. J. Eisele, 25; M. McDonald, 35; Barnet Hozinsky, 25; Bertram Maskiell, 35; Samuel Feinstein, 35. Act. Det. Sergts (first grade) J. J. Brenick, 22, to 3 Det. Div. for 10 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: H. Gaul Mugge, 2; J. F. Toner and J. T. Gaynor, 37, for 10 days; J. J. Finan, 36; T. S. Hughes, and Louis Evans, 37, for 5 days; T. J. McManus, 167, and J. Lu Cunningham, 149, for 10 days. Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) Thomas Dowling, 14, for 10 days. From prects. indicated to 3 Det. Div. for 10 days: W. J. Martin, 18; William Carlson, 21; James Mahoney, 22; W. A. Murphy, 23; George Andrews, 25.

Leaves of Absence.—Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 1 day; C. Ottina, 5, 2 days; Morris Grossman, 35, 1 day; Chas. Gutrie, 35, 1 day; J. J. O'Connor, 42, 2 days; T. L. Adams, 143, 1 day; H. S. Darling, 29, 1 day.

Resigned.—Patrol., prects. indicated: W. R. Bender, 32; P. J. Anderson, 145; J. J. Robinson, 156; George Friton, Jr., 37; M. J. Tierney, 148; W. V. Quigley, 29.

Fire Department.

Death announced—Charles Paulus, Eng. 45, on April 21, at 4,691 Park Av. Funeral on the 24th. A detail of Co. 45 will act as escort.

Retired—John Smith, Eng. 249, after 20 years' service, at $900 a yr.

Appointed prob. firemen at $1,000 a yr.—H. G. Lauterbach, Eng. 25; A. M. Miny, 35; F. L. Maixner, 33; E. C. Seaman, 209; D. E. Barry, 215; F. P. Loughran, 218; Julian J. Rauf, 202; Wm. Nikl, 221; P. J. A. Anderson, 224; M. J. J. Tierney, 226; G. C. Bressert, 233; James Dea, H. and L. 1; H. K. Ness, H. & L. 4.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CODY, KATE, (June 29, 1910;) net estate $2,590; bank, $2,779.

CUSHMAN, GARDNER S., (April 15, 1911;) net estate, $151,642; int. in firm of Stevens, Sanford, Cushman & Jordan, commission merchants, $150,000; entire estate wheresever situated, $177,199.

JERZMANOWSKI, ERAZM, (Feb. 7, 1909;) supplemental report reduces net estate in N. Y. to $281,726.

KEVILLE, PETER E., (Oct. 16, 1910;) net estate, $82,204; bank, $393; int. in firm of Keville & McQuaid, $52,407; claim, $6,246.

MARIE, JOSEPHINE, (Jan. 11, 1905;) gross estate consists of remainder in trust fund valued at $5,448; no deductions.

MARSH, FREDERICK B., (Nov. 1, 1910;) net estate in N. Y., $46,560; 60 shares Guaranty Trust Co. stock, $48,000.

MOELLER, LOUISA, (June 25, 1913;) net estate, $9,909; one-fifth int. in equity in 2,183 3 Av., valued at $32,500, $5,300; one-fifth int. in equity in 1,809 Washington Av., Bronx, valued at $20,000, $3,200; bank, $1,798; jewelry, $113.50; clothing, $75.

SHAMBERG, JACOB, (Oct. 8, 1903;) gross estate, $12,500; net estate a deficit; equity in 52 W. 69 St., valued at $42,500, $12,500; deductions, $30,054.

STERN, PHILIP, (July 7, 1913;) net estate, $3,475; bank, $334.25; trust deeds, $6,544; bonds, $4,901; $1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $2,000 Sou. Ry. Co., $2,000 U. S. Steel Corp.

STEVENS, CATHERINE A., (July 25, 1913;) net estate, $786,894; 17 W. 74 St., $37,500; 548 Greenwich St., $11,000; 529 Washington St., $18,000; total realty, $66,500; bank, $9,315; cash, $157; bonds and mtgs., $784.; 847 household effects, $355; jewelry, $800; claim, $1,403; stocks and bonds, $10,335; due from estate of Calvin Stevens, $5,205; bonds, $15,000 West Shore R. R., $4,000 Third Av. R. R., $2,500 West Shore R. R. stock, 12 shares; Third Av. R. R., 40 Tonawanda Camp Co.

WEBER, KATHERINA, (June 11, 1909;) net estate, $1,182; bank, $1,052.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At a special meeting yesterday of the trustees of Hunter (formerly Normal) College, Florence M. Bennett was appointed assistant Professor of Greek at $1,680 a year, Charles J. Moore assistant Professor of Chemistry at $1,800 a year, and Bernice M. White instructor in music at $1,448 a year. These appointments will go into effect on Sept. 1.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of the East Side Evening High School for men to publish a school paper, to be sold at 10 cents a copy.

The closing session of the evening recreation centres for the season of 1913-14 will be held on May 9.

The evening high schools will be closed on May 14 for the season.

Miss Lillian N. Elliot, Principal of the Harlem Evening High School, for women, informed the Board of Superintendents that in view of the elaborate celebration of the Shakespeare birthday anniversary by the Wadleigh High School on April 23, she considered that the work of her evening school would be seriously interfered with, and she asked permission to omit the session on that evening and to substitute for it a session on April 24. The Board of Education yesterday granted her request.

In accordance with recommendations submitted by the Board of Superintendents a recreation school for kindergarten and continuation classes will be established during the summer in Public School 95, Manhattan. The recreation school that was to have been conducted in Public School 141, Brooklyn, will be conducted instead in Public School 43 in that Borough.

Isidore H. Goldberger was yesterday appointed an assistant Director of educational hygiene for the elementary schools.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the plan of the Committee on studies and text books for differentiated experimental courses in the seventh and eighth years of Public School 62, grammar, Manhattan.

It has been decided to establish in Public School 7, Manhattan, home-making classes for girls to adopt a home-making course.

The Board of Education yesterday revoked the suspension on April 8 of Isabel F. Munk, a teacher in Public School 150, Manhattan, for alleged neglect of duty.

Changes made by H. M. Devoe, District Superintendent of School Buildings, that Andrew J. Maguire, Supervisor of Janitors had used threatening language to him and shaken his fist in his face were referred yesterday to the Committee on Care of Buildings.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the examination for promotion to taxicab mechanician be open to all Inspectors of Locals, Grade B, in the Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's office, who have served for not less than one year, and who otherwise are eligible for examination.

Recommending that eligibility for promotion to assistant engineer, Grade E, in the Bureau of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, be extended so as to admit Inspectors of Public Works, Grade 3.

Recommending that the request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that examinations be ordered for promotion to the places of stable foreman and assistant stable foreman in his department be granted.

Recommending that the examinations ordered for promotion to rodman, Grade C, and assistant engineer, Grade D, in the Bureau of Design and Survey, Borough of Manhattan, be canceled pursuant to the request of the Commissioner of Public Works.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for May 18 an open competitive examination for assistant pathologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be the study of diseases of Southern crops, the breeding of varieties of Southern crops, particularly cotton and cow peas resistant to disease, the supervision of similar breeding work with farmers, and farmers' institute work along these lines. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education, scientific training, practical experience, and publications or thesis. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' practical experience in plant pathology or plant breeding, or both, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle Division of the Northern District of Alabama.—In the matter of ATLANTIC & GULF PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 143.—In Bankruptcy.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the court in said proceeding February 5, 1914, the undersigned, as Trustees therein, will, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office on the Third Avenue front door of the Jefferson County Court House, in Birmingham, Alabama, sell, subject to the confirmation of said court in said proceeding, upon the terms prescribed in said order of sale, all of the right, title, interest, and estate of said Atlantic & Gulf Portland Cement Company and of the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee under deed of trust recorded in the Probate Office of St. Clair County, Alabama, in Mortgage Record Book No. 45, Pages 123 *et seq.*, and in the Probate Office of Calhoun County, Alabama, in Book 135 of Mortgages, Page 14 *et seq.*, in and to the property described in said trust deed and all other assets and property of said bankrupt and of said estate in bankruptcy, both corporeal and incorporeal, and wheresoever situated, and the business of the bankrupt and of said Trustees in bankruptcy as such—all as a going concern, as a whole and as an entirety, with the good-will, name, franchises, privileges, easements, stocks, bonds, patents, licenses, copyrights, trade-marks, trade-names, and intangible property and assets of the bankrupt, including all contracts and bills, accounts, claims, and demands receivable of the receivers and of the Trustees in bankruptcy as they exist at the date of sale, except only cash on hand and cash in bank and in the mails upon the day of sale which is expressly exempt from the said sale.

No bid will be received or entertained unless the bidder shall have deposited with the said Trustees prior to the commencement of the sale $25,000.00, in cash or check, drawn and indorsed to the order of said Trustees, certified by responsible and reliable bank or trust company having a capital and surplus of at least $200,000.00, or bonds issued under said trust deed aggregating $62,500.00 face value.

W. S. LOVELL,
J. H. McQ. CARTER.
H. C. STILES,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of said Estate.

PERCY, BENNERS & BURR, TILLMAN, BRADLEY & MORROW, THOMAS J. WINGFIELD, J. T. STOKELY, Birmingham, Alabama.
GEORGE WHITELOCK, Baltimore, Md.; FREDERICK M. LEONARD, Philadelphia, Pa., Counsel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIS & MARVIN CO., Bankrupt.—No. 18,846.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of John L. Lyttle, Esq., Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, on Washington Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th day of May, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Tool shanties and offices, house derrick, iron dumping buckets, iron wheelbarrows, toolhouse, spruce timbers, spruce umbers, long pine timbers, pieces spruce and yellow pine timbers, concrete mixer, wooden horses for scaffolding, Jerry Winch derrick, Guy derrick, iron and wooden mortar tubs, tackle and steel cable, empty cement bags, tarpaulin, beams, stove in watchman's shanty, tools, such as hammer, tongs, steel cable, nails and blocks, grindstone chains, stoves, picks, hose, vise, and miscellaneous tools, flat top desk, revolving chair, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection on the premises on April 30th, 1914, and May 1st, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURIEL V. SPENCER STADLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at Hollywood Hotel, West End, L. I., City of Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of property known as Hollywood Hotel, cottages and lots, all the real and personal property, consisting of all the furniture and household effects, and all the land, tracts of lands, free and clear of all incumbrances.

FREDERICK KLEIN and S. G. SUGARMAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL FEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 270 East 3d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of laces, embroideries, floumcings, safe, fixtures, &c. BERNARD J. McCORRY, Receiver.
SCHLESINGER & LAZAROE, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ SAFRAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 59-91 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bar fixtures, tables, chairs, crockery, electric fans, stock pots, fixtures, &c.

OTTO M. STERNFELD, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McKINLEY BOYLE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 23d, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 o'clock noon, on the New York Curb Market, (Broad St. near Exchange Place,) Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Goes Further—Trading Slackens—Further Mexican Developments Awaited.

The stock market drifted further yesterday toward the condition of inaction which existed for fairly prolonged periods between the culmination of the January rise and the subsequent reactions, the latest of which yielded on Tuesday to the recovery which has been underway the last two days. Yesterday's contribution to the upturn measured by the net gain in the general level of quotations was not large but the fact that there was a gain on the day when full realization was first had that this country was in actual conflict with Mexico suggested very definitely that the other forces making for reaction had for the time being spent their force. The small net advance was accomplished only after the market had been depressed in the morning. The decline failed to bring out much stock and both that movement and the subsequent rise came about on dealings which reached a much smaller total than the figures of the previous day.

There was no more dependable basis yesterday than the day before for an estimate of what the conflict with Mexico will call for. The cost of that undertaking in life and wealth is still a secret of the future. Much depends, of course, upon the plans of this Government as they will be unfolded now that the issue has been joined, but both the duration and the cost of the struggle rest also on the chances of war. The stock market apparently is not even attempting at the moment to look very far into these uncertainties. The effect of the apprehension naturally coincident with a situation capable of producing war was reflected in the sharp decline of a few days ago, but now that war, or at least armed conflict, has come the market is at once duller and calmer.

A factor of direct financial bearing will be introduced into the situation should the Government decide to make a loan to carry on the conflict. Bankers are looking for such a move by the Treasury and this has something to do with the quieter conditions of the last few days in the bond market. The present abundance of money for short-time investments which is reflected in the broad market for high-grade notes leads bankers to believe that the best recourse of the Treasury, should a loan be decided on, would be an issue of one-year certificates which the Treasury has the right to issue under the act of August, 1909. This question of Government finance is, of course, closely linked with the expected duration of the armed interposition of this country in Mexico. Upon the official view on that point will no doubt depend the plans which may be laid for any financing which the Government may decide to do.

One evidence of the abundance which this money market now enjoys was found in the movement of foreign exchange, which rose yesterday to a new maximum for the year at a figure some forty points above the highest rate reached on the eve of the gold export movement which began in January. That movement was accelerated by special inducements offered by the French market. Were such inducements offered even in less degree they would have sufficed yesterday to take gold from this market. An allowance of only ten days' interest would probably have been enough. It was understood, however, that the Bank of France, although it is competing actively for gold in the London market, is not now inclined to offer special inducements for the export of gold from New York. We have gold, and to spare, but friendly consideration might suggest to the European markets avoidance of any stimulation of gold exports from America at this time. A gold movement, of course, would not be directly affected by expenditures for supplies for our military establishments for those will be obtained at home. There is demand for exchange in payment of imports and this is the season at which expenditures by American tourists abroad begin to assume larger proportions in international accounts.

Little thought was given to the smaller matters of financial interest. The passing of the dividend on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred caused no surprise, for it had been clearly foreshadowed. The news from the steel trade indicated further reductions recently in the average rate of operation of the country's steel mills. The organs of the steel trade discussed the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico without finding, however, any reason for looking for any early effect upon domestic trade.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper..5		Mar.15,'15	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Locom..5		July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Austrian Gov.4½		July,'14-15	100¼	100⅝	3.70
Balt. & Ohio.5		July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Boston & M..6		June 2,'14	98	98	48.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.6		Mar. 2,'24	104	104½	5.35
Chat. R. & L.5		June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.4½		June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.5		Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Chi. El. Ry...5		July, 1914	97½	98⅛	11.00
Con. Pow. M.6		May, 1917	96¼	98	6.65
Brid'pt R. R....6½		Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅝	5.00
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1914	100⅜	100⅜	3.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1915	99⅜	100	5.00
Federal Sug..5		Nov. 1,'14	99¾	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors..6		Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	4.55
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	90	99⅜	5.05
Hock. Valley..5		Nov., 1914	100⅜	101	3.10
Ill. Central...4½		July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N...5		Aug., 1914	93	96	14.00
Int. Harv...5		Feb.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lack. Steel..5		Mar., 1915	97	98	6.35
Mich. Cent....4½		Mar. 2,'15	100¼	100⅛	3.90
Minn. St. L...5		Feb., 1919	95¾	96⅜	7.75
Mo., K. & T...5		May, 1915	93	95	9.80
Mo. Pacific...5		June, 1914	94½	95¼	50.00
M. Tr. & P...5		Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.6		Sept.15,'14	100¾	100¾	2.15
N.Y.C. & H.R.5		Nov. 5,'14	100⅜	101	5.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.4½		May, 1915	100¼	100¾	4.25
N.Y.,N.H.&H.6		May 18,'14	99	99¾	11.00
Nor. Pacific...5		Feb., 1919	100¾	100⅞	2.75
Pac.Gas & El.5		Mar.25,'15	99¼	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L..5		Mar., 1916	99⅜	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific...5		Ju. 15,'14	100¼	100¼	2.50
Southern Ry...5		Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry...5		Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.15
State of Tenn.5		July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Stiz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100	100½	5.88
U.S.S.R.&R.5		Aug., 1914	100	100¼	3.50
Union Typew.5		Jan.15,'16	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	102	102¼	5.05
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.80
W. El. & M...6		Aug., 1915	101¾	102¼	4.25
Western Md...5		July, 1915	91	97½	7.36
West. P. N...6		July, 1915	98	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L...1914-'23		4⅝@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio...1914-'23		4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & Pitts.1914-'30		4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio...1914-'17		4%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N...1914-'23		4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.1914-'23		4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.1922		4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.....1914-'23		4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val...1914-'23		4@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent..1914-'23		4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.1914-'23		5%	6.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.1914-'23		5%	4.45%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T...1914-'23		5%	5.20%	4.85%
Mo. Pacific...1914-'23		5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.1914-'28		4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West..1915-'24		4½%	4.45%	4.38%
Penn. Gen. F.1914-'23		4@4½%	4.40%	4.30%
St. L.I.M. & S.1914-'24		5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.1914-'23		5%	4.80%	4.65%
Southern Ry...1914-'24		4½@5%	4.75%	4.60%
Southern Pac..1914-'23		4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry...1914-'19		5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash .....1914-'21		5%	6.00%	5.00%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Comfort for Stockholders.

It is always true that mere fluctuations in the market prices of securities do not make an iota of difference in the intrinsic values of the securities, but speculators and investors lose money by the changes just the same. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is about to leave for an inspection of the Canadian Pacific, was quoted from Montreal yesterday as having said for the benefit of stockholders in his company that "so far as shareholders are concerned, they are in just as good a position to-day with the stock at 195 as they were when it sold at 283. The prospects are just as promising now as they were then. Earnings have been less, but there has been no decrease to warrant the depreciation in the market quotation. The only danger to which the Canadian Pacific is exposed is a general collapse in the trade and commerce of Canada."

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A Difference of Opinion.

The interests of shareholders and bondholders in a failed property are often diametrically opposed. The line was drawn sharply between the two in the case of the Rock Island, which is not in receivership, but which is to default on its collateral bonds next week, when it came to a decision as to the amount of money needed by the property and the manner of its provision. It now looks as though the various protective committees of the Frisco would have to take sides on the question of borrowing money to pay interest on the general lien bonds. The bondholders want the interest paid, naturally, but the stockholders prefer that borrowed money be spent for improvements.

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Underwriters Chary of War Risk.

News that operations at Vera Cruz had resulted in casualties evidently impressed marine underwriters with the risk of shipments to Mexican ports. It was reported in insurance circles that underwriting was practically at a standstill. Several companies were unwilling to quote any rates at all. The underwriting done on Tuesday was practically on a "sight" basis. The rates quoted were on cargoes due to leave this port within two hours after the policy was taken out.

***

Central's Merger Plans.

The New York Central's progress toward the proposed consolidation with the Lake Shore is not being widely advertised, but it is understood that the authorities expect an early consummation. The amount to be paid to the minority holders of Lake Shore stock is still unsettled, and is likely to stay in that condition until the matter has been adjudicated by the courts. It was said yesterday that one of the strongest arguments which will be brought up by the Central management against the minority's proposal that Lake Shore is worth close to $1,300 a share is the implied appraisal of the majority interest in Lake Shore which is included in the market's price on New York Central. That is to say, if the minority's shares are worth what their protective committee has fixed on as the value as the result of three investigations, then the $45,000,000, or 90 per cent. of the shares held by the Central, are worth at least as much per share. That would give the parent company an equity of some $450,000,000 over the collateral bonds out against the stock, which means $200 a share for Central, exclusive of any other values. But New York Central stock, with a big equity in Harlem, and in the New York Central & Hudson River road proper besides its Lake Shore rights, is selling at 88, from which the circle may be completed to show that Lake Shore is not worth what it actually brings on the Stock Exchange. The problem is one that ought to interest the legal minds that are called upon to solve it.

***

Mexican Oil Shares Fluctuate.

One stock that appeared to be affected directly by reports from the centre of hostilities was Mexican Petroleum. The oil company's product reaches the seaboard at Tampico, and a dispatch early in the afternoon saying that this city had been occupied by our marines was followed by an advance of 3 points in the shares. The rise was not abrupt, as 3,000 shares changed hands before the best price of the day was reached. Later a denial from Washington that Tampico had been taken was printed in the Street, and Mexican Petroleum reflected this information in a loss of part of the previous gross gain.

***

Give All the Facts Now.

The Stock Exchange requires that corporations making application for the listing of securities give a great many more facts about themselves than were sought a few years ago. There are figures and statements of income and physical condition that the Listing Committee of the board insists upon, but the wider publicity of corporate affairs in recent months has resulted as much from suggestion as from demands made upon the companies. When an application is made the committee frequently informs the applicant that everything the public might like to know ought to be included in the papers. Stock Exchange members referred yesterday to the listing application of the Brown Shoe Company, covering $3,900,000 preferred and $6,000,000 common stock, as one of the most detailed documents ever presented by a corporation. It took each plant of the company and separately described it, giving the number of employes, floor areas, shoemaking machines in operation, cost of buildings and stock, and even the horse power of engines supplying power.

***

Wheat Leads Grain Advance.

While securities have switched places in the market since war clouds began to gather at Vera Cruz, the course of grain prices have been steadily in one direction. The rise which began on Monday carried quotations for wheat upward to a level yesterday which had not been attained since the end of March. The other grains followed sympathetically in the trail made by the cereal, which is usually sensitive when rumors of conflict are in the air.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.12	76.45	77.11	+ .04
Industrials	57.55	57.06	57.44	+ .06

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
April 15	68.23	67.72	67.94	— .28
April 16	68.10	67.40	67.91	— .03
April 17	68.43	67.46	67.59	— .32
April 18	67.68	67.23	67.56	— .03
April 20	67.57	66.58	66.65	— .91
April 21	67.36	66.51	67.22	+ .57
April 22	67.38	66.75	67.27	+ .05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Apr. to date.	70.66	Apr. 2	66.51	Apr. 21	67.27
April, 1913.	74.41	Apr. 4	69.53	Apr. 30	69.70
April, 1912.	85.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911.	80.42	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24	78.55
Yr. to date.	73.30	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21	67.27
Year 1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year 1912.	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.29
Year 1911.	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	71.80

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Sell Off Early, but Close with an Improved Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 88,050 shares of stocks and $18,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 6,100; oils, 5,540, and mining, 76,410. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	B.-Am. T., new	22⅜	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛
30..	K. S. Tire	56	56	55	55
40..	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	1
350..	Max. Motors	8⅛	9	8⅛	9
450..	M. M. 1st pf.	35	36	35	35⅜
500..	M. M. 2d pf.	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛
110..	P. S. & Ref.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800..	Riker & Hegl.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
100..	†Savoy Oil	10	10	10	10
120..	Tob. Prod. pf.	82½	82½	82	82
700..	†U.C.S.C.of A.	86½	86⅜	86¼	86½
100..	U. C. S., Co. of A. pf.	112	112	112	112
400..	U. P. S. Cor.	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4
2,300..	W.O.&G.,w.i.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,500..	Ang.-Am. Oil	15⅞	15	15⅝	— ⅛
35..	Atlantic Ref.	592	585	592	+ 2
50..	Crescent P. L.	52	49	49	— 3
10..	Eureka P. L.	250	250	250	—10
45..	Gal.-Sig. Oil	168	167	167	+ 2
80..	Ind. Pipe Line.	141	139	140	..
40..	N. Y. Transit.	272	270	270	+ 5
350..	Ohio Oil	166	160	164	— 4
20..	Pierce Oil	81	80	81	— 1
85..	Pr. O. & Gas.	405	387	402	— 4
50..	S. Penn Oil	295	280	288	— 2
25..	S. W. P. P. L.	140	138	140	+ 2
870..	S. O. of Cal.	290	283	288	— 4
75..	S. O. of Ind.	459	435	459	+ 9
10..	S. O. of Kan.	435	435	435	+ 5
150..	S. O. of N. J.	397	393	396	— 1
425..	S. O. of N. Y.	208	202	205	— 3½
45..	S. O. of Ohio.	390	375	390	— 5
75..	Un. Tank Line	85	84	84½	— ½
100..	Vacuum Oil	218	214	215	— 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000..	Un. Cig. S., rts	3	3	2¾	3

MINING STOCKS.

7,000..	*Atlanta	22	22	22	22
200..	*Beaver Con	28	28	28	28
900..	*Braden Con	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
100..	Copper Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½
150..	*Caribou Cob.	70	70	70	70
1,000..	*Comb. Trac.	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,000..	Crown Res'vs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
400..	Davis-Daly C.	½	½	½	½
2,500..	*Diam. B. B.	4	4	4	4
900..	*Diam. Daisy	5½	5½	5½	5½
135..	First Nat. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000..	*Fior Gold	54	54	53	53
300..	Gold Hill	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500..	Goldf'd Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
5,000..	*Gold. Kew	7½	7½	7	7
500..	Gr.-Can., new	30½	32	30¼	30½
100..	Iron Blossom	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
800..	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
800..	La R. Con	1⅜	1½	1 5-16	1 5-16
100..	Mason Valley	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,000..	*McK.-Dar	62	62	52	55
3,000..	*MacNamara	5	5½	5	5⅛
1,100..	Mines of Am.	2½	2⅝	2 5-16	2 5-16
200..	Mines of Am. pf.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
1,000..	*New Utah B.	68	68	68	68
310..	*Nevada Hills	26	26	†20	25
1,000..	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2,100..	North Star	28	28	27	27
1,500..	*Oro	12	12	11	11
2,500..	*Sand. Kendal	12	12	11	11
2,000..	*Silver Pick	7	7	6	6
200..	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000..	Stewart	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
200..	Tono. Belmont	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
600..	Tonopah Ext.	2	2 1-32	2	2 1-32
1,500..	Tono. Jim B.	93	93	92	92
5,700..	*Tono. Merger	58	57	56	56
1,000..	Tono. Midway	33½	33¾	33⅛	33¼
600..	Tono. Mizpah.	40	41	40	41
2,000..	*Union Mines.	6	7	6	7
5,200..	West E. Con.	82	82	79	80
2,300..	West R. Ext.	4	4	4	4
150..	*Wettlaufer	4	4	3	3
5,000..	*Yellow Tiger	2	2	2	2
$6,000..	Braden Cop.7s	160	†163	160	163
6,000..	Can. Pac. 6% notes	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,000..	Mason Val. 6s.	55	55	51	51
3,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15⅝	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	585	595	585	595
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	134	137	133	136
Chesebrough Mfg	655	665	650	670
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	100
Continental Oil	210	215	205	215
Crescent Pipe Line	50	55	48	52
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	47	52
Eureka Pipe Line	250	260	235	263
Galena-Signal Oil	167	170	163	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	138	142
National Transit	37	39	38	40
New York Transit	270	280	272	275
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	163	166	168	170
Prairie Oil & Gas	398	400	400	405
Solar Refining	285	295	285	290
Southern Pipe Line	214	218	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	288	293	300	315
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	140	145	138	143
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	288	290	289	291
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	445	447	444	452
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	420	440	430	450
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	250	260	257	262
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	360	380	340	360
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	394	396	396	398
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	206	208	208	210
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	400	410	390	400
Swan & Finch	185	195	180	190
Union Tank Line	84	86	84	88
Vacuum Oil	212	215	213	218
Washington Oil	45	50	40	47
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300	..	3300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	142	137	142
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	80	90
British-Am. new	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
U. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	190	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	83	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	253	243	253
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
P. R. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	82¼	83	82¼	83
†United Cigar Stores	86½	87½	86½	87½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Profit Sharing Co.	3⅝	4¼	4	4⅝

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Best prices of the day were attained on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. A general buying movement was under way when the market ended, with the covering of short contracts on a large scale. Earlier in the day the market had weakened, although excepting in a few spots the losses from Tuesday's closing quotations were not extensive. Practically all the floor discussion centred around the events in Mexico. Overnight declines were general on the 9:30 o'clock opening call.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Alaska Gold	26⅛	26½	26⅜	26⅜
2,170..	Amal. Copper	73¾	74	73¼	73¼
1,450..	Am. Can	24⅜	24⅝	23¼	24⅝
10..	Am. C. & Fy.	49	49	49	49
10..	Am. Cot. Oil	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
90..	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28½	28	28⅜
260..	Am. Smelting	64¼	66	63⅝	66
20..	Am. Sugar	100½	100½	100½	100¼
10..	Am. T. & T.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
40..	Am. T. & S.F.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
20..	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	89
100..	B. R. T.	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89⅝
90..	Cal. Petrol.	20½	20⅝	20	20¼
5,040..	Can. Pacific.	199⅛	199⅝	194⅝	196½
230..	Cent. Leather	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅝
160..	Ches. & Ohio.	53	53⅜	52⅝	53¼
490..	C. M. & St.P.	98¼	98¼	97½	98
10..	Chi. Copper.	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅜
20..	Corn Prod.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
580..	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	27	27⅜
20..	Gen. Electric.	142½	142½	142¼	142½
60..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120⅜	121¼	120⅜	121
70..	Int.-Met.	14	14	14	14
520..	Int.-Met. pf.	60½	61½	59½	59⅞
2,920..	Lehigh Val.	134⅜	134⅝	132¼	134⅜
270..	Mex. Petrol.	80⅞	84	80⅜	84
60..	Mo., K. & T.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15⅝
350..	Mo. Pacific.	20	20⅛	19⅝	20
110..	N. Y. Central	88½	88⅝	88	88¼
370..	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	68⅝	69⅛	68¼	69⅛
110..	Nor. & West.	102¾	103¼	101⅝	101⅝
20..	Nor. Pacific.	109	109½	108⅝	108⅝
200..	Pennsylvania.	110	110	109½	109¼
5..	Pitts. Coal.	20	20	20	20
20..	Ry. Steel Sp.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
7,640..	Reading	161⅛	161⅝	160⅜	161⅝
60..	Rock Island.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
330..	So. Pacific.	90	90⅜	89⅝	90⅜
30..	So. Railway.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
40..	Tenn. Copper.	32⅜	33	32⅜	33
10..	Texas Oil	140½	141⅛	140½	141¼
20..	Union Bag.	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝
5,500..	Union Pac.	153⅜	153⅝	151½	153⅜
150..	U. S. Rubber.	54½	55	54½	55
12,040..	U. S. Steel	57⅝	58¼	57¼	58¼
20..	Utah Copper.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
42,365					

BONDS.

$10,000..	C. R. I. & P. col. 4s.	35½	35½	35½	35½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..	Atlanta	.22	.22	21½	.21½
800..	Elkton	.46½	.46½	.46½	.46½
150..	Gold. Con.	1.40	1.40	1.37½	1.37½
350..	Isabella	.11	.11	.11	.11
200..	Jim Butler	.92	.92	.92	.92
1,000..	Jumbo Ext.	.23½	.23½	.23¼	.23½
400..	Mixpah Ex.	.41	.41	.41	.41
500..	Sandstorm.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
200..	Ton. Ext.	.02	.02	.02	.02
600..	Ton. Merg.	.58	.58	.57½	.57½
500..	West End.	.80	.80	.79	.79
6,200					

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Baltimore Elec. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5..	Citizens Bank	43	43	43
2..	Commerc'l Credit pf.	105	105	105
5..	Con. Power	104	104	104
200..	Houston Oil ctfs.	12½	12½	12½
6..	Maryland Casualty	87½	87½	87½
194..	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32	32	32
5..	Munsey Trust	100	100

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Otis Elevator.....	" "	5%
Remington first pfd.	" "	7%

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NOTICE

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE.

The Borough of West Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, will receive bids for the sale of $50,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds payable in 15 years or redeemable in 10 years at the option of the said Borough. The bonds stipulate for 4½ per cent. interest payable semi-annually clear of State tax. They are in the denominations of $500 each. No bids will be received for less than par value and accrued interest from 1st of July, 1914. Bids must be in writing, must specify the amount of bonds desired and premium offered to be paid, and must be in the hands of the undersigned no later than Tuesday, May 1st, 1914, at 7 o'clock P. M. All legal requirements have been complied with in the issue of said bonds. The bonds are issued to complete sewer system and pave Broad Street in said Borough.

WILLIAM KRAPF,
Secretary Borough Council.
No. 107 N. Broad St.,
West Hazleton, Pa.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage 20 Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of April, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $12,527.14. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 15, 1914.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total shares April 22, 1914		279,637
Same day last year		150,986
Total year to date		26,812,332
Same period last year		28,739,188
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.27	+.05
Same day last year	72.82	—.04

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
97½	101	22	Adams Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
26½	26¾	2,400	Alaska Gild Mines	26½	26½	26¼	26½	...
41½	42½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
74	74⅛	18,900	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74⅛	72⅛	74	+⅛
52	55	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52	52	52	52	—2
21	22	100	Am. Beet Sugar	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
24¼	24½	8,700	Am. Can	24¼	24½	23⅝	24½	+¼
87½	88½	300	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	88	...
48¾	49⅛	200	Am. Car & Fdry	49	49	49	49	...
60	60⅝	400	Am. Cities pf	61	61	60¾	60¾	—⅜
79	83	10	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
101	103	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
40	42	300	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
100	102	17	Am. Express	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
4	4¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	4	4	4	4	...
21¾	22⅜	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
28½	29	1,300	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	—⅛
30½	31¼	100	Am. Locomotive	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
97	100	100	Am. Loco. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—1
65½	66	3,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64½	66	63¾	66	+1⅛
101¼	101⅞	110	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
158	162	100	Am. Snuff	159	159	159	159	+1½
100¼	100⅝	200	Am. Sugar Refin	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
130	130½	800	Am. Tel. & Teleg	130½	130½	130½	130½	— ½
225	227	100	Am. Tobacco	225½	225½	225½	225½	— ½
105⅝	106	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	—1⅛
74½	76	200	Am. Woolen pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	+ ½
11	12	440	Am. Writing P. pf	12½	12½	10	10	—4
33½	33⅝	25	Anaconda Cop. Co	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
95¼	95¾	350	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	95	95	95	— ⅜
107½	108⅜	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108¼	108¼	108½	108½	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88½	88¼	88⅜	— ⅛
80¾	81	100	Baltimore & O. pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
39½	40	400	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	39¼	38¾	39	— ½
83	84	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
90	90¼	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+ ¼
21¾	23	600	California Petrol'm	21	21	20	21	—1
61	63	225	California Pet. pf	60	60	59½	59½	—1½
196¼	196⅜	39,400	Canadian Pacific	190½	190½	194⅝	196⅜	—2½
80½	82½	390	Casa (J. I.) Co. pf	83	83	81½	81½	—3½
34½	35	2,500	Central Leather Co	35	35	34½	34½	—⅝
53	53⅜	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅞	200	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	30¾	75	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
98	98¼	3,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98½	98½	97¼	98½	— ⅛
132	135	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	— ⅜
130¾	131	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	130½	130¾	130½	130½	— ⅜
39¾	39⅞	3,000	Chino Copper	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
51	60	300	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	56	56	55	55	— ⅛
101¼	102	200	Cluett, Peabody pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
29	30½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
8½	8½	200	Corn Products Ref	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
63¾	64	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63¾	63⅞	63½	63¾	— ⅛
147	148	1,000	Del. & Hudson	148½	148½	145½	146¾	—2½
14	14¼	400	Distillers' Secur	14	14¼	14	14	—⅛
27⅝	27⅞	4,200	Erie	27½	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
43¼	44	400	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
142¾	144	200	General Electric	143	143	143	143	...
78½	79	200	General Motors	78	78	78	78	—1
27	27¾	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	26½	27¼	26½	27½	+ ⅜
120⅝	121¾	2,000	Gt. Northern pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ⅜
31½	32½	400	G. N. certs.ore prop.	31¾	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
53¼	54	210	Guggenheim Explor.	53	53	53	53	...
158	165	100	Helme (G. W.) Co	160	160	160	160	—2
17	17½	1,800	Inspiration Copper	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
14	14⅛	1,724	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14½	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
60¼	61	1,550	Inter.-Met. pf	60½	60½	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅛
102¼	105	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
74	77	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
58	60	200	Kan. City South. pf.	74	74	74	74	—½
88¾	90¼	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	11,000	Lehigh Valley	134¾	134¾	132½	134⅝	+ ⅛
100	102	100	Loose-W. Bis 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	—2½
92¼	99	10	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	...
134½	135¼	250	Louis. & Nash.	135¼	135¼	135	135	+ ½
68½	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
64	64½	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	61	64½	60⅝	64¼	+1⅝
22⅞	23	325	Miami Copper	23	23	23	23	...
14⅝	15⅜	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	15½	14¼	15½	— ⅛
36½	40	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	37⅜	37½	36½	36½	— ¾
19⅝	20	7,000	Missouri Pacific	20	20	19⅝	20	...
47¼	47¾	40	Montana Power	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
128	131	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	127½	128	127½	128	+ ⅛
101½	103	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	325	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
60	64	100	N. Y. Air Brake	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	—3½
88½	89¼	930	N. Y. Central	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
68¼	69	2,725	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69	69	68	68⅝	— ⅛
26¼	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
102	102½	1,400	Norfolk & Western	102⅝	102⅝	101¾	101¾	—1¼
88½	90	100	North. & West. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
74	76	400	North American xr.	74	74	74	74	...
109	109¼	2,600	Northern Pacific	109	109¼	108¼	109¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	300	Pacific Mail	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
109⅝	110⅜	2,725	Penn. R. R.	109⅞	110⅛	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Pitts. Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
...	90	100	Pitts. Coal pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
41	42	600	Pitts. Steel pf	87	87	87	87	...
26½	28	300	Pressed Steel Car	41	41¼	41	41	...
20¾	20¾	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	28	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
161⅝	161¾	29,400	Ray Con. Copper	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
83	85	10	Reading	161	161¼	160⅝	161⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅝	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	85	85	85	85	...
5¼	5½	800	Rock Island Co	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
18¾	19½	400	St. L. Southwestern	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
51¾	52½	200	Seab. Air Line	19	19¼	19	19	...
122¼	124½	26	Seab. Air Line pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
26½	26½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
90½	90¾	9,100	S. -S. S. & Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
...	...	300	Southern Pacific	90¼	90¼	89⅞	90¼	+ ⅜
23¾	24½	1,400	So. Pacific t. f.	97½	97½	97½	97½	—2¼
30¼	31	100	So. Railway xtf	24½	24⅝	24	24⅜	— ⅛
8½	8½	100	Studebaker Co	30	30	30	30	...
33¼	33¾	500	Studebaker Co. pf	85	85	85	85	...
140¾	141	2,200	Tennessee Copper	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	...
40¾	41	500	Texas Co	140	141½	139⅝	140⅝	...
75	82	100	Third Avenue	40½	40½	40	40	— ⅜
5	6	400	Underw. Typew	80	80	80	80	—1
153⅝	153⅞	29,760	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
82	82½	200	Union Pacific	153⅞	153⅞	152¼	153¼	+ ⅛
43	43⅜	300	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
71	76	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	43¼	43¼	42½	43	— ⅛
55	55½	1,900	U. S. Express	73½	73½	72½	72½	+ ½
100¼	101⅛	300	U. S. Rubber	55⅝	55⅞	54¼	55	+ ½
58⅝	58½	45,714	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100⅝	101	100¼	101	+ ½
108¾	109	300	U. S. Steel pf	58	58½	57⅞	58⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	54⅞	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	+ ⅛
½	1⅛	100	Utah Copper	54¼	54¾	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅛
3½	4¼	200	Wabash	1	1	1	1	...
25¼	26	300	Wabash pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
61	62	900	Western Maryland	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
72¼	73	500	Western Union Tel.	62	62	61	61½	— ⅛
3½	4	100	Westingh. E. & M.	72	73	71⅝	73	+ ⅛
97	97½	300	Wheel. & L. E.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
			Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	97¼	97¼	97	97	— ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98¼	Pan 2s, r	78	78½
2s, c, 1930	97¼	98¾	1938	...	97½ ..
2s, r, 1918	101	101½	Pan 3s, r	...	...
3s, c, 1918	100¼	102¾	1961	...100¾	102
4s, r, 1925	110	111	Pan 3s, s	...	...
4s, c, 1925	110½	...	1961	...101	102
Pan 2s, r, 1936	...	97½ ..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Allis-Ch.	9¾	10	Gen Ch.	...160	170
Am Ag Ch pf.	...	92½	Do pf.	...103½	109½
A B S pf.	93½	97	Gen M pf.	90¾	92
A B S & Fdy.	...	84½	G'dr'ch (B F) Co pf.	88¼	90
A C & F pf.	...116	117½	Hack Wat.	110	..
Am Cities.	..	85½	Helme (G W) Co pf	112	114
Am Coal.	83	97	Hock Val.	...	126
A C O pf.	95	97	Homest'ke	116½	120
Am Dis.	9½	10¾	Ill Cent.	110	112
Do pf.	27½	29	Inger-R	110	..
Am Malt.	6	7½	Do pf.	92	..
Do pf.	42	48	Int Agric.	5	8
A S pf.	81	83	Do pf.	14	28
Am Sm pf.	103	105	Int H pf.	115	116
Am St Fd.	29	30½	Int H Cor pf.	...114½	116
Am S Ref pf.	...110	112	Int Paper.	7½	8
A T & C.	55	59	Do pf.	34	35
Am Wool.	15	17¾	Int St P.	6½	8
Assets R.	12½	15	Do pf.	19	25
A T & S pf.	99¾	100	Iowa Cent.	8	8
Atl C L.	119	120	Do pf.	13	19
Bald Loc.	46	47	Kan C So.	24	25
Batop M.	⅞	1	Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	...106	109
B Un G.	124	127	K & D M.	4	8
Bruns Ter.	6¼	8	Do pf.	38	..
B, R & P.	107½	113½	Kresge(SS) Co.	94	100
Do pf.	...116¼	135	Do pf.	102¾	103½
Buf'k Co.	26½	28	Lack Steel.	30½	35
Canada Sc.	62	65	Lacl Gas.	92	96
Cent L pf.	99	100	L E & W.	5	7
C R R of N J.	...300	320	Do pf.	11	18
C & S A Tel.	...106	108	Ligg & M.	210	220
Chi & Alt.	8½	10	Do pf.	...114½	116
Do pf.	12	18	Long Isl'd.	31	34
C, I & L pf.	50	80	L-W Bls.	32½	34½
C & N W pf.	...170	180	Lorill Co.	167½	179
Chi. St. P M. & Om.	125	130	Do pf.	...113	114
Do pf.	...135	150	Mfrs' Cos.	83	85
C, C, C & St L.	26	32	Man Elev.	131	132½
Cluett-P Co F & I pf.	66	69	M Dep Sts.	58	60½
Do pf.	...125	..	Do pf.	97	101
Col & So.	21	23	Mer Mar.	3¾	5¾
Do 1st pf	46	48	Do pf.	9¾	10¾
Do 2d pf.	33	36	Mex P pf.	75	..
Cons Gas.	128½	130	Mich Cent.	...	190
Crex Carp.	70	80	M & St L.	..	13
Cub-Am S.	..	30	Do pf.	...	23
Do pf.	..	84	M, St P & S S M.	119	123
D & Co pf.	92	94¾	Do pf.	133	145
D, L & W.	385	400	Do 1st pf	46	48
D & R G.	11¾	12¾	Do 2d pf.	33	36
Do pf.	20	23½	M P 1st pf.	104½	..
D M & Ft D.	3	10	M Pow pf.	101¾	102
Det Ed.	112	113	M Wd pf.	108	116
Det & M.	85	..	N C & St L.	...135	140¼
Do pf.	85	..	Nat B pf.	123½	125
Det U Ry.	..	74	Nat Enam.	10¾	11½
D, S S & A.	3	5	Do pf.	80	87
Do pf.	8	11	Nat Lead.	45	46¼
Erie 2d pf.	36¼	37¾	Do pf.	...107½	109
F M & S.	7	15	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	25	33
Do pf.	34	37	N O M & C pf.	...	25
			N Y C & St L.	36	37
			Do 1st pf	92	100
			Do 2d pf.	86	90
			N Y Dock.	5	20
			Do pf.	...	36
			Norf So.	26	32
			N O T & L	58	60
			Ont Min.	2½	3
			Pabst B pf	98	101
			Pac Coast.	75	90
			Do 1st pf	80	95
			Do 2d pf.	80	90
			P T & Tel.	36½	93½
			Do pf.	97½	98¾
			Peo G. C.	120½	122
			Peo & E.	5	10
			Pett-Mull.	20	27
			Do 1st pf	..	90
			Phelps-D	79	82
			Phila Co.	79	82
			Do pf.	84	90
			P, C, C & St L.	78½	82½
			Do pf.	95	100
			Pr St Car pf.	103	104
			Pub Serv.	111	113½
			P'man Co.	155	154½
			Quicksilver	1¾	2½
			Do pf.	2	2½
			R R Sec I C stk c.	..	78
			Ry St Spr pf.	93	99
			Rdg 1st pf.	88	88½
			Do 2d pf.	88½	90
			R I & S.	21½	22
			Rumely(M) Co.	6	7
			Do pf.	21	23
			St L & S Fran pf.	2	2¼
			Do 1st pf	3	4
			Do 2d pf.	3¾	4
			St L & S F C & R I ctfs.	2½	5
			St L S W pf.	...	61
			Seaboard.	...188	195
			So P R S.	...	95
			Do pf.	...	106

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak and unsettled. Tin was irregular, five tons of spot sold at 35.60 and twenty-five tons of May at 35.45.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.30	14.00	Spelter	5.10	5.20
April	13.30	14.00	Lead	3.75	3.85
May	13.30	14.00	Antimony	...	7.25
			Tin	35.45	35.60

London copper market yesterday closed firm. Spot was unchanged at £64 6s 9d, and futures advanced is 3d to £64 5s 3d. Spot tin was 15s off, at £161 5s, and futures, at £163 5s., revealed decline of 10s 0d. Spanish pig lead £18, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £27 15s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s 9d, up 1¼d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 21.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,126,947	$15,783,906	$361,305,646
Int. rev. ord.	902,343	15,979,361	240,745,167
Cor. & in tax	57,241	827,130	5,830,990
Miscellan's	71,946	2,972,228	42,247,837
Total rcts.	2,248,608	35,142,176	589,227,091
Expenditures	1,149,174	38,312,833	569,646,194
Surplus	1,100,436	.....	19,580,897
Deficit	.....	3,170,656	30,421,413

ASSAILS INSURANCE TAXES.

E. A. Woods Addresses Life Underwriters at Hotel Astor.

Life Insurance policy holders were taxed $13,000,000 last year because of their thrift, according to Edward A. Woods of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the National Life Underwriters' Association and Chairman of the Taxation Committee, in an address delivered last night before the Life Underwriters of New York at the Hotel Astor. If it were not for this tax, said Mr. Woods, the same moneys paid by the policyholders would have bought $550,000,000 more insurance; it would have added 14 per cent. more to the refunds or dividends returned to policy-holders. It meant $63 demand from every $1,000 claim paid to the widow.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Woods, "the tax burden to the policyholder is increasing. In 1871, twenty States levied no tax; now there is but one. In 1860 the tax was 70 per cent. on each $100 of premiums; now it is $2.06. In 1890 it was $2,000,000; now over $13,000,000, and this exclusive of the recent Federal burden put upon insurance by the last Administration. American States tax life insurance just about the same amount that the German Government contributes toward compulsory insurance."

Instead of taxing the insured the speaker contended that the uninsured should be taxed. He urged the insurance men present to inform the millions of policyholders throughout their fields that taxes on life insurance directly increased its cost and came directly from their pockets and could come from no other source.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S YEAR.

Gross Business Amounting to $111,819,142 Done in 1913.

The General Electric Company had the best year in its history in 1913, with a gross turnover of business amounting to $111,819,142. In the preceding year gross sales aggregated $89,152,186. Profits from operation in the fiscal period were $10,269,605, against $8,107,994, and the company's total net income was set forth in the pamphlet report yesterday as $14,065,788. In 1912 the company's complete net revenue was $13,116,823. After paying dividends of 8 per cent., $4,098,974 was carried to the surplus account, bringing the total surplus at the close of the year up to $16,939,819.

The report said that expenditures for additions and improvements to manufacturing plants aggregated $11,373,118 and the amount written off for depreciation was $6,502,060. Current accounts and bills receivable, after provision had been made for possible losses, amounted to $26,210,458. Securities held in the treasury were carried at a book value of $25,964,316, of which $17,574,843 represented stocks in subsidiary companies.

Chairman Coffin informed shareholders that the $8,000,000 issue of notes put out last July had been paid off on April 16, leaving the company without any floating debt. The report said that more than 900,000 separate orders had been filled during the year. Their average value was smaller than usual and expenses were necessarily larger than in other years in rounding up the increased volume of sales. The number of employes on the payroll when the year ended was in excess of 65,000.

PRAISE PRESIDENT MABON.

Board of Governors Pays Tribute to Retiring Stock Exchange Head.

The efforts of President James B. Mabon in guiding the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange in the last two years were commended by the Board of Governors yesterday in this resolution:

During his administration the Exchange was confronted with proposed laws, both State and national, which were a serious menace to it. His determination to properly protect the interests of the Stock Exchange became a task requiring the exercise of exceptional care and discretion. President Mabon never faltered, and we record with pride and grateful appreciation that he was equal to every demand made upon him.

Mr. Mabon retires from office on May 11. The candidate nominated to succeed him by both the regular and independent parties is H. G. S. Noble.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 22, 1914	$3,394,500
Same day last year	1,848,500
Total year to date	262,243,000
Same period last year	186,754,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.50 —.13
Same day last year	89.32

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	89.32	Apr. 22
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Argentine Gov 5s 2,000 95½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 2,000 88
500 87½
2d Series 2,000 85½
N Y State 4½s 178,000 109
7,000 108⅞
75,000 108⅝
5,000 108¾
20,000 108⅝
N Y Canal 4½s 11,000 109
25,000 108⅝
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 59
N Y City 5½s, 1955 2,000 86½
4s, 1959 4,000 97⅜
10,000 97¼
4½s, 1960 64,000 101¼
4½s, May, 1957 3,000 105½
Nov, 1957 5,000 106
4½s, 1963 10,000 106
10,000 106
1,000

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage, Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
A. R. KUSER,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

DUE MAY 1, 1927.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

The Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage made by the above-named company, sixteen (16) bonds of the LaLance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company have been duly drawn for redemption, numbered as follows:

61	257	358	432
196	319	371	441
241	335	384	446
248	349	397	471

The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest at the office of Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after May 1, 1914, from which date interest will cease.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1914.

Bids for Mississippi State Bonds.

Under authority of Chapter 107, Laws 1914, the State of Mississippi will issue and sell $1,250,000 of 4½% bonds, and sealed bids will be received at the Governor's Office in Jackson, Mississippi, until noon, May 20, 1914.

For further information write Governor Earl Brewer, or State Treasurer P. S. Stovall, Jackson, Miss.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey.

NOTICE OF 12TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 14, 1914, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon several proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Committee, since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of said Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 15, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. KINNEY, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

April 18th, 1914.

To the Stockholders of
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of said Company, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on May 4th, 1914. In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding the election.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York Tanning Extract Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, April 30th, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open until eleven-twenty o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Superior Colliery Company will be held on the 29th day of April, 1914, at the office of said company, Room 28, 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock as permitted by the statutes of the State of New York.

Dated New York, April 14th, 1914.

GEORGE T. MAXWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURsuant to resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, BENJAMIN, LEVINGER & CO., INC., will receive bids at any time prior to April 30th, 1914, at 10 A. M., at their office, No. 189 Greene Street, Manhattan, New York, at which time sealed bids will be opened for the purchase and sale of the assets of said company.

The assets consist of a large stock of children's, juniors', and house dresses; a large stock of piece goods, consisting of cotton and woolen goods, embroideries, trimmings, laces, buttons, and machinery and fixtures.

Sealed bids will be received in separate parcels as follows:

Parcel I.—Consists of all the unmanufactured material, including trimmings.

Parcel II.—Consists of all the manufactured garments.

Parcel III.—Consists of all machinery and fixtures.

The above three (3) parcels are now situated at No. 189 Greene Street, Manhattan, New York.

Parcel IV.—Consists of the machinery and fixtures located in the factory of Benjamin, Levinger & Co., Inc., at No. 1,827 Penn Street, Harrisburg, Penn.

The foregoing parcels may be inspected on the premises where the same are situated every day, excepting Sunday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, either in cash or certified check, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for Benjamin, Levinger & Co., Inc., Property." All bids will be opened at 10 A. M. April 30th, 1914, and the Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids, whereupon the deposits will be immediately refunded.

Dated New York, April 22d, 1914.

BENJAMIN, LEVINGER & CO., INC.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING, OR FURnishing and Erecting, Steel Roling Doors for Permanent Shop Buildings.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., May 6, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 847) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas.; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Please take notice that Isaac Cohen, formerly a member of the firm of "Sam Finkelstein & Co.," has this day withdrawn from said firm and the business of the said "Sam Finkelstein & Co." will be continued in all respects as heretofore, under the same name and style.

SAM FINKELSTEIN & CO.,
SAM FINKELSTEIN, ROBERT W. FINKELSTEIN, HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.

I have this day withdrawn as a member of the firm of "Sam Finkelstein & Co."

ISAAC COHEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between IVAN L. SMITH, HAROLD W. SCOTT, and ARTHUR W. SCOTT, under the firm name of SMITH-SCOTT NUT MEAT CO., was dissolved on the 7th day of April, 1914, by mutual consent. Arthur W. Scott is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

IVAN L. SMITH.
HAROLD W. SCOTT.
ARTHUR W. SCOTT.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Common Stock Dividend No. 2.

April 21, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of one (1%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Central States Electric Corporation, payable May 19th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 11th, 1914.

By written order of Edwin M. Bulkley, Anson W. Burchard and Harrison Williams, Voting Trustees under a certain agreement, dated June 11, 1912, between them and certain stockholders of Central States Electric Corporation, said dividend of 1% will be paid by this Company on May 19th, 1914, to the holders of Common Stock Trust Certificates, issued under said agreement, of record at the close of business on May 11th, 1914, to such amount as is applicable to the Common Stock of this Company represented by such Stock Trust Certificates. Checks will be mailed.

F. B. LASHER, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 61.

New York, April 22nd, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid May 20th, 1914, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of Transfer Books April 29th, 1914. Preferred Transfer Books will reopen May 20th, 1914.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 21.

Three-quarters of one per cent., (¾%,) the second equal quarterly installment of a dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the common stock from the surplus net earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1913, will be paid June 30th, 1914, to comomn stockholders of record at the close of Transfer Books of the Common Stock on May 20th, 1914. Transfer Books for the Common Stock will be reopened June 10th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

A semi-annual installment of two per cent. in respect of interest on the Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on May 1, 1914, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons numbered 85, and to the holders of Registered Bonds. The transfer books for the Registered Bonds will be closed at twelve o'clock P. M. on April 25, 1914, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on May 1, 1914. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1914, for the purpose of declaring a dividend (No. 33) of $1.50 per share upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending April 30, 1914, payable on May 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1914. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The Transfer Books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last-mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, California, April 10, 1914.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

42 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

April 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1914. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

The Corn Exchange Bank

New York, April 22, 1914.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) was declared, payable May 1st next to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1914.

FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
235 Dock Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held April 22nd, 1914, a semi-annual dividend, of Three (3) per cent., free of all taxes, was declared, payable May 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. April 27th, 1914. Cheques will be mailed.

EDWARDS S. DUNN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1914.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on May 1 next, to stockholders of record of April 21, 1914. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, for Contract 88, for the construction of a part of the Richmond conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill aqueduct, extending from the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, along Arrietta Street and Richmond Turnpike to near Woodstock Avenue, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 4,100 feet of 48-inch cast-iron pipe, valves and appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To GUSSIE SCHMITT, Lloyd L. Schmitt, Henry A. Schmitt, Lloyd P. Schmitt, Bertha A. Schmitt, Adair Schmitt, Lucie Wormser, Isaac M. Wormser, Lawrence Wormser, Hope Lucie Wormser, and to all persons interested in the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, late of the County of New York, deceased.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1914, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Anna Wormser, Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser, as Trustees of the trust in favor of Gussie Schmitt and Lloyd L. Schmitt under the last will and testament of Louis Wormser, deceased, and to show cause why the resignation of Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Louis W. Wormser should not be accepted, why they should not be discharged from further liability and obligations as such Trustees, why the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of the City of New York should not be appointed as Trustee in their place, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Robert [L. S.] Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Visitors to LONDON will find real comfort at the

Hotel Russell

or the HOTEL

Great Central

The FREDERICK HOTEL GROUP — *Hotel Russell.*

Hotel Great Central.

Private Bathrooms and Lavatories complete.

EASY ACCESS TO ALL PARTS.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE
MODERATE TARIFF

Special terms for prolonged stay.

Write To-Day for Tariff Booklet—
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CONTINENTAL
FINEST SITUATION *PARIS*

600 Rooms & Salons
Hot & cold running water in every room.

Overlooking Tuileries Gardens.

450 Bathrooms.

Thoroughly Renovated.
PAUL BLOUET, Manager.

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Write for free booklet.

DRESDEN
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Leading Hotel. Unique position on the Elbe, opposite Royal Palace and Opera House.

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Rooms from $1 up.

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Hot, cold, running water every room.

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Grand Hotel
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THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS OF MODERN HOSTELRIES.

BERLIN.

Hotel "Der Königshof"

9-11 Neue Wilhelmstr., 9-11, Corner of "Unter den Linden."
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:47|Moon rises..4:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:28	6:40	12:20	12:30
Governors Island	7:00	7:10	1:06	1:08
Hell Gate	8:50	9:00	2:41	2:43

Arrived—Wednesday, April 22.

SS Mesaba, London, April 9.
SS Rhein, Bremen, April 9.
SS Oceania, Palermo, April 9.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, April 4.
SS Taormina, Palermo, April 9.
SS Marese, Barry, April 8.
SS Havana, Havana, April 8.
SS Katie, Baracoa, April 16.
SS Prinz A. Wilhelm, Kingston, April 16.
SS Beatrice, Banes, April 17.
SS Texas, Claymont, April 20.
SS Otto Fechman, St. Lucia, April 13.
SS Sixaola, Boston, April 21.
SS Oruba, Kingston, April 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April 15
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	April 11
Fannonia	Gibraltar	April 12
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April 15
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 21
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Zacapa	Kingston	April 18
Momus	New Orleans	April 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 18
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 15
Marengo	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April 18
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Norden	Shields	April 7
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	—	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	—	1:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	—	12:00 M.
Principello, Rotterdam	—	1:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	—	3:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	—	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	9:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	—	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.

France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 23

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra.. April 23

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 28

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Hamburg, April 22.
SS Belvedere, at Trieste, April 16.
SS Wotan, at Falmouth, April 21.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Aden, April 21.
SS Laconia, at Monaco, April 22.
SS Virginia, (Dan.,) at Copenhagen, April 18.
SS Oriflamme, at Gibraltar, April 21.
SS Ockenfels, at Suez, April 22.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, April 20.
SS Maud, at Rotterdam, April 21.
SS Oceano, at Suez, April 22.
SS Indra, at Port Said, April 22.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, April 22.
SS Alton, at Teneriffe, April 22.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Southampton, April 22.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Southampton, April 22.
SS Le Coq, from Bilbao, April 19.
SS Herminius, from Barbados, April 20.
SS Queen Luise, from Coronel, April 19.
SS Crater Hall, from Punta Arenas, April 20.
SS Buenaventura, from Swansea, April 21.
SS Vandyck, from Rio Janeiro, April 21.
SS Farnham, from St. Lucia, April 18.
SS Carpathia, from Fiume, April 22.
SS Kasembe, from Iloilo, April 22.
SS Orotava, from Southampton, April 22.

Passed.

SS Ameria, for New York from Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Chicago, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Lorraine, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Patris, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 22.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 783 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9:15 A. M.; due 25d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 433 miles E. at 7:30 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.
SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Great City, Middlesboro to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4 P. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Calamares, Limon to New York, was 1,860 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 37 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 A. M.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda to New York, was 200 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 178 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 833 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 133 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 379 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 202 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah to New York, was 172 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS George Washington, New York for Bremen, was 300 miles W. at 9:27 A. M.; due Plymouth 23d, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—2d Lt. L. F. J. Zerbera, C. A. C., to W. Reed Hosp., D. C., for treatment.

Capt. W. R. Standiford, 24 Inf., detailed as Maj. Phpn. Scouts, May 10.

Capt. B. H. Dorcy, retired, relieved duty Mo. Mil. C., Mexico.

Orders, April 8, announcing acceptance of resignation of Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M. C., revoked. It is accepted at expiration of leave, 1 day; Maj. W. J. Snow, F. A., 3 mos.; Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M. C., ext'd 1 mo.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. M. S. Ellis, rec. ship, Mare Island, to the West Virginia as exec. officer.

Lt. H. W. Boynton, the Maryland, to the Albany.

Lt. J. L. Oswald, the North Dakota, to Nav. Hosp., N. Y.

Lt. E. A. Lichtenstein, Reid, to the Dixie.

Ens. N. Scott, Wade, to the Ammen.

Ens. C. A. Pownall, the Ammen, to com'd the Reid.

Ens. R. A. Hall, Intrepid, to the South Dakota.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, to the Georgia.

Asst. Surg. S. E. Crawford, det. Nav. Med. School, D. C.

P. A. Paymaster J. P. Helm, Mare Isl., Cal., to the Albany.

Bos'n J. Roberts, the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, B1, Tonopah, D1, D2, D3, E1, E2, at Norfolk; Flusser, Preston, Reid, at Galveston; Benham, Tassin, Cummings, Parker, at Hampton Roads; Pontiac, at New York; Glacier and New Orleans, at Topolobampo; South Dakota, at Tiburon, Cal.; Scorpion, at Beirut; Chester, San Francisco, Arkansas, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Hannibal, Survey Grounds, for Cristobal; Uncas, Norfolk for Phila.; Mississippi, Pensacola for Vera Cruz.

The Castine was ordered placed in full com. at Boston and the Salem at Phila. as soon as practicable.

The Chattanooga was placed in full com. April 21 and detached from the Pac. Res. Fleet.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACOBSEN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna Jacobsen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next. Dated New York, the 10th day of November, 1913. FREDERIC R. MORLOC, Executor. DE FOREST BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
NEXT SAILING *La Provence, Wed., April 29.

†FRANCE (New)	May 6	†FRANCE (New)	May 27
*LA LORRAINE	May 13	*LA LORRAINE	June 3
*LA PROVENCE	May 20	*LA SAVOIE	June 10

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
†Rochambeau ..... April 25 *Niagara ..... May 2
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.

OLYMPIC
London-Paris
MAY 9 TEN A.M.
May 30-June 20-July 11
WHITE STAR LINE 9 Broadway, New York

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
‡Bremen ..... April 23
*†Kr. Wm. der Grosse ... April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm April 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II. ..... May 5
‡Grosser Kurfuerst ..... May 7
‡‡Seydlitz ..... May 9
(‡Sails at 1 A. M.—(Carries no (I.) or (II.) cabin.—*Carries one cabin (II.) ‡Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One cabin (II) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin ..... Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene ..... May 5
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America via Europe.

Around the World $620.65 & Up
First class throughout
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
Steamer every Sunday morning for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, and Troy. Music, dancing. Dining service a la carte.
To POUGHKEEPSIE and RETURN SAME DAY $1.00 ROUND TRIP
Steamer Trojan or Rensselaer leaves New York, Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M., every Sunday. leaves W. 132d St. Pier 10:30 A. M.
Steamer for Albany every night at 6 o'clock, Pier 32, N. R.; W. 132d St. Pier, 6:45 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Company
PHONE 9400 SPRING

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
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Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.
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LUSITANIA - - - - - May 19 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania..May 5, 6 pm — Aquitania ..... June 10
*Caronia, May 12, 3 pm — Mauretania ..... June 10, 10 A. M.
Mauretania May 26, 6 P. M. — Lusitania ..... June 16, 6 P. M.
*Carmania..June 3, 3 pm — June 23, 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGU

EDISON CO. OFFERS STOCK TO WORKERS

Employes and Officers Perfect Scheme for Organization of Investment Corporation.

FOR 'ECONOMIC SOCIALISM'

Plan Provides for Deductions from Weekly Salaries at Option of Payee and Is Open to 6,000.

Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company yesterday made public plans which a large group of employes of the company and its officials have developed to enable employes to become stockholders in the corporation. Frequent meetings of representatives of the employes and lawyers of the company, he said, have been held in the last few weeks to perfect the plans and prepare for the incorporation of a new company to be known as "The Employes' Investment Company of the New York Edison Company."

By-laws of the new corporation will provide for a Board of Directors and an investment committee, both to be composed of employes. Membership on the part of the 6,000 employes will be optional. Members will authorize the company to withhold from their weekly salaries whatever amount they desire to invest and, according to Nicholas F. Brady, its President, the Edison Company will guarantee the safety of the funds and will bear all expenses connected with the work. The Directors of the Edison Company will be asked to set aside a large number of shares of stock for the employes after the new company is incorporated, as was done by the United States Steel Corporation ten years ago, when 25,000 shares of preferred stock, then selling in the open market at 100, were set aside for employes at par.

The new plan of the Edison employes is the outgrowth of a savings and building loan association started by them a little more than a year ago and which now has more than 1,500 members. According to Mr. Williams, the new plan is attracting much more attention among the employes than the building association, and a large percentage of the women, who took little interest in building loans, are eager to become investors.

More than $10,000 a month is being saved by the building loan members, and many employes have been enabled to procure their own homes by paying amounts not exceeding rents in the vicinity. Investments have ranged from 25 cents to $10 a week, and it is estimated that in twelve years each member paying $1 a month will be the owner of $200 worth of stock in the association, making a profit of $56.

"The employes' building loan association has demonstrated that thrift is cultivated by habit," said Mr. Williams yesterday, and the members seem to get more satisfaction from it than from the pleasure of extravagance. Those who have joined say they never miss the comparatively small amounts of their salary withheld for the association, as they have not had it in their possession, and as their money accumulates the men take greater interest in the company they work for, increasing their efficiency as employes. By putting the possibility of owning a home within the reach of the young men, too, the plan seems to be solving the problem of deferred marriage to a certain extent, though, strangely, we find that our married employes can save more than the single ones who make the same salaries.

"The investment plan should have the effect on the employes that the building loan plan has had, but on a considerably greater degree. Members will be able to withdraw their funds from the company together with the interest that has been earned by the stocks, whenever they want to. The employes will not have to wait until they have saved sufficient money to buy stock themselves, but the investment company as a whole will buy it on the open market, or from the shares set aside for them, with the accumulated savings of all the employes, making it possible for an office boy to have a 25-cent interest in a $100 share of the corporation's stock.

"The scheme might be characterized as 'economic socialism,' for after years it will make of the persons working for the electric company one of the most formidable groups of stockholders, and they will have power to make rulings and laws affecting their own business welfare. In the building loan association employes are now saving more than $125,000 a year. Indications are that this amount will be exceeded greatly under the new plan.

"One of its good effects will be to enable employes to avoid loan sharks when hard pressed financially. In the new company as in the building loan association, members will be permitted to borrow for emergencies at a reasonable rate of interest."

SANITY TEST FOR MAHONEY.

Commission Appointed for Man Who Shot at Mayor.

A commission to inquire into the sanity of Michael P. Mahoney, who tried to kill Mayor Mitchel, was appointed yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions. Application for the commission was made by Terrence J. McManus, who was assigned as Mahoney's counsel. The members of the commission are Phoenix Ingraham, lawyer; Dr. John B. Cosby and J. Henry Haggerty. They will begin work within a few days.

Mr. McManus submitted an affidavit in which he said that Mahoney declared his present difficulties were due to a conspiracy on the part of lawyers and other persons.

"He also said," the affidavit continues, "that the Masonic order was violently opposed to him; that he believed his Honor, the Mayor, was a member of the Masonic order and was in a conspiracy to ruin him; that it was the function and purpose of the Masonic order to get people out of the way who were opposed to them, and that it was the duty of Masons to protect their brethern to any length and any cost, even to the extent of taking the lives of all persons who are opposed to them."

In court Mahoney insisted upon making a statement, but Judge Mulqueen restrained him, saying that he could make any statements he wanted in the Tombs or later in court.

WOMEN TO GET OUT A PAPER

Suffrage Edition of "Printing" at Graphic Arts Show To-morrow.

To-morrow will be Woman's Day at the Graphic Arts, or National Printing and Advertising Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, and the daily newspaper of the show, "Printing," will be brought out as a suffrage edition by women.

The paper will be conducted under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the New York State Suffrage Association, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The news matter will be written by women, the type set by women and the automatic presses in the exposition will be run by women.

A number of printing and allied plants in New York are owned by women. The contests for intricate typesetting work on the Merganthaler Linotype machines, for which $5,800 in cash prizes are to be awarded, have been completed, and the winners will be announced to-morrow. The finals in the pressmen's speed contests on the high speed automatic press will not be announced until Saturday. The pressman last night was Charles Sanders of Fleming & Benedict, and Charles Dressler of the Brooklyn Eagle will be the compositor to-night.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

35—Patrick Collins, pl'ff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 36—Thomas Mackone, pl'ff in error, vs. same.—Submitted.

256—U. S. A., appel't, vs. Nelson P. Vulte.—Argument concluded for the appellee.

308—Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co., pl'ff in error, vs. Mrs. Adelia F. Danaher.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error.

188—Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., appel't, vs. Arizona & Colorado R. R. Co. of New Mexico.—Argued.

Day call for April 23: Nos. 302, 276, (and 291 and 292,) 297, (and 298,) 330, 266, 274, 325, (and 324,) and 231, 166, and 179.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis<Mowinckel, Weeks<US.

In re Burr Mfg. Co.

Hall Mammoth Ins<Teabout.

Glickstein<USA.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty:

Nelson<Tug Freehold. Lines<All Transp Co. Mack<Merch & M T. Atwater<same. Mendes & Mac Co<Barge Bangor. Pt Johnson Tow Co<Stbt N Hamp.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.

8 Nat Bk of J C<CNY. Stewart<NY, NH RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Naturalization calendar—Chatfield, J.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR—Veeder, J.

Timmins<Lighter Easton. Gilliman<Bark Foohng Sucy.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Hammerstein. People<Franzone. Schultze<CNY. Von Lengerke<CNY.

Ertsaas<Wonderland et al. Cooper<Rochester Ice Cream. L I R R<Mulry et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Collingwood R'lty<Waldron. F. Willard<Gen Reduc Squibb<Neuburger. Hawkins<Meadville W R'lty. Hawkins<same. Jacobs<Jacobs. People ex rel Nat Nas Bank<Prendergast. Perlman<Osborne, In re CNY, (Wh Pl Road.) Grifenhagen<O'Connell. McSorley<McKay. Rubin<Hencken-Willenbrock. Gen Incident Fire, &c<Kelly. Rubin<Hencken-Willenbrock. Billiard Cloth Co<Massada<Baxter. Mila<Ehrlich. Same<same. Silver Cuff<Wolf<Brickner. People<Saltta. East Embroid Wks<Dollar Sav Bk<Auletta. Gillies<Smith R'lty. Stewart<Corn. In re Peters. Clark<Rempel. Irvine<Todd. Brenner<Rohlwinker. Bonsib<Walker. Solomon<Gates. In re Pellegrino. PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

In re Canal St. North'n Bk<Robin. Matter of Twin. Harley<Circle Casino. Same<Mahoney. Cantor<100 W 90 St. Dexter<619 E 6 St. Same<59 Willett St. Barkley<Miller. Kingston Sec Co<Carti Fagnotti<Pagnotti. Kobre<Bock. Sobel<Sobel. Preferred causes: Purcell<Hickey. Same<same. Same<same. Marsh<Norcum. Linoman<Parsont. Ludin Rty Co<Carkery General calendar. NY West, &c, RR< CNY. Same<same. Neil<Rosenthal. Starr<Averett. Fabbi<Meyer. Del Balso Con<R'ney. McKnight<McKnight. Maskin<Jacobs. Amanna<Kstone State Bernard<Bryant. Schwartz<Saltz'der. Ehrlich<Ehrlich. Pollock<Soloman Ice. Stiebie<Stiebig. Morcelli<Morcelli. Weaver<Weaver. Schley<Coler. Case on—Hart<Millhauser. PART XVI.—Newburger, Case on—Hart<Millhauser. PART XVI.—Newburger, Deutsch<Greenwald. Berger<Nichols. Katzman<Kalm. PART XIV.—Dugro, Walsh<Goodwin Mtg. Co. Beach<Am Pal Car. Kehoe<Le Blang. PART XV.—Giegerich, Case on—Hart<Millhauser. Reiners. Bowen<Bowen. Matter of Meyer. Wormser<Golden. F Ehrlich<Doull Mill'r 1st N Bk, Lakewood< Co. Brauman<Austro-Am SS. So States Sup<Merrill. Archer<Archer. Cohen<Curren. Israelson<Percival. Turkeltaub<London. Globe Litho<Morris Park Est. Harris<Baron. Dunst—Gareleck< Harbor View Con. Larson<Rity Hldg. Della femina<NY Rys. Gibson<Jobson Gifford. McGuire<R T. Walker<Levy. Wasserman<B H RR. Case on. PART IV.—Adjourned for the term. PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Mangold<Mulcahy & Glinn. Nagle<Ingraldeorn Bros Elbaum<Greenessey Rlty. Lipschitz<Ideal Toy Co Cavanagh<McGovern. Mulligan<Zibell. Deacon<NY Carpet. Renaut<CNY. Raimo<Stabile. Wormser<Golden. Martina<Deimel. Pagliaro<Reid-P Con. PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Geln<Coler. Schonleben<I R T. O'Gorman<Duval. Waltmer<Roberts. Fitzsimmons<Leman. Grocheiskel<Kreese. Davis<Lord & Taylor. Van Saun<CNY. PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Duffy<Wilis, Inc. Gold<NY Rys. Bazik<McGovern. Zeller<Kaden. Goodwin<Acker, M & C Carroll<Con Gas. Brown<Impvd Prop. Doran<Levering & G. Peters<Speedwell Con. Canepa<Asquaro. PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Miller<Lazarus. Caspers<Beach Amus. Schiff<Jerge. Koehne<Hotel Astor. PART X.—Gavegan, J., at 10:30 A. M. On—Dietz<Joline. No day calendar. PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Kerrigan<CNY. Davis<Schmitt. Harris<Joline. Tonnessen<CNY. Claus<Kolar. Barber<NY Live Poultry Co. R. Eliasberg<Bainbridge. PART XII.—Adjourned for the term. PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Guarino<Lew son Wr. Olyan<Fuller. Becker<CNY. Munch<N Y Rys. Mellen<Horn. Deutsch<Greenwald. Berger<Nichols. Katzman<Kalm. PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Walsh<Goodwin Mtg. Co. Beach<Am Pal Car. Kehoe<Le Blang. PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hart<Millhauser. PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Benedict<Stone. Goodland<Stone. Calder<Wiley. Maller<Nat Calculat. Cutler<Chute & Cford. Risque<Delamater. Alexander<Wills Bros. Friedelberg<Haffen. Riverside Bk<Autotrop Russell<Auto Stat, &c. Bradley Cont Co<Mass Bonding & N J Cotta Co<F & L L Bldg. Kline Bros & Co<Ottawa Fire Ins. PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Nat Print Eng Co<Bickerton. J. Romain Brown Co<Sutherland. Lippman<Weltzen. Niagara R'r & Boiler<Gingold Rlty Co. Drake<Glasser. Pollack<Kazam. Nat Surety<Lesky &R. N W Litho<East Brew Leshin<Wolf. Stoiber<Lebanon M Co. Minhinick<Ellenville Forated. PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—M G Samuels Co<Aust F Ins. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Leon E Faehner. Lucille M S Stafford. Saccharissa Baker. James W McGuiness. John C Charpenning.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M Contested wills:

Magdalena Hermann. Henry P Dunham. Joseph Vesely. Mary A McCluskey. John J Young. John Peters. Henriletta Dinkelspiel. Catherine Comerford. Alfred L Bolte.

Estates of:

Edith Lord. Louis Dieckas.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.

Schmitt<Cent Chand'r. Sharpe<Lyons. Richardson<Straus. Arbutel<Stampler. Cohen<S Schiff, Inc. Gertner<Gertner. Evans & Sons<Faas. Same<Doyle. Katz<Bonomo. Levine<Slatin. Stegemann-Rockefeller<Cortazzo. White Dental<Ellow's. Handelman<Moskowitz. Murphy<Aseigonia. Ropes<Middleton. Stern<Rocker. Galway & Co<Gallick & Smith. Bartlett<Biel. Goldstuck<I R T Co. Joseph<Southn Mfg. Stoddart<De Loca. Cohen<Suckloff. Same<Mont Mut'l F Ins. Same<Mississqual & Rouville. Marquise<Norf F Ins. Haney<Lehigh V St. Higgins<J Ever Brew. Clear.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—Trials.

Leonard<Menendez. Pokowsky<Pokowsky. Freestone<Freestone. Zimmerman<Zim'man. Lafkowitz<Klauber. O'Brien<Gill. Fox<Oxx. Arm<Arm. Gross<Lohner. Hall<Nolte. Sargent<Sargent. Berlin<Pearlberg. Mendel<Kuhlmann. Tice<Taylor.

Davis, Lahensy & Co<Carry Mfg Co. De Bekker<F A Stokes. Lenihan<Walsh. Eldridge<Kovacs. Connelly<Connelly. Markowitz<Markowitz Harris<Harris. Bayer<Bayer. Cohen<Cohen. Levy<Levy. Reserved calendar.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Aronowitz<Aronowitz. Moreco<Moreco. Sternberg<Mazz F & M Ins. Rabinowitz<Nevin. Richard<Jackson R'ty Wasserman<Wasserman. Black<Black. Morowitz<Berelik. Horenstein<Zibuleff. Levy<Ginsburg. Pisciotta<Sanacore. Monaco<Monaco. Schoenig<Hale Bldg. Co. Salmon<Salmon. B'klyn Un Coal<Simon. Vassallotti<Vassallotti Brandes<Brandes. Dickman<Dickman Agnetti<Pollock, (2 cases.) Fabiszewski<Segelm'n Klein<Rockville C M, (2 cases.)

Highest number reached, 906.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

McLaughlin<Wurster & Co. Morgan<Morgan. Butler et al<Greene et al. Spindler<Luithlen. Doyle<Atl Stevedor'g. Helger<B H RR. Miethke<Schumm. Meyerhoefer<B H RR. Dalton<CNY. Tyrrell<Grafton. Hollidaysburg, M&FS< Gray. Schumm-McElroy< Homma. Goldberg<Erie RR. Hammer<Hay Found'y Thompson<NY Con RR. Masianka<Am Mfg Co. Strolovitz<S Bklyn Ry Wilson<Am Ice Co. Chirlin<Bernstein. Solomon<Smith.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Neale<Nas R R. Kennedy<same. Colvin<Schlegel. Miller<Kallet. Strobel<N Y Con RR. Woodside<H R R. Schloss<B, Q Co & S RR. Slaviz<Erie R R. Yellow Pine Co<Glenn Kunneke<CNY et al. Gallinaio<All Steel. Barnard<Yellow Taxi. Scardaville<Halpern Sand Co. Tepfer<B H R R. Ruersen<Bradley Con. Bloom<N Y Con RR. Basciano<same et al. Akerstrom<Morse D. Ackerman<CNY. Levy<Nat Auto Welg Mch. McCloskey<Buckley & CNY. Chadal, Freres & Cle< Weinschenker et al. Mangravite<N Y R R. Dubovits<Nas R R. McSkimming<N Y C R R. Burke<Abraham et al. Levine<B, Q Co & S RR.

Highest number reached 3481.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—The wills of

Patrick Hogan. Matilda Webb. Pauline Levey. H. C. Voight. Anna Goldstein. William Nethercott. Henry Martine. Robert Barry. Max Kraut.

Administration of:

Margaret Fritoz.

Accounting in the estate of:

Jane Wares. Jeromeus Underhill.

William McKnight. R. Gargiulo. Charles Knapp. Martha Woods. Frank Miller. J. Schauffrau. Mary Roach. Pal Buttner. Percy Waters. Samuel Cohen. Philip Keller. Peter Peterson.

Estates of:

Joseph Catorle. Laparene Scharer.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—The will of Caroline Neubut.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.

Klos<Korte. Kerman<Nas El RR. Kalmansen<Brenowitz. Williams<CI & B RR. Salerno<RH RR. Backman<Wander.

James<Buckley-Newball Co. Gallagher<B H R R. Goldberg<Nagrotsky. Lansing<Woods.

Reserve calendar marked ready and passed until April 27.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Selling<B H R R. Williams<N Y & Q E L & P. Everett<Boorse et al. Brown<Greenhut-S-C. Klein<Fleischmann.

Hendrick<Kleinert R. Hamberger<N Y & Q Co Ry. Sullivan<B H R R. Maselo<N Y & Q Co R. Kirkwood<McCloskey.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Fay<N Y & Q Co Ry. Remlinger<Neptune Meter. Peterson<Jamaica Est Gardner<Josinsky. Klee & al<Orbach. Meillio<Penn Tunnel.

Stark<Kurtz. Parbus<B, Q Co & S R. Janiszewski<Fitzpatrick. Ries<Bowden.

Highest number reached, 477.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. No day calendar.

Balance of calendar passed to Friday.

Highest number reached, 359.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Mills, Keogh, JJ.—At 9:45 A. M.

Riber<Riber. Same<same. Kemerick<State of Oil. Bennett<Husted.

Rosenthal<Sladon Wks Stehlin<City & Co Con. Willson<Wh Plains.

The remainder of the calendar goes over until the May term.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I, thereof, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in City Hall Park, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1914: Present—Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the GREENHUT SIEGEL COOPER CO. for authority to change its name to "J. HUT SIEGEL COOPER CO. INC., formerly GREENHUT SIEGEL COOPER CO."

Upon reading the petition of the Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., a Domestic stock corporation, duly verified by Joseph B. Greenhut, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name "J. B. Cooper Co.," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which the deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, upon filing proof of a copy of the petition herein and of the notice of motion were duly filed with the Secretary of State, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week for three successive weeks in The New York Times and The New York Law Journal, daily newspapers, published in the City and County of New York, in which county such corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made.

Now, on motion of Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing it, it is

Ordered, that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., be and it hereby is authorized to change its corporate name, to wit, the name of J. B. Greenhut Co., formerly Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co., Incorporated, on and after the 18th day of May, 1914, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, filed within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Evening Sun and New York Times, newspapers in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter,

V. M. D., J. S. C.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys $240,000 Apartment Near Lexington Avenue—Private House Deals—Sales in the Bronx—Harry Payne Whitney Sells New Jersey Estate—Thirty-fourth Street Building Leased.

An apartment house sale in the upper Lexington Avenue section was an important feature of the realty market yesterday, furnishing another illustration of the increasing investment interest in property along that thoroughfare. The transaction included the sale of the nine-story apartment house known as the Carlton at 157 East Eighty-first Street, occupying a site 56.6 by 102.2 in the middle of the block on the north side between Lexington and Third Avenues.

The building was completed about two years ago by the J. M. Slattery Building and Construction Company, of which John M. Slattery is President, and it has been sold for the builders by Pease & Elliman to an investor. The holding price was $240,000. The house has been well rented since its completion, the total rent roll being about $26,000.

In the immediate locality the Corn Exchange Bank purchased last week the two flats at 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, where a branch bank will soon be established.

Buys $55,000 East Side Dwelling.

A private dwelling deal on the upper east side was reported yesterday by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who sold for James McLean 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 15.3 by 102.2.

The property, which is directly opposite the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, has been held at $55,000. Francis B. Robert represented the buyer in the transaction.

Sale in Chelsea District.

Douglas L. Elliman & Company have sold for Dr. John D. Quackenbos, No. 331 West Twenty-eighth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, on plot 25 by 100. The house was bought by the late George Payne Quackenbos in 1859.

Resale of West Side Flat.

Arnold Byrne and Baumann sold for the Fairdeal Realty Company to Mary S. Martin for investment, No. 15 West 102d Street, a five-story single flat, on a plot 16.8 by 100. This property was recently taken in trade by the sellers.

Schaefer Brewery Option.

It was learned yesterday that an option had been given several days ago on the seven lots at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, belonging to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. It is opposite the block front between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets recently sold to St. Bartholomew's Church. The option, it was stated by the Schaefer Interests, expired on Tuesday and the plot is still in the market. It fronts 150.5 on Park Avenue and 179.1 on Fifty-first Street.

Recent Buyers.

H. Hornstein is the buyer of the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of 170th and Charlotta Street in the Bronx, sold by John J. Tully.

Dr. James Bishop is the buyer of the property, 416 Madison Avenue, just north of Forty-eighth Street, sold recently by James A. Farley. Dr. Bishop purchased this after reselling to Henry Phipps estate the two houses at 24 and 26 East Forty-sixth Street.

The Silshire Construction Company, Lazarus Shiran, President, are the buyers of the plot, 50 by 114 feet, on west side of Bathgate Avenue, 100 feet south of 175th Street, sold Tuesday by the Simon Realty Company.

Bronx-Manhattan Trade.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company sold for Mrs. M. Barther of Gravesend, Brooklyn, six free and clear lots in the Bronx, on 205th and 207th Streets, near White Plains Avenue, east of the Botanical Garden, to James C. Gaffney of the Bronx. The buyer gave in payment a five-story cold water tenement at 323 East Forty-eighth Street, containing eighteen flats and two stores on a lot 25 by 100.5. The deal involved about $40,000. H. E. Connelly was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

In the Unionport section Frank Gass sold for Philip Maier the two-story house at 2,518 St. Raymond Avenue, 20 by 100 feet, for William J. Hines; the two-family house at 1,443 Commonwealth Avenue; also lot 334 on map of Hudson P. Rose situated on the east side of Parker Street, twenty-five feet south of Castlehill Avenue.

The five-story new law flat at 660 Crescent Avenue, on plot 51 by 100, near 185d Street has been purchased by John B. Telesca from the Daily Realty Company. These held at $40,000. In part payment the buyer gave a ten-room house and five lots on Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay, valued at $10,000. Simon J. Blooklyn, was the broker.

Leased From the Plans.

George Fennell & Co., furniture dealers have leased for a term of twenty-one years a new building to be erected by J. Clarence Davies at 2,929 Third Avenue.

The structure will be five stories high, occupying a plot 61.9 by 114.11 by irregular, on the west side of the Avenue, 62.9 feet north of 152d Street. Buchman and Fox prepared the plans. The Fennell concern will take possession of the building on completion, which will probably be on Oct. 1.

Ex-Mayor Strong's Nephew Buys Old Homestead.

Charles R. Strong, nephew of ex-Mayor Strong, has purchased a ten-acre tract at Belle Terre Estates, near Port Jefferson, on the North Shore of Long Island. On the property is the old Strong homestead, occupied by Judges Selah and Thomas Strong and other members of the family. The property was owned by several generations, from the year 1700 when Selah Strong bought a large farm there, including the present Strong's Neck.

Brooklyn.

Alfred Muller has sold the property 405 Westminister Road to a client for occupancy. This property was recently sold by Mr. Muller to the present seller. Both transactions were cash sales.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for C. W. and H. E. Hehrer, 7923 Thirteenth Avenue, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, to C. H. Beakes of the Beakes Dairy Company.

Long Island.

Dave A. Karelsen has sold in an all-cash transaction the block front, 300 feet of the east side of Vernam Avenue, running south from the Amstel Boulevard. The purchaser is John Jamieson, an extensive property owner on the Rockaways peninsular. The land just bought was held at $20,000. A row of private cottages will be erected on the plot.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Hempstead to J. O'Brien a plot 40 by 120 on Kane Avenue, to S. Modelsky and N. M. Casey each a plot 40 by 100 on Homan Boulevard, to A. Huttman a plot 40 by 100 on Willow Avenue, to E. A. Ayton a plot 40 by 100 on Windsor Parkway, to L. McCarthy a plot 40 by 100 on Weir Street, and to J. Yeaman a plot 40 by 100 on Allen Street.

Joseph F. Segreen of Manhattan purchased at foreclosure sale four lots on Winfield.

Harry Payne Whitney Sells Estate.

Harry Payne Whitney has sold to Channing P. Wiley his estate at Gladstone, N. J. The property consists of about 105 acres with a large dwelling and numerous barns and outhouses. Whitney Koechan and F. W. Jones, Jr., were the brokers in the transaction.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Samuel A. Dunn of Brooklyn a dwelling at 28 Cottage Place, Ridgewood, on a plot 125 by 200, to Mrs. Florence Witherill Coburn of New York.

Sell Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

The five-story business structure at 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is controlled under a long lease from the estate of Lydia Peck by Revillon Freres, has been turned over to the London Feather Novelty Company. The latter has taken the entire time of the Revillon Freres leasehold, for fifty-three years, at an aggregate rental of over $300,000. Mrs. M. Freund closed the deal. The building adjoins the Revillon structure.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Martin Beck to Shapiro Bernstein & Co., Incorporated, music publishers, the entire building, 224-226 West Forty-seventh Street, for a term of years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 28-30 Frankfort Street to Emperor Mills, Inc., and a store at 320 and 322 Pearl Street to Gustav Liebau.

Spear & Co. have leased for the Amco Realty Company the store and basement in 158-160 West Twenty-ninth Street to Henry A. Kraus for Louis Ottmann.

Pease & Elliman have leased through the Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company a store at 44 West Thirty-seventh Street to the Biddle Piano Company.

Ames & Co. have leased for A. D. Juilfs and store 32-34-36 West Eighteenth Street to E. T. Babbitt Soap Company, and the store 352 West Fiftieth Street to H. Senior.

Post & Reese have leased the building 226-230 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a lot 75 by 100, for Walter Brooks and Yorkville Realty Company to the Colonial Mction Picture Corporation, to be used as a studio.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased the store at 807 Lexington Avenue to R. Uabozo, dealer in antiques, for over fourteen years located at Sixty-second Street.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased the entire store and basement at 620 Sixth Avenue to Casey Leather Goods Company.

Dwellings Leased.

Unger & Watson, Inc., has leased for George A. Lavelle to Mary Grosjean the four-story dwelling at No. 149 East Fifty-first Street.

Van Vliet & Place have leased for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company the dwelling at 132 West 131st Street.

Brighton Beach Hotel Leased.

John H. Fife Company leased for the New York Consolidated Railroad Company the Brighton Beach Hotel, Brighton Beach, N. Y., to Morton Bellak for the seasons of 1914 and 1915. Mr. Bellak is proprietor of the Hotel Oxford and Hotel St. Louis, New York City, and was formerly proprietor of the Iroquois Hotel, Miami, Fla., and the normandie Hotel, Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J. The Brighton Beach Hotel will open for this season on Decoration Day.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned $52,500 on first mortgage to L. Stolenbardt Eskesen. This mortgage covers the store and theatre building located on a plot 100 by 80.8 feet at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street, and is for five years at 5 per cent.

Smith & Phelps, in conjunction with Edwin Vaughan, have placed for the Charles S. Roe Estate, Inc., a first mortgage loan of $13,000 on the one-story stores known as 984-88 Intervale Avenue.

Smith & Phelps have placed a second mortgage of $5,000 on the five-story, 50-foot department situate on the south side of Garden Street, 303 feet east of Crotona Avenue.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for this evening at 147 East 123th Street.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association will meet this evening in the Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th Street.

The 31 East Thirty-first Street Realty Company has obtained a building loan of $50,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the loft structure to be erected on a plot 85.8 by 98.9 feet, on the north side of Thirty-first Street, 161.5 feet east of Madison Avenue.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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Mortgage Loans
Quick Action—Low Charges
62 CEDAR ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY ALL AMOUNTS. LOW CHARGES
Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn.
VICTOR BEAVER, 39 East 42d Street.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY.
2 $100,000 to loan. lowest fees, prompt decision. HOWARD H. MOSHER. The second mortgage man. 135 Broadway. 2

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Byran L. Kennelly.

West End Av, 346-48, e s, 62.6 ft n of 76th St, two 4-story dwellings, each 19.10x90; voluntary sale; bid in at $54,750.

48th St, 546 West, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 30x100.5, three-story building and stores; voluntary sale, to Joseph F. Feist for $9,950.

Plainfield N. J.—Tappan Av, n s, 177 ft e of Cedar Av, 139.7x177.7x irregular, three-story dwelling and two-story stable; executor's sale, estate of William M. Tallman, deceased; bid in at $3,400.

110th St, 336 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Niagara Life Insurance Co. et al. against E. B. Schiller et al.; Gregg & M. & J. C. Kadane, attorneys; W. Mc. Bowman, referee; due, $21,280.26; taxes, &c., $1,023.97; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 351 West, n s, 535.2 ft w of 8th Av, 30.10x100x34.2x99.11, (three-story dwelling; adjourned to April 29.

25th St, 412 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; Raoul Dupuy against M. B. Dupuy et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; S. S. Lind, referee; partition; to Jacob J. Tabolt, for $11,700.

1st Av, 1,967 and 1,939, w s, 43.5 ft n of 100th St, 97.6x100, six-story tenement and stores; the Roosevelt Hospital against Alfred Florio Leary, referee; due, $37,120.80; taxes, &c., $1,966.34; to the plaintiff, for $35,000.

Avenue B, 195 to 203, n e corner of 12th St, 120x93, three six-story tenements and stores; Peerless Holding Co. against Morris Newman et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; Henry Waidman, referee; due, $111,068.91; taxes, &c., $3,924.62; subject to prior mortgages of $159,000; to the plaintiff, for $236,375.

Madison Av, 1,838 and 1,830, s w corner of 119th St, 40.11x76, six-story tenement and store; Helen Fuld against William Lefkowits et al.; Action 2; Kurzman & F., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $0.-470.12; taxes, &c., $2,842.98; subject to mortgage of $50,000; to the plaintiff, for $54,375.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

South St, 342 n s, 26 ft e of Pike St, 27x80x26.11x90, five-story loft and store building; A. W. Kiddle, trustee, against Jesse Price et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; E. T. Hiscox, referee; due, $20,942.16; taxes, &c., $219.76; to the plaintiff, for $18,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Madison St, 353, n s, 192 ft e of Scammel St, 24x90, five-story tenement and stores; A. K. Thomas against Lottie Belden and others; House, G. & V., attorneys; Samuel Marks, referee; due, $3,122.90; taxes &c., $600; subject to first mortgage of $18,000; to the plaintiff, for $19,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

241st St, 315 East, n s, 427.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Hall, executor, against H. L. Bell and others, action 1; Frederick Beitz, attorney; John Reilly, referee; due, $5,214.29; to the plaintiff, for $4,600.

241st St 321 East, n s, 377.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,066.83; to the plaintiff, for $4,500.

241st St, 327 East, n s, 327.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; same against same, action 3

to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, April 17, due, &c., as per bond.....$40,000
SCHOFIELD AV, s s, 361.8 ft w of City Island Av, 26.11x irregular; Matilda Miller to Mary A. C. Riley, Greenwich, Conn., April 21, due March 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $4,000
SIMPSON ST, e s, 121.10 ft n of Westchester Av, two lots, 40x100 each, two mtgs, $4,000 each; John Klinks to Emma J. Messinger, 1,198 Clay Av, prior mtg $65,000, April 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av & 148th St.....$8,000
VALENTINE AV, 2,253, w s, 25x100; George M. Miller to Minnie Stoffregn, 126 4th Av, April 20, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Konits, 80 Maiden Lane ..$1,000
WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 100x irregular; Edel Realty Co. to Elizabeth K. Upham, 247 5th Av, April 21, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.$6,000
167TH ST, s w corner Hoe Av, 50x irregular; also Hoe Av, w s, 140 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; also Hoe Av, w s, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 18.9x100; Roman Catholic Church of St. John A. Chrysostum to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, March 24, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000
179TH ST, 1,011 East, 40x116.8; Lena K. Paschke to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 159 Liberty St, April 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,500
191ST ST, n s, 850 ft e of Emmet St, 25x167.9; Maximilian Kuehn to Laurence F. Tallmadge, 68 West 89th St, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av. $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.
Manhattan.
With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,993-5, north store and b.; Sam'l J. Singer et al. to Wilhelm Kleis and ano., 1,993 Amsterdam Av, 9 years from May 1, 1914.....$2,100
BROADWAY, 3,864½, store and b.; Robert Fulton Co. to Mary Grace, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, L. E. Warren, 201 Broadway $750
CANAL ST, 26, first floor; Maier Breakstone to Harry Ratthaus, 110 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, M. J. Altschul, 171 East B'way...$444
CHRYSTIE ST, 195, south store; Morris Rosenbaum and ano. to Joseppe Rubins and ano., on premises, 2 years from April 11, 1914 .....$1,200
SPRING ST, 170-172, store; Mose Martino to Otto Schubkegel, 540 Manhattan Av, 2 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$900
7TH AV, 2,508-2,510, south double store and l.; Abr. Benedict to Mary Wenk, 2,510 7th Av, 5 years from April 1, 1914.....$600
10TH ST, 309 East, all; David Kohn to Nathan Bernstein et al., 212 East 7th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Sam'l L. Chess, 38 Park Row.....$3,536
36TH ST, 154 East, all; Jas. E. Tolfree to Adolph Treidler, at Hollis, L. I., 10 years from April 15, 1914; attorney, Geo. C. Howard, 111 B'way.....Taxes and $650
124TH ST, 21 West, all; Harriette P. Thompson to U. S. Grand Lodge of Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, 21 West 124th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.$2,500

Bronx.

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 493, double store; Herman Lakner to Rosedale Dairy Co., 1,680 Park Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1914.....$960 to $1,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 and 1,494; Hyman Fleisher against Towanda Construction Co., owner, (renewal).....$300
40TH ST, 637 to 641 West; A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co. against Charles E. Appleby, owner; Union Stockyard and Market and Erie R. R. Co., lessees; David Shannon Co., lessee and contractor.....$300
46TH ST, 46 West; Claremont Iron Works against A. B. S. Co., Inc., owner; Anton Strand, contractor $283
49TH ST, 9 East; Tileing Co. against George V. Ammerman, owner; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$75
116TH ST, 156 East; Acme Metal Co. against Donato M. Ciffoli, owner and contractor. $85
116TH ST, 156 East; Louis Marks against D. A. Cefola, owner and contractor....$77
201ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Harlem River, 331x200; Albert A. Dawber against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., contractor.....$16

Bronx.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 50 ft e of 221st St, 50x100; George Anderson against Bolte Brothers, owners and contractors.....$49
175TH ST, s e corner of 3d Av, 113x138; Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Co. against Codae Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal) $209

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 716; Louis Zwerdling against A. H. Schalle, et al, March 25, 1914....$56
29TH ST, 39-41 West; J. Edward Ogden Co. against Rockbridge Realty Co., et al, April 4, 1914.....$166
29TH ST, 39-41; West Bethlehem Steel Co. against Rockbridge Realty Co., et al, April 8, 1914.....$9,715
113TH ST, 109 East; George Langer against Progress Holding Co., et al, Dec. 31, 1913.$24
150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against J. C. Dunn, et al, Sept. 24, 1913 (by bond).....$58
159TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av; Same against Cedar Construction Co., et al, Sept. 24, 1913 (by bond).....$128

LIS PENDENS.
Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 105; Kate Madden against Anna B. Schloffel and others, (amended partition;) attorney, F. L. Klock.
FRONT ST, 359, and South St, 582; Josephine E. Carpenter against Benjamin J. Sforza and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.
LEXINGTON AV, 1,701; Marie L. Constable against Samuel Manes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Faller & Prest.
2ND ST, s s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth K. Cooke against Meyer Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.
6TH ST, 325 East; Theodore W. Rockwell against Ferdinand J. Kunkler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Denhan.
86TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43x99.8x irregular; Hudson City Savings Institution against Josephine E. Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fowler & Browning.
126TH ST, 223 East; Walter A. Burke against Little Italy Realty Co and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

Bronx.

LOT 82, Block 5,010, Section 17, on Land Map; George W. Hogan against Agnes Agnew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Keating.
WESTERLY half of Lot 650; Harlem Savings Bank against Michael Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Cinch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
Next Thursday, Apr. 30
at 12 o'clock noon. Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
8 High-Class Fireproof One-Family Houses
LOCATED IN THE
Fordham Heights Section
Webb Ave., 188th St., and Devoe Terrace
To be sold separately
5 Minutes from 207th St. Subway Station
3 Minutes from Jerome Ave. Subway when completed
Each house is fireproof, has electric light, hot water heating, open fireplaces, large closets, tiled baths and hardwood floors and trim throughout.
75% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
TITLE POLICIES FREE.
Send for Booklet
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ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of EMPIRE DRESS CO., INC., to WALTER E. ERNST, for the benefit of creditors.
Please take notice that Walter E. Ernst, the Assignee, will sell at auction on the 23rd day of April, 1914, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the assets of the Empire Dress Company, at its former place of business, at No. 35 Sixth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the articles to be sold is: Piece goods, consisting of Messalines, Linens, Crepes, Ratines; two Motor-Driven Sewing Machines; Made-Up Dresses; Trimmings, consisting of Laces, Buttons, Ribbons, &c.
The property may be inspected on any business day up to the day of sale between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys.
Dated New York, April 8th, 1914.
WALTER E. ERNST, Assignee,
1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

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Carried to Washington
the dignity and refinement he had absorbed
amidst University surroundings

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and refined surroundings are
to be had at

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

134 LOTS

In the immediate vicinity and

Opposite grounds of New York University

At 179th Street, University and Burnside Avenues, and Adjoining Streets,
To Be Sold at

Absolute and Unreserved Auction Sale

to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy

APRIL 28, AT 10:30 A. M.

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

GO TO-DAY AND LOOK AT THE LOTS

70% can remain on mortgage — Titles Insured Free

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J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Av.
Agents and Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION **LOTS**
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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West Side.

Cash, $5,000
Price, $46,000 } CHEAP?
Cost, $62,000
Two-six room double flats; hot water supply. Location vicinity 110th st., 8th Av.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
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Bronxmont Lots
Will pay 10% or better. Secure a lot before the prices advance. Let us show you its advantages.
Call or send for Circular 1443.
New York Realty Owners
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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent; $22 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

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Handsome Home on the Sound.
Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach; ideal all year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 28 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minues' ride; $150 cash; balance, $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address Cottage, Box 54 Times Downtown.

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Occupy Before You Buy
Rent $1200, or sell on terms like Rent
At Mt. Vernon.
Beautiful New House in finest residence neighborhood with tiled porch, living room, billiard room, open fireplace, 6 large bedrooms, 3 baths, etc. Tennis; 5 minutes to station; churches, schools, etc. Builder, P. O. Box 116 Mt. Vernon.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $560 per annum.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

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and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., New York. Phone: 4534 Murray Hill.
35 Minutes from 42nd Street
At $75 per month, charming Chester Hill home; modern construction; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences.
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Gage E. Tarbell
320 Fifth Avenue.

Sand's Point, 27 minutes by R. R., Port Washington Station, 35 minutes' run by automobile.
A PLOT FOR THAT COUNTRY HOME,
all ready for building.
Or improved by an
ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
on **Sound Shore BAY or High Bluff.**
All city conveniences, fine water. MOST BEAUTIFUL BEACH, one mile in extent; ownership in Boat House and Bathing Pavilion; safe anchorage; estate surroundings.
Reasonable prices—satisfactory terms.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th av., cor. 45th st.

The Folly of Paying Rent
wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces, steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

Sun Parlor for Sale
AND AN
Eight Room Cottage Attached
4 rooms, golden oak finish, first floor; 3 rooms and tiled bath, birch finish, second floor; 2 servants' and storage rooms, third floor; cement cellar; steam heat, &c.; 30 minutes' express service; 50 trains daily.
Fiske, 543 East 14th St., Brooklyn.

Overlooking Manhasset Bay
Plots on
Port Washington Estates
Size, 100x150. Price, $2,900
With right of way to bathing beach. Easy terms
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

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Only $600 each for lots in restricted section, near ocean; all improvements; no assessments; stores, schools, churches. Nothing better for home sites and investment. WORTHMORE, B 171 Times.

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Properties of Every Description.
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NORTH SHORE, Great Neck to Huntington.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
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AT BALDWIN
Carefully built house; all improvements; near railroad and trolley, on easy payments; also a nice plot of land, 60x100. Address Dx M., 54 Times.

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The Best Buy in Morris County
212 acres, easy commuting distance of New York; ¾ mile from D., L. & W. station. Fine place for dairying, hay or truck, or very desirable to cut up into small farms. Two modern houses on place, also old-fashioned Dutch homestead; large barns, ice and milk house, and usual outbuildings, in good repair. Water from never-failing spring. Owner will sacrifice this attractive place for $21,200; reasonable terms. Buyer could sell off part, retain balance, so cost to him would be nominal. Write or call on ORCUTT, WRIGHT & CO., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME BARGAIN
$100 to $800 cash, balance like rent, buys new house and large plot, ready to move in, for $3,300—worth $4,000; all modern improvements. Only 35 minutes out, 120 trains daily, near station and trolley service to Newark, Elizabeth, and New York. Near river. In good neighborhood and a rapidly growing community. For photographs and plans of house, or for tickets to the property, write
A. H. NEVILLE, 30 Church St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sale of Real Estate
by the
Banking Department
State of New York

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has authorized the Banking Department to offer, at private sale, the real estate of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company (in liquidation).

THE OBJECT OF THE SALE is to rapidly convert the Real Estate into cash, or readily salable mortgages, in order to obtain funds for over 5,200 depositors, and also to hasten the final closing of the business of the Company.

THE BARGAIN PRICES AVERAGE ABOUT 50% of the prices asked by former owners, and should attract investors, homeseekers and builders and result in a rapid disposal of the properties.

The properties consist of suburban homes and building lots located in New Jersey along The Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, at GRANTWOOD, PALISADE, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS and EDGEWATER, all reached by trolleys within a five-cent fare zone.

Title Guarantee Policies furnished free to purchasers.

First Mortgages accepted as part of purchase price up to 75%.

Liberal discounts for cash.

Offices in charge of reliable sales representatives are maintained at GRANTWOOD, corner of Lawton Avenue and Trolley, and at MORSEMERE, corner of Broad and Columbia Avenues.

These offices and all of the properties may be reached from the Cortlandt, 42nd and 130th Street Ferries.

For full information, prices and terms of sale, address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks.
601 Times Building, N. Y. City.

RARE CHANCE
PRICE $7,000
Small Cash Payment. Balance Very Easy Terms.

STUDIO HOME
—ON—
PICTURESQUE LAKE
Plot 100x245 ft.
Stone construction; sleeping porch; veranda; large studio extending from first floor to rafters, with huge open fireplace; Dining room, kitchen, 5 bed chambers and tiled bath; artistically finished in hardwood; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from N. Y. City; on D., L. & W. R. R.; select neighborhood; a bargain. Address ARTIST, P. O. Box 675, New York City.

WATER WITCH CLUB
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.
A restricted colony of homes that has been successful for the past 15 years, situated on wooded hill overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished house for sale or to let; rents from $400 to $850; reached via Sandy Hook route. For particulars apply to E. C. Poillon, 30 E. 42d St. Tel. 1116 Murray Hill.

$30 MONTHLY BUYS BEAUTIFUL HOME.
Six large rooms, tile bath, all improvements; near express station, hills of New Jersey. 32 minutes out. J. J. TILLACK, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Phone 8748 Cort.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

ELBERON, N. J.
Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.
J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | **TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-218-220-222 West 18th Street
TOP FLOOR
11,100 SQUARE FEET
Best practical floor in this city regarding strength, light, height of ceilings, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated.

221-223-225 West 17th Street
Near 7th Avenue
3 BRIGHT FLOORS
Steam heat, power and elevators.
RENT VERY REASONABLE
Monahan Express Company Owner on Premises

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 31st. 'Phone 9833 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

TO LEASE.
29 WEST 34TH ST.
THIRD FLOOR,
25x100.
Large Show Window.
J. C. HAND, on Premises,
or your own broker.

A Few Desirable Offices in
Fulton Building
Southwest Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
TO SELECT TENANTS.
W. F. FUERST, Agent, 87 Nassau St.

22 WEST 56TH STREET.
Attractive street level STORE, (size 22x90,) with good show window, in newly remodeled building, near 5th Av. Occupancy before May 1. Term lease. Also two upper Floors.
EDGAR A. MANNING,
489 5th Av.,
Tel. 6885 Murray Hill. at 42d St.

76 GREENWICH ST.,
Near Rector St.
Fine Light Lofts, 25x100.
Suitable for any business
Steam heat; passenger-freight elevator; electric light. Rental $780 to $800.
Apply JACOB S. NEADLE, 27 Cedar St. or your own broker.

246 5TH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.
FLOORS and OFFICES;
third and fourth Floors, of 5,000 sq. ft. each, steam heat and elevator; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

No. 47 Warren St.
Store and Basement
APPLY AT 187 FULTON ST.

A.— TO LET
STORE—120 Feet Deep, 42 UNION SQUARE.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, (73d St.)

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY PLACE
TO LET
Near Garrison-on-Hudson
35 ACRES
Main house 15 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and large cottage.
Rent Very Moderate.
Particulars of M. SAMUELS,
505 Fifth Av., New York City.
Phone 5600—Murray Hill.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH-CONN. MAGNIFICENT NEW ESTATE OF 2 ACRES.
Beautifully equipped House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, superb location. Garage, 3 cars, room & bath.
For Sale, $40,000; or Rent Unfurnished $3,000.
D. A. CALHOUN, 17 Madison Av., N.Y. or Greenwich, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR RENT
STORE ROOM, 30x140.
Three-story brick in the best location in So. Bethlehem, Pa. Apply
PASTIME THEATRE,
114 East 3d St., So. Bethlehem, Pa.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ASTOR HOUSES
8-26 WEST 130TH ST.
Now Ready for Inspection.
Beautifully decorated, and with their spacious rooms, front porches, lawns, &c., are Worth investigating. Reasonable rents. Agent on premises or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

167 EAST 65TH ST.
A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; 18'9" x 45' x 100'.
TEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS;
Rent low. Possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

34 EAST 22D ST.
A four-story brownstone Dwelling to let, size 20x98x100;
22 rooms, two baths and butler's pantry; rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

4 AND 6 ROOMS
FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral. Inquire at office.
507 WEST 113TH STREET.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET.
Nos. 189-191 Broadway, S. W. Corner.
Light, roomy Offices and two entire open Floors FOR RENT. Daylight at the same price you are paying for dark space. Subway at the door. Tubes one block. Complete service, light, partitions. Offices $400 and up. Two Offices, each having 19 feet of window space, $500 apiece.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
ON PREMISES, OR 1 WEST 34TH ST.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

314 West 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE
High class elevator apts.; all improvements.
7 large, light rooms, bath $1050
6 large, light rooms, bath $50-$60
Separate Maid's Toilet in Each Apartment.
CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
SUBLET UNFURNISHED.
Five rooms, bath; reduced rental; possession May 1. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

3694 Broadway, at 153d St.
Attractive 5-Room Front Apartment, $36.
Steam heat, hot water supply; telephone service.
J. E. WHITAKER, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Fifth Avenue Offices
At 46th Street
WINDSOR ARCADE
Large Studio, $3000.
Fifth Ave. Offices, 2nd floor, $2000-$3000.
Others, $600, $1000, $1200.
Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., on premises.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

BRONX.

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road. Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $600 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
952 TO 972 ANDERSON AV.,
AT JEROME AND 162D
4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $28 to $45
Apply at 970 Anderson Av., (McDevitt.)

PARK SIDE APARTMENTS
Ogden Av., Washington Bridge, facing Park; overlooking river and Speedway; delightful location.
3-4-5 Rooms; high class; every improvement. $26 to $40
APPLY ON PREMISES.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house.—Just completed (out of season) and yet over two-thirds rented to well-rated tenants, will be sold at a real bargain price; in a splendid neighborhood, advancing in value. This is a sincere advertisement and will be found so on investigation. At least $20,000 cash necessary. Address Sincere, F 9 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Two four-story apartment dwellings; all improvements; principal avenue Tremont, West Farms; owner must sell; cash and exchange; bargain. L 276 Times Downtown.

Will sell or build factory, or any kind building on 50x100 lot.
On 100-foot street, Upper Bronx.
Good factory section. Inquire Room 302, 391 East 149th. Telephone 9582 Melrose.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Fine Home at Jamaica.—Best residential section; convenient to railroad and trolleys. Address Owner, 101 Bergen Av., Jamaica.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.
Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,750.—Modern brown-stone residence, 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn; choice location; none better on the avenue; 25 minutes to New York; 12 rooms; lot 20x100; house larger in rear than in front; inside of house fine enough to please any one; can be bought for $8,100 if sold this month. Apply on premises or to owner, 700 Greene Av.

3-story modern house, ½ block Prospect Park; 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, extension dining room; tiled kitchen, bath; $16,500, worth $20,000. Burrill Bros., 7th Av., corner 2d St., Brooklyn.

House.—11 rooms, 2 baths, first-class condition; lot 25x100; near 7th Av. Inquire 360 12th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
A FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED HOUSE
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR THE SUMMER,
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
Tel. 7070 Mur. Hill. 12 E. 48th St.,
still has a number of very attractive houses in Briarcliff Manor and vicinity, ranging in price from $200 to $2,000 for the season.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON
10 acres, 500 ft. elevation; garden, fruit; near Country Club; one hour out; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; garage; 1¼ miles from station; only $1,000 for long season; other places, $600 to $5,000.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

WHO WANTS
a real nice home, on high ground, a large plot, and owner ready to give a bargain? We have this combination.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.

Southfield Point furnished cottage, 11 rooms, sufficient baths, near shore, 5 minutes from station. Rent, $1,200, applied to purchase. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

White Plains.

FINE OLD COLONIAL MANSION
AMID GRAND OLD TREES.
Seven master's rooms, 3 baths; gardener's cottage, garage; 10 acres; near White Plains; sale price $35,000; season rental $1,800.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.
Owner wishes to dispose of an attractive house in Greystone Park, Yonkers' best residential section; 10 rooms and bath. Will sacrifice; valued at $8,000. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

House ready for occupancy, furnished, 295 feet shore front, private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property, apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 59, 11 Wall St.

Small farm of 2½ acres; good soil; all cleared; large 7-room house; fine condition; small barn; 10 minutes' walk to trolley and centre of village; price $3,500; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

BUNGALOW $300
cash, balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.

Five-room bungalow; 2 lots of ground; all improvements; water privileges; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; $200 down, $15 monthly. Address Box R C 73 Times.

Furnished and unfurnished houses for sale or rent at Rockville Centre, Ocean-side or East Rockaway. Wm. B. Platt, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Four lots, 100x100, Long Island City; factory neighborhood; convenient freight yards, docks, ferries, bridges. Finan, 717 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louis Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

COLONIAL Country Home in Ridgewood, N. J.—25 acres, with splendid trout stream; swimming, canoeing; lawns, orchard, pasture. Very fine colonial residence, 16 rooms, spacious verandas, hardwood floors, box beamed ceilings, stable-garage and cow stable, henery, etc.; six minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York office. Splendid scenery. Easy terms to reliable party. Owner has to leave East. See photos. Owner, F. MERTENS, 472 4th Av., City.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also a few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

If you could get a new house of 8 rooms, with every modern convenience, on large plot in splendid neighborhood in a near-by exclusive suburb, transportation by both train and trolley, for $7,150, (worth $8,000,) would you be interested? If so, I will gladly send you detailed particulars, with permit to see it; one man's necessity is another's opportunity. J. F. Browne, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

Just finished; 5 six-room semi-bungalows on large plots at Westfield, N. J.; beautiful locations, on a hill, near station and trolley; small first payment; $20 per month thereafter. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

At Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes on large plots among the trees, near station; sold on easy monthly payments; a few large, well-located plots to be sold on a monthly payment of $5; let us send you particulars; we furnish free transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Artistic new house; plot 200 deep; 6 minutes station; 9½ miles N. Y.; well built; slate roof, large living room, fireplace, vestibule, oak floors, tiled bath, steam, electricity, gas, kitchen, 4 fine bedrooms, sleeping porch; $5,350; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

For Sale.—Circumstances compel me to dispose of my modern home of ten rooms and bath, on the western slope of the Palisades, at once. Electric light; plot 60x200; fruit trees; terms satisfactory. Owner, Apartment 3-B, 800 Ri

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Between 39th and 64th Sts., on Lexington Av., Monday, bar pin, four inches long, with sapphires and pearls. Reward Restowed on finder if promptly returned to Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, 177 East 64th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, in Mason-Seaman taxicab, pair of opera glasses marked "C. B. Washington"; liberal reward. Return Mason-Seaman Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

LOST—Wednesday, West End Av., between 67th and 68th, gold watch, hunting case; monogram M. B. F.; attached leather fob with monogram L. P. Pierce, 200 Broadway.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Sunday, on 5th Av. stage or in 119th St., between 7th and Morningside Avs.; suitable reward. Payne, 50 Morningside Av. East, Apartment 63.

LOST—Coral necklace, between Broadway and 156th St. and Convent Av. and 147th St. Finder rewarded. Address Roberts, 428 West 147th St. Tel. Audubon 6347.

LOST.—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified. K. Staunton, 140 West 58th.

LOST.—Between Plaza Hotel and 44th, via bus, platinum bar pin, diamonds and sapphires; liberal reward. J. Vetter, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—A diamond pin, containing two good sized stones, set in black enamel and gold in 8 small pearls; a reward offered. M. S. Pierl, Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Between 101st St., Subway, and Dobbs Ferry, filigree gold bracelet with diamond centre. Return G. Wilson, 840 West End Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Ro Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST.—In or near Hotel Astor, black cigarette case, initialed "B." Finder please return to R. Barron, 221 West Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin at Healey's, Broadway and 66th, about midnight; liberal reward. Phone River 9774.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire circle pin in front of 150 West 98th St.; suitable reward if returned to Margaret and Marie.

LOST.—Tortoise shell earring, three rings, gold chasing; keepsake. Raborg, 175 Lexington Av.

LOST—Monday, civet cat fur, two yards long, 90th and West End Av. Finder telephone 1441 River.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST—Gold ring, diamond, two torquoise; flat setting; reward. William Alexander, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday, 21st, gold framed spectacles. Reward. Return to 107 West 73d St.

$100 REWARD
for ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Friday in or near Bendel's Millinery Shop, West 57th St.; thence taxi to 84th St., returning to 7th and 83d St., where question asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattles photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark brindle Boston bull terrier, straight white mark on forehead, white breast, white spot back of neck, screw tail; 6 months old; answers to the name of Toodles; liberal reward. Capt. Louis Kreuscher, 856 Macon St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On April 21, at Jamaica, white English bull terrier; dog has black nose and brown mark on tail near body; answers name of "Bob." Reward offer, no questions asked, for safe return to 3 Parkview Av., Jamaica.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside 121 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Any debts incurred by Mrs. Rachel Blower, 1,348 55th St., Brooklyn, will not be paid by her husband.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor; furnished; 18 rooms; 3 baths; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

Desirable village property; $3,500. Address Lock Drawer A, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.—Charming cottage; 11 rooms; large living room; modern plumbing; tennis court; extensive view; 3 acres; sale or rent furnished. Address Newlin, Enfield, Conn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

English cottage, 9 large rooms and 3 baths. Price $15,000. Will rent $1,500 unfurnished, option to purchase. Perpetual shore right, excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes from depot; location Southfield Point on the Sound, at Stamford. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tract of 100 acres, more or less, in Brookville, Syosset, or Woodbury section whose owner will exchange for close-in, free-and-clear property; want property suitable for private estate; might add cash. F 225 Times Downtown.

Wanted—House, 6-7 rooms, modern improvements, on plot containing 8,000-10,000 square feet, $5,000-$6,000, not over 30-35 minutes from N. Y. City; L. I. property not considered; submit particulars, and photo if possible. F 3 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

I have to loan $30,000 at 5 per cent. Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANT $15,000
on improved country seat, worth $35,000; 5½ per cent. interest.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq. Phone 413 White Plains, N. Y.

Three hundred dollars wanted for two months; satisfactory interest paid; first-class security, double the loan. Sutherland, 1,232 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

TO LEASE.

47th St., No. 222 West, about 100 feet west Broadway. 3-story building with store; size approximately 16.8x100. For term years as it is: First year, $3,000 net; second year, $3,500 net; third year, $4,000 net; fourth year, $4,500 net; or will alter to suit tenant.
J. W. STINSON, Trustee, 568 Broadway.
Brokers protected. Tel. 6657 Spring.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

1,985 BROADWAY.
Three upper floors to rent at reasonable prices for business purposes.
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 1,974 BROADWAY.

Tenant desires to sublet at very cheap rental, light and desirable offices on 42d St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Call or write Room 313, 7 East 42d St.

Loft, top, to let; 34 North Moore St.; 50x80; exceptionally fine light; steam power and elevator.

Corner stores, 2d Av. and 70th St.; 2d Av. and 73d St.; possession. Lalor, 621 B'way.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Boss painter wants desk room in real estate office; references. E 119 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS, DOING A BUSINESS OF $200,000 ANNUALLY, HAVING MET WITH REVERSES, WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSITION FROM MAN ABLE TO INVEST $20,000 AND TO BE ACTIVE IN BUSINESS.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL LIVE MAN WHO CAN DEVOTE HIS ENTIRE TIME. M 102 TIMES.

MILK-SEPARATOR.
Responsible concern wanted to handle high-class hand-separators now imported duty free. Please answer to "F. F.," Hotel Knickerbocker.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

Manufacturing concern needs from $25,000 to $50,000 additional capital to enlarge a prosperous business, which will bear the strictest investigation; no competition; large profits; article important as bread; the right party will be made a Director and Treasurer of company. Address B. F. Smith, Wallick's Hotel.

For sale patent rotary motor; the War Dep't writes: "I have to inform you that this patent has been noted with interest. Should your patent be commercially developed and placed upon the market, we will be glad to consider it at any time when such a motor is required." E 44 Times.

An accordion manufacturer seeks an experienced representative for North America who can correspond in German, and who is well acquainted with the dealers in the trade, and who himself knows the accordion. Answer L. B., 3,980 Rudolf Mosse, Leipzig, Germany.

Large capital needed; legitimate new business; manufacturing a great economizer; every person affected; unlimited field; no competition; big orders taken; strictest investigation courted; principals only. E 27 Times.

A responsible manufacturer of Mosel wine is seeking experienced representatives for America on the commission basis. Answer Rudolf Mosse, F. 3899, Cologne, Germany.

Express trucking business, South Orange and Newark; established over 25 years; nine head horses, wagons, trucks, buildings, and grounds good, prosperous business. William Rockafeller, 62 First St., South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

Partner for established dress and skirt manufacturing concern; salesmen or designers; investment of $1,000 or $1,500 desired. For particulars write M. H., X 224 Times Annex.

Moving-picture theatre, Bronx, thickly populated neighborhood; no opposition; owner must sacrifice. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square.

Partner Wanted.—To sell ¾ interest in established; mercantile paying business; $6,000 cash; principals only. Call 10-11 A. M., Dwyer, Room 1,001, 110 West 34th.

Wanted, a first-class mechanic to take full charge automobile machine works; half interest investment, $750. Address Box 36, Post Office, Station B, Brooklyn.

Manufacturing business, convenient to New York City, with an established trade, offered for sale, in whole or part; reason given for retirement. Z 360 Times Annex.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have $1,500 and seek partner with similar amount to purchase moving-picture theatre. Address Conscientious, 107 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 163 West 71st St.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.,
23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350.
G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Rejected life insurance risks placed; principals only; out-of-town correspondence solicited; cash for names friends. V 177 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Translator, 105 West 93d. Telephone 3352 River. Expert work.

PRINTING—MULTIGRAPHING.
1,000 best letterheads, $1.50; multigraphing, 1,000, $2; 500, $1.75. Century, 44 Duane.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of; quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tetlow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3498.

Purchase and Exchange.
Thirty cents a line.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 119 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old seal-skin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished rustic bungalows to rent or for sale, in woods on Delaware River, fronting fine fishing and boating eddy; opposite Cochecton, N. Y., on Erie; five minutes' walk from Post Office and stores. Address A. G. Gregg, Damascus, Penn., or G. F. Ketchum, Warwick, N. Y.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

At Pleasantville.—An attractive property to rent for season or term of years; residence has 10 rooms, three baths, electricity, unusually large living room; garage, with man's room; artesian well; fine trees; three acres; elevation 600 feet; splendid views. KENNETH YVES & CO., 7 East 42d St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6037.

Country house, with city conveniences, electricity, &c.; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; in Orange Mountains near Caldwell; Cedar Grove Station, express trains 50 min utes to New York; $300 a year to get quick action. L. J. Barnum, care Van Orden Corset Co., 45 West 34th St., New York City.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

7TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

24TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6618 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room; superior table; table guests; references.

MILK-SEPARATOR.
Responsible concern wanted to handle high-class hand-separators now imported duty free. Please answer to "F. F.," Hotel Knickerbocker.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

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I have $1,500 and seek partner with similar amount to purchase moving-picture theatre. Address Conscientious, 107 Times.

Beautiful furnished 14-room house for sale; good home and business combined; monthly profit, $150. 163 West 71st St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths, telephones; superior table board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $15; Cuisine unsurpassed.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; good board; Subway; reference; telephone.

65TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 63 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; first-class boarding house; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished well-appointed house; good home cooking; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unreserved table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; in refined home; excellent table.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet house; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY. (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

108D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 709 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium rooms with board.

140TH, 465 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Congenial home; desirable, airy room; excellent board; table guests.

148TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section; The Audubon, a beautiful Summer home; light, cozy rooms; electricity, phone, bath; $8 to $12 one; $14 up for two; rates including first-class board; large porch and gardens; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ALEXANDER AV, 204.—Front room; private family; couple preferred; 'phone; references exchanged.

COLLEGE AV., 422, (Bronx.)—American woman wants walking child; mother's care. Kavanaugh.

COLUMBUS AV., 628, 91st.—Table board; good meals; private German family. Eschelbacher.

AN unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; electricity; good meals; constant hot water. Informal, homelike atmosphere Miss Collette, 322 West 107th St.

THE WOODBURY,
855 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

WEST END AV., 916, (103d St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room; private residence; delicious food. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN desires nice room and breakfast with absolutely private American family, near Lexington, between 90th and 80th Sts. Letters Box 539, 1,464 3d Av.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

New Jersey.

German family owning large country home with few boarders, who need change of air; climate in Pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $9 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; $6 a week; other rooms, $5.50.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

61ST, 182 EAST.—One large, sunny room, near bath, for gentleman; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

93D, 31 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board, 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large rooms; conveniently located.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 118 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

55TH, 40 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1558 Plaza.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cozy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 419 Col. Chaub.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $10, $12.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

65TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; running water; also single front room; in first-class apartment; breakfast if desired. Manning.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; plenty hot water; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Desirable newly furnished room; Southern exposure; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath; telephone, electricity; private residence.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient; Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9059 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room, references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Desirable rooms, dressing rooms, with running water; near Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kreuhaar.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; large closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rear parlor; medium room; private bath; reasonable.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table and surroundings first-class.

87TH ST, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

87TH, 912 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

87TH ST., 319 WEST. — Handsome, large room; private family; gentleman; references.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; also room, private bath; reasonable.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1596.

91ST, 34 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; shower bath; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

95TH ST., 255 WEST—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Line.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Private family will rent handsome room facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7C.

98TH ST., 243 WEST. (cor. Broadway.)—Two beautiful rooms, to select people. Apt. 7C.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable; reasonable. Tomlinson.

100TH, (Central Park West, 408.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $8. Riverside 9141. Armour.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references Apartment 35.

112TH ST., 259 WEST.—Unusually airy front parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; see and appreciate; near Subway and "L"; Summer rates; newly furnished; no children; with quiet German people. Sattler.

113TH, *523 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

113TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable 2 gentlemen; very desirable.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH ST., 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Two front rooms, four south windows, $10 per week; single rooms, $3 to $5.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern apartment.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Single and double; comfortable, homelike rooms; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive suite; also room; high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Attractive, large room, elevator, adjoining bath; private apt. 56.

122D ST., 523 WEST—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

124TH ST., 520 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; new furnishings; new high-class elevator house; next to bath. Wallace.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8537 Morningside.

133D ST, 313 WEST.—Front room; housekeeping; improvements; private house. Larsen.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, attractive outside, sunny room in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; shower, pianola; gentleman; $5 weekly. Apt. 6D. Phone 5610—Morningside.

145TH ST., 504 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; three-room suite reasonable. Bryant.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 449 West 23d, London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms, high-class apartment. Vosburgh. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. Apartment 73.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th.)—Attractive, large rooms, in high-class apartment. Apt. 3.

LUXURIOUS ROOM. — Columbia neighborhood; high-class apartment; electric light, elevator; reasonable. Telephone 291 Morningside. Apartment 55.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.) —Sunny, cozy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

PRIVATE FAMILY, exclusive neighborhood, W. 90's, offers sunny, connecting rooms; southern exposure. Particulars Leland's, 40 W. 33d.

WEST END AV., 543.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

YOUNG business man has small, well-appointed apartment; all conveniences; telephone; would like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write 408 West 129th St.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.—Require a saleswoman for the Delicatessen Department. Only the thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; $10-$12. B. D., 310 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.

30 BESIEGED IN MINE MAY BE SUFFOCATED

Mouth of Slope Blocked by Dynamite Explosions Caused by Strikers.

APPEAL FOR FEDERAL AID

Colorado State Troops, Cornered After All-Day Battle, May Be Overwhelmed.

ENTIRE MILITIA CALLED OUT

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Blamed for Trouble by Denver Society Women and by Labor Unions.

TWO COAL CAMPS BURNED

Soldiers Accused of Destroying with Dynamite Bodies in the Pits of Ludlow Tent Colony.

Strike Just, Says White.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—The coal miners of Colorado are striking for the fulfillment of laws now on the statue books of that State. Five of the seven demands are fully covered by the statutes, namely: The right to belong to a labor union, to receive their pay in lawful money semi-monthly, to employ check-weighmen, to abolish the truck store and trade where they please, and to establish the eight-hour workday. In addition to this they are asking an increase in wages relatively competitive with wages of mine workers in other districts.

They have been persecuted for years, and deprived of their constitutional rights. A subsidized State militia and paid gunmen have subjected them to every form of brutality and insult. The State of Colorado has spent nearly one million dollars to aid the coal companies to drive the miners back to the mines and a vacillating Governor has directed the use of the militia in such a manner and way as to bring discredit and disgrace upon the State. Scores of men, women and children have been murdered by militia and gunmen, and it ill becomes us as a nation to speak of outrages in Mexico, where our Federal Government has now intervened, while the men, women and children of Colorado are being ruthlessly murdered and constitutional government and the liberties it should bespeak cast aside. How long will our nation tolerate such conditions? JOHN P. WHITE,
President, United Mine Workers of America.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 22.—A party of about thirty men, women and children, besieged in the Empire mine near Aguilar, with the mouth of the slope caved in by dynamite explosions, faced death by suffocation to-night, according to H. D. King, one of the owners of the mine. King himself, practically a prisoner in his house not far from the mine, gave his story by long-distance telephone.

Not a house nor a stick of overhead workings was left standing in the camps, according to King. The mine tipple had been burned, but the interior of the mine had not been fired. If the fan has been put out of commission, as reported, Mr. King believed the danger of suffocation was imminent. All firing had ceased before 11 o'clock.

In command of the besieged party was J. W. Siple of Denver, manager of the mines of the Southwestern Fuel Company. Mrs. William Waddell and her baby were in the mine, one report stating that Mrs. Waddell had been wounded. Mr. Waddell, superintendent of the Empire mine, generally was believed to have been killed.

Anarchy reigns throughout the Ludlow strike district following three days of almost continuous fighting between the miners and the militia and mine guards. It is wholly beyond the power of the local authorities to cope with the situation, and appeals for Federal troops were wired to President Wilson and Gov. Ammons in Washington by Mayor Dunleavy, members of the Council and the Chamber of Commerce at Trinidad.

Entire Militia Ordered Out.

The appeals, which are identical, read:

A state of insurrection and anarchy exists in Las Animas County. Life and property are in danger. Battle in progress near Ludlow. Several known deaths among non-combatants this morning. Strikers and sympathizers congregating in Trinidad and vicinity in large numbers. An attack on Delagua and Hastings now in progress. Attack on Berwind expected momentarily. Situation in Trinidad very tense. If you are unable to give immediate and full protection, we beg that you invoke Federal aid. The depot at Lynn and the Guynn Mercantile Company at Aguilar were robbed this morning of guns and ammunition. Conditions are bad and getting worse. Situation is desperate.

The entire State Militia has been ordered to mobilize at the two armories in Denver to await further orders for service. Acting Gov. Fitzgarrald announced at 10:30 o'clock to-night that he would call a special session of the Legislature before May 4 to finance the maintenance of the militia in the strike zone. Simultaneously he issued orders to Gen. Chase to send more troops to the zone immediately.

The militia and company guards along the railroad tracks at Ludlow—all told less than 200 men—had been completely cut off from the remainder of the strike district late to-night by the armed bands of strikers whose ranks swelled constantly by men who swarm over the hills from all directions now number 700, and it is certain that the battle will be resumed with renewed fury at daybreak, the purpose of the miners, whose army grows in strength with every passing hour, being to overwhelm the military and wipe them out.

Trinidad at Mob's Mercy.

Trinidad itself to-night is virtually at the mercy of a mob. The Sheriff admits that he is powerless, and Capt. Randolph of Denver and his squad of twenty militiamen would stand small chance in the event of an outbreak. A committee from strike headquarters invaded the Columbia Hotel, where they are quartered, and searched it for machine guns. No resistance was offered. All saloons were ordered closed by the Mayor and Chief of Police at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but men congregate on the streets and no effort to disperse them is made, and suppressed excitement of the most intense character prevails.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is declared by the union to have been responsible for the present trouble here, because of his statement before the Congressional Committee. The women of the State also put blame upon him.

At a meeting in Denver this afternoon of the Women's Peace Association, composed of the cream of Denver's society and other public spirited women, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford declared:

"While Colorado is disgracing herself in the eyes of the world, the man who is responsible for the disgrace sits in his office in New York City. He is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His statements before the Congressional Committee not only emboldened the weak and criminally disposed soldiers in the State, but they caused the miners to arm for war to the death because they realized what his remarks would bring forth."

Red Record of the Day.

It is impossible to procure detailed information of the events of this, the third red day of the trouble with the miners, nor is it possible to verify all the reports that have come from the chief centres of carnage.

President J. W. Siple of the Southwestern Fuel Company, William Waddell, his Superintendent, and J. W. Church, chief engineer, fifteen non-union miners, five women, and a baby are trapped and held prisoners in the flaming shaft house of the Empire Mine, near Aguilar, by armed strikers.

It appears that a mob of strikers from the union colony at Aguilar advanced on the Empire property shortly after noon and drove Siple and the other mine executives from their dwelling with a hail of lead. These, with their employes, fled to the shelter of the mine building, and later descended to the shaft. The fire which it is believed has sealed their fate started a few moments later.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night H. B. King, an owner of the Empire Mine, telephoned that the attacking party was throwing dynamite into the slope of the mine, where between twenty and thirty men, women and children are said to have taken refuge.

Three mine guards are known to be dead at Aguilar. Two mine shafts—those of the Broadhead and Royal Companies, both independent—are in ashes.

The coal camps at Delagua and Hastings were burned to the ground. At Delagua 400 armed strikers fired upon the tents. A woman and two children were killed. These, with the thirty three known dead at Ludlow and the three guards killed at Aguilar, bring the total up to thirty-nine.

Around the storm centres of the fight—Delagua, the Black Hills, and the canons near Aguilar—the strikers' lines, constantly reinforced, have been steadily drawn tighter and the miners, incensed at the discovery that many of their dead in the ruins of the Ludlow tent colony had disappeared, pursued their programme of vengeance. For fear that his meagre force might be cut in two and overwhelmed Col. Hall, Major Hannock is unable to send aid to the men besieged in the Aguilar mine.

For more than twelve hours the fighting raged incessantly, first above Delagua, then in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and last in the region about Aguilar. All of the deaths so far reported occurred during the Delagua engagement, when fifteen mine guards, thirty militiamen, under command of Capt. Carson, engaged in a series of fierce sorties and counter-attacks. In this fighting Fred Dougherty, Steve Donovan, and Carl Johnson, all mine guards employed by the Victor-American Company, lost their lives. The body of Dougherty was not recovered until late this afternoon. Felix Gonzales and Joe Chavez, according to a statement given out at the Victor-American office, are missing.

The firing commenced shortly after 5 o'clock this morning and spread rapidly up the whole Ludlow district. The hills in every direction seemed suddenly to be alive with men, and the rattle of their automatics clashed with the sharper staccato of the military machine guns in rapid exchange of fire.

Delagua Camp Attacked.

A volley crashed into the camp at Delagua, where, according to the Victor-American Company, 600 persons, strike breakers, their wives, and families, are quartered and protected by a private company guard of fifteen men. The attacking party surged to the end of the ridge and dropped down on the Delagua side, firing as they dodged from cover to cover.

The strikers had gathered during the night from the vicinity of Aguilar, coming across the hills with their weapons under the protection of the darkness. Advices to Major Hamrock informed him of their approach, but delay in the arrival of an engine prevented the departure of the squad of thirty which was to have intercepted them until after the battle had opened. It was 7:30 o'clock before the troops reached the beleaguered camp, jumped from their car and threw themselves into action.

Within the camp, which in fear of attack had remained on watch during the greater part of the night, panic prevailed. Shots passed through the thin walls of the dwelling houses, sending the occupants to the cellar and other places of comparative safety. The fire, however, seemed to be concentrated on the office and store, both of which were riddled.

Jumping from corner to corner of the adjoining buildings, two watchmen and clerks fled in a hail of lead to other places of safety. Meanwhile, the guards, recovering from their first surprise, concentrated and commenced to return the fire.

Four separate attempts to capture the camp were made. Reserving their fire, a small party of the strikers deserted their protection and commenced to descend the steep sides of the range. The sorties failed, however, because of the lack of cover which the bare sides of the ridge afforded. After a few moment the attacking party withdrew to the crest of the range, where the guard made a final effort to dislodge them.

In this counter-sortie Donovan and Johnson were killed and Dougherty and Chavez were wounded. The guards succeeded, according to the Fuel Company, in driving the strikers back from their positions at the top of the divide, but shortly afterward were driven back into the cañon themselves by the arrival of reinforcements for the strikers.

The attacking party reoccupied their position along the ridge and an interchange of shots continued. A few moments later a detonation gave notice of the supposed destruction of the pumping reservoir on the property of the Peerless Mine, one of the independent concerns.

At the Black Hills, fire was exchanged at long range by members of the machine gun corps at Cedar Hill and strikers entrenched behind the Black Hill trees and boulders.

Say Troops Destroyed Bodies.

The bodies of eleven children and two women have been recovered at Ludlow and are on their way to Trinidad. Union officials said to-night that evidence was in their possession that the troops surrounding Ludlow had used dynamite in the ruins of the colony for the destruction of the bodies of the dead and to conceal the actual number who lost their lives there yesterday amid the blazing tents.

The strikers declare the bodies were destroyed by dynamite or otherwise disposed of by the militia. To support this they point out that rapid-fire guns in the hands of soldiers prevented the entrance of anyone to the former site of the ruined tent colony until late to-day. John R. Lawson, an executive member of the Mine Workers, declared that he and the others heard dynamite explosions all this forenoon.

Major Hamrock says the charred débris, which covers the site of the camp, has remained undisturbed since the fire of Monday night. Fifteen bodies, thirteen those of women, and two of children, are known to have been in one spot, while it is supposed that further investigation would have disclosed many more in the safety pits, similar to that in which the original thirteen were discovered.

The bodies of eleven strikers are now in Trinidad, held until the time for their burial can be arranged. A temporary morgue has been improvised in the parlors of a local undertaking establishment. A crowd surrounds the morgue and passes in single file past the row of coffins within. The women emerge weeping, the men grim-eyed and silent. Under the prevailing tension, business men express fear of the result should the bodies of the children, when they are brought here, be placed on view.

Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening a crowd of men, armed with rifles, left the United Mine Workers' headquarters and went to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station in Trinidad, with the avowed intention of shooting a small party of militiamen who had just marched past the union headquarters on their way to take a train for Denver. The men reached the station a few minutes before the train started and lined up near the track, ready to shoot. For some reason, however, they left without molesting the soldiers.

At union headquarters no explanation was given of the miscarriage of the plan to shoot the militiamen. Lawson, when asked point blank if union officers had ordered the men to disperse, refused to answer.

"If I should say that I had power to stop the men doing anything like that people would think I also had power to start something of the same kind," he explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gov. Ammons of Colorado, who has been in Washington appearing before Congressional committees on reclamation bills, left this afternoon for Denver, having been called home by the strike crisis.

OTHER MINES SET ON FIRE.

Strikers Reported to be Shooting Everybody in Sight.

DENVER, April 22.—Confirmation of the report from Trinidad that Manager J. W. Siple with a number of his men had taken refuge in the Empire mine and that that property had been fired was received from J. F. Welborn, general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here, late to-day.

"While the property is not ours," said Mr. Welborn, "I have just received information from reliable sources that the top of the mine was fired after Manager Siple, with his men, had taken refuge in the workings. My informant stated also that smoke could be seen coming from other points further up the cañon from Aguilar, and I believe other mines also have been fired."

A telegram to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here, just received from Supt. W. G. Deck of the Rouse Mine, Rose Station, says:

"Four miners with bullet torn clothes just reached here, say that 250 strikers are coming this way, shooting everybody in sight. Will hold off long as possible, but need help. Greatly outnumbered and short of guns."

Officials of the United Mine Workers in Denver were busy to-day formulating plans for the succor and care of the inhabitants of the Ludlow tent colony, which was destroyed by fire after the conflict between the militia and strikers at Ludlow Monday night. It was reported at union headquarters that 200 of their people were missing. It is not thought, however, that serious harm has come to many of them, though union officials do not hesitate to put the maximum death list as the result of the battle at fifty.

DESERT MINES TO FIGHT.

Greeks from Colorado Springs Leave to Reinforce Strikers' Army.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 22.—About 300 union miners employed at the El Paso, Curtis, Patterson, and other union mines quit work to-day, declaring they were going to the Trinidad district to fight the State militia. Many of the strikers carried revolvers.

A number returned to their cottages for arms and appeared later carrying rifles and shotguns. Seventeen Greeks, well armed, are known to have taken a train for the south.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF BATTLE.

Version Given by J. E. Lawson, Executive Member of Mine Workers.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 22.—For the first time, what purported to be the immediate cause of the battle of the last three days was disclosed to-day in a version given by John E. Lawson, executive member of the United Mine Workers of America, who returned to Trinidad from the Ludlow district. He said:

"Last Sunday the Greeks in the Ludlow colony were celebrating their Easter. They had a ball game. Five militiamen with guns appeared and interfered with the sport. There was no fighting, however, at that time.

"On Monday morning Major Hamrock sent for Louis Tikas to demand the release of some men from the camp. Tikas went to meet Hamrock and never returned. I am unable to say of my own knowledge just how or when he met his death. The fighting then began. I cannot say positively who fired the first shots, and I do not wish to tell anything of which I have no positive knowledge.

"It is my opinion that the first tents were set afire by explosive bullets. I know that ammunition of that character has been used by the militiamen, for I have heard many of the bullets explode. It is my belief that soldiers entered the colony and looted many of the tents before the destruction by fire was complete. The story that ammunition was found in my tent is a deliberate lie. There never was any ammunition in my tent.

"I must decline to state where the strikers obtained the guns they used in the fighting. I will say, however, that I am sorry they have not ten thousand times as many guns as they have. In that case I would tell them to use them to defend their homes, and I would go out with them.

"I was in the Ludlow district from 11 o'clock Monday morning until about 4 in the afternoon, but I did not act as leader of the strikers in the fighting. I did not fire a shot myself; in fact, I have not fired a single shot, even in practice, since the strike was called.

"Reports have come to me—I am not saying as a fact—that some parties to-day are exploding dynamite in the holes under the ruins of the tents, in order to destroy evidence of the number of women and children who lost their lives in the colony. I am positive that more non-combatants perished than will ever be known.

"I can see no end to the present situation except that this fighting will continue until one side or the other gets licked."

Lawson declared that the union officials had urged the union miners in the Colorado Springs district, who quit work to-day and announced that they were coming to the strike zone to help fight the militiamen, to go back to work.

"Those men were under contract to work for their employers," he said, "and we told them not to break their contracts even for the sake of aiding us. I think we induced them to go back to work."

ASK PRESIDENT TO STOP IT.

Railway Employes Wire Resolutions to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 22.—Resolutions calling on all citizens to demand of President Wilson and Congress the suppression of the "murderous war on workingmen and women and children of Colorado, a war of dollars against human beings," were adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates at the convention of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor late to-day.

Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to President Wilson, to Vice President Marshall as presiding officer of the Senate, and to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

ROCKEFELLER, JR.S, VIEWS.

Told House Committee His Company Was Defending Rights of Workers.

In a four-hour inquisition by the House Committee on Mines at Washington on April 6 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., expressed his views, as a Director, of the situation in the coal strike involving the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which, he said, his father, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., owned about 40 per cent. of the stock. Mr. Rockefeller asserted at that time that he and his associates would rather "lose all of their millions invested in the coal fields than that the American workingmen should be deprived of their right under the Constitution to work for whom they pleased." This insistence on the open shop principle, he said, already had cost his company more than $1,000,000. He added that he would rather relinquish his interests in Colorado and close down the mines than recognize the unions under the circumstances.

Pressed hard by Chairman Foster of the Committee for an explanation of his alleged lack of personal interest in the welfare of the workingmen at the mines, and questioned as to his duty toward them, Mr. Rockefeller said that he and his father conducted their business just as they did their charities and philanthropies, by employing the best men to look after the details and upholding these men so long as they attended to business and were considered capable and worthy. He added that he considered the men in charge of the mines in Colorado capable and worthy, and was willing to rely absolutely on them.

Asked what he had done personally to end the strike, he said:

"I have done nothing personally. My only knowledge comes from the correspondence I have had with the men in charge there. So long as we have officials there we must let them handle the situation, and the position taken by the officers will be upheld by us as long as we deem them worthy of confidence. We have every confidence in the ability of Mr. Welborn and Mr. Bowers. The strike has caused us great concern, but we can do is to keep in touch with the men we trust. Should we reach the conclusion that they are not doing the right thing, then we would take the matter up with them."

Mr. Rockefeller said the strike had been brought on by letters and threats of violence to the wives and daughters of workingmen in order to make the men go out. He was informed by Chairman Foster that when the militia was ordered out many of the mine guards employed by the company were sworn in as deputies in the service of the State and kept on the payrolls of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Asked whether he thought that made the militia a non-partisan preserver of the peace, he replied:

"If the local authorities in any community were unable or did not render adequate protection to the workers, it was the duty of the employers of the laborers to supplement that protection in any way they could."

"But the killing of people and the shooting of children—has not that been of enough importance to you for you to communicate with the other Directors and see if something might be done to end that sort of thing?" he was asked.

"We believe the issue is not a local one in Colorado," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "It is a nationanal issue, whether workers shall be allowed to work under such conditions as they may choose. As part owners of the property, our interest in the laboring men of this country is so immense, so deep, so profound, that we stand ready to lose every cent we put in that company rather than see the men we have employed thrown out of work and have imposed on them conditions which are not of their seeking and which neither they nor we can see are in our interest. Our interest in labor is so profound and we believe so sincerely that our interest demands that the camps be kept open camps, that we expect to stand by the officers at any cost."

STRUGGLE BEGAN LAST FALL.

11,232 Miners Then Went on Strike —Conciliatory Efforts Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 22.—Colorado's great industrial struggle in the Southern coal fields began with the calling of a general strike of coal miners in this State by the United Mine Workers on Sept. 23, 1913, when 11,232 miners obeyed the order, which has resulted in the loss of scores of lives, including innocent women and children, non-combatants, fully as many wounded, and also the loss of millions of dollars in wages and the destruction of property.

The strike order was issued after repeated efforts to bring about a conference between the operators and union representatives had failed. All endeavors of commercial bodies and State and Federal representatives since that time to bring about a settlement of the troubles have also proved fruitless, the operators refusing to recognize the union, the principal bone of contention, reserving the right to operate their mines on the open shop plan, and expressing their willingness to treat with the men as employes only.

The demands of the mine workers presented prior to the issuing of the strike order are as follows:

First—Recognition of the union.

Second—A 10 per cent. advance in wages on the tonnage rates and day wage scale, practically in accord with the Wyoming day wage scale.

Third—An eight-hour day for all classes of labor in or around the coal mines and at coke ovens.

Fourth—Pay for all narrow work and dead work, which includes brushing, timbering, removing falls, handling impurities, &c.

Fifth—Check weighmen at all mines to be elected by the miners without any interference by companies' officials in the election.

Sixth—The right to trade in any store the miners please, and the right to choose their own boarding place and doctor.

Seventh—The enforcement of the Colorado mining laws and the abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps of Colorado for many years.

State troops were sent into the strike district early, following the importation by the operators of strikebreakers and numerous riots and acts of violence by the disorderly element of the strikers to prevent their places being filled. These acts of lawlessness have prevailed at intervals since that time, but during the past two months it was believed that order had been fully restored, and two weeks ago all but a small body of troops were relieved from duty.

DEBATE STRIKE WAR HORROR.

Senate and House Members Express Views, but Take No Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Colorado strike situation was before the Senate and House to-day, and some Republican Senators suggested that the difficulties and dangers of that situation were so great that some of the young men of the country might find opportunity there to "satiate their thirst for gore," instead of insisting on a "peaceful war" with Mexico. The discussion arose over messages presented to the Senate by Western Senators. No action was taken.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a radical Republican, read the following telegram from W. H. Rogers, President of the Iowa Miners, and John Gay, secretary of the miners:

Striking miners, their wives and children, murdered by coal company guards at Ludlow, Col. Miners' tent colony burned to ground, and five men, four women, and at least five children killed. In the name of humanity and for the preservation of our American liberties, we urge and demand as American citizens that the Federal Government protect our fellow-mineworkers and their families in Colorado. This butchery, instigated by the moneyed power operating in Colorado, is a disgrace to our American civilization.

Mr. Kenyon referred to the story of the strike battle in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, and went on:

"One of the companies operating in Colorado, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, or the company controlling it, has certain of its bonds on deposit with the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, with which the Department of Agriculture of our Government seems to have been in partnership for some little time."

Mr. Thomas of Colorado admitted that horrible conditions existed in his State that "seemed to parallel some of the atrocities reported from Mexico."

It was Mr. McCumber of North Dakota who suggested that there was opportunity in the strike district for some of the young men of Colorado who desired to satiate in Mexico their thirst for gore.

"I greatly fear," said Mr. Thomas, "that unless society can in some manner reconcile these troubled conditions as between capital and labor, Mexico is not the only country that will be torn by internecine strife."

In the House, Chairman Foster of the House Committee which investigated the Colorado coal strike told of conditions in the strike zone. Representative Seldomridge of Colorado said that conditions were intolerable.

"Our State," he said, "has inherited a legacy of death and bitter experience which has made its name a hissing byword as an arena of the most cruel and deplorable of industrial disputes."

Representative Seldomridge said that because of the financial condition of the State the Governor was unable to put the militia in the field "until he consults the bankers and clearing houses to get funds."

EIGHT MINERS INDICTED.

Two Militiamen, Accused of Theft, Also to Stand Trial.

PEUBLO, Colo., April 22. — The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against eight striking miners on charges of attacking the post office at Higgins, Colo. The indictments resulted from the burning of the post office and tipple of the Southwestern mine near Aguilar several months ago. Charles Costa, one of the indicted men, was killed in the battle at Ludlow this week.

Two militiamen were indicted, Fred Lee, on charges of breaking into the post office at Forbes and stealing $90 in stamps, and S. K. Fridman, on charges of stealing equipment of a United States army soldier.

The Artist

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Truly Warner Hatter, to Mr. Goodrosser.

"Hark to the Feet of the Young Men" —Kipling.

IT'S the young man to-day who is your true style censor,—it's the young man who really knows clothes. So if you "hark to the feet of the young men" and go where they go you will be sure of getting clothes that are right. And young men are coming to Wallach Stores—because in our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes they find garments made to please their most critical taste. Because our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes fit them perfectly without the annoyance of many "try-ons;"—a big item, because your young man of to-day is a very busy fellow. But perhaps the greatest reason that we have so many young men come here is because $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 buys far more in style and quality at Wallach Stores than it can elsewhere.

Another importation of Raincoats, in Tan and Blue, has just come off the steamer. Before the Tariff was cut they were $15.00. The New Price is $10.00.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
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YOU MUST SEE THIS WONDERFUL PLAY AT THE GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TO-DAY
THRILLS! MYSTERY! MELODRAMA! LAUGHTER!
COHAN'S MASTERPIECE
7 Keys to Baldpate
IS THE ABSOLUTE PLAY SENSATION OF THIS OR ANY OTHER SEASON. IT WILL HOLD YOU ENTHRALLED FOR THREE HOURS. * * * A THOUSAND LAUGHS ALL ROLLED INTO THE GREATEST SUCCESS COHAN HAS EVER WRITTEN.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY. "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN." To-day (THUR.) at 2:15, and FRI. at 3. Also Next MON., TUES., THURS. & FRI. LAST 6 SPECIAL "PETER PAN" MATINEES OF To-morrow's Mat. Begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS— Mrs. Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK THE RULE OF 3

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers The International Operetta Sensation SARI. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "A Treat Not to be Missed."—Evs. Journal.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Mon Apr. 27. Farewell Performance "GRUMPY"

BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS 2 MATINEES WEEK Frances Starr in "THE SECRET."

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GLOBE THEATRE, B'way, 46th St. 25c and 50c. OPENS SAT. SEATS NOW ALL SEATS MAT. at 2:30. RESERVED. ANNETTE KELLERMANN in NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER THE LAST WORD IN MOTION PICTURES.

GRAND Opera House. 23c to $1.00 Mat. Sat. Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO 23d St., 8th Ave. in "YOUNG WISDOM." Next Mon.—Julia Sanderson, "The Sunshine Girl"

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Will Test Laugh Speedometers."—World Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE YELLOW TICKET

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25c, 50c, 75c. Eugenie Blair in "MADAME X." Next Mon.—Henry W. Savage's "EVERYWOMAN"

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47th. To-day THE BIG JUBILEE with FAT SMITH

LAST 4 DAYS National Academy of Design FINE ARTS GALLERIES 215 W. 57th St. 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M. ADM. 50c. 89th Annual Exhibition

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street & 7th Avenue CHARLES DICKENS' DAVID COPPERFIELD In Motion Pictures. COMMENCING SAT., APRIL 25, 1914. for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 3:00, (25 & 50c.) Evs. 8:30, (25, 50, 75, $1.)

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c DAZIE & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. JOSE COLLINS, MR. FRANK KRENAN & CO., FRANK FOGARTY "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA," with Co. of 22, others.

COLUMBIA VARSITY SHOW "The Merry Lunatics." GRAND BALLROOM—HOTEL ASTOR April 20th to 25th, 8:15 P. M. Saturday Matinee, 2:15 P. M. Dancing after each Evs. Performance. Exhibition Dance To-night by ETHEL ROSE and MR. PETINOFF. Tickets on sale at Hotel Astor.

PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25 GRAND CENTRAL PALACE NOON TO 11PM Admission 50c

PROCTORS 5TH AVE B'way 28th St. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. DAILY 10c-15c up. TO-DAY, FRI. SATURDAY MARY PICKFORD in "Tess of the Storm Country." Monday—"QUO VADIS." 23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, 42d, near B'way. Noon to Midnight. GRAND DOUBLE EVENT "VICTORY" THE GREAT WAR DRAMA, with ADMIRAL BADGER. GIANTS-WHITE SOX WORLD'S TOUR. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—10c-15c-25c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE TRAFFIC" Bargain Matinees Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week.....Mr. Robert B. Mantell

MAJESTIC Last Mat. Saturday. Princess Theatre Players In 10 One-Act Masterpieces.

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Admission 25c & 50c With Seats. Best Res'd Seats, 75c. $1.00, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS. 25c. TO $1.00. Box Seats, Afts. & Nights, $2.50. & Mad. Sq. Garden, Waanamaker's & Gimbel's Stores.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Last 4 Performances of Season.
To-night at 7:45. Lohengrin. Premstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada. Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Mon. Evg. Concert. Clara Butt (Her Farewell); Premstad, Hempel; Althouse. Accompanist, Harold Craxton. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING
Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, Moral; Fri., Stutzen der Gesellschaft; Sat. Mat., Fuenf Frankfurter; Sat. Ev., Fr. Kleinschner in Dr. Klaus.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. 10 15 25 Contin. 12 Noon to Midn. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS." Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. Mr. Dy Tatos, other features at Nt Wk, "Brewster's Millions"

NEW YORK One Week Only VICTORIA B'way & 45th St. Cont. 1 to 11. Mats. 10-25c. Nights 10-25-50c. SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN and 4 Comedy Reels

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. GUS FAY & The GAYETY GIRLS. To-day

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Broadway & Ninth St. Arnheim

Dancing Academies On Page 18.

Dance Exposition And Prize Contests.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Miss Lois Fox, assisted by A. B. Conkwright, will give an EXPOSITION OF MODERN DANCES in the beautiful Italian Room of the PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL. There will be a contest in each of the four popular dances. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the most expert couples.
Special invitation to all well known amateurs and professional dancers. Miss Fox invites couples to exhibit new steps, as they will be features of the contest.
Dancing begins at 8:30 P. M. Admission, $1.00.
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B'way at 50th St. | ATOP PALAIS | Phone 9240
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Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Quentin Tod.
Thes Dansants Saturday Afts., 4:30 to 6:30.

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